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## LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 133--78th Congress

Chapter 219--1st Session

H. R. 2719

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INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION ACT, 1944. Appropriates funds for the Grazing Service, soil conservation on Interior Department lands, Bonneville Power Administration, surveying public lands, forest protection on Indian lands, assistance to Indians in food production, reclamation projects, mineral research, fisheries-industry cooperation, fishery research, and wildlife conservation.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON H. R. 2719

|                |                                                                                                                               |
|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| March 17, 1943 | Hearings: House, H. R. 2719, Pts. 1 and 2.                                                                                    |
| May 17, 1943   | House Committee on Appropriations reported H. R. 2719 and House Report 455. Committee print of the bill and the report.       |
| May 20, 1943   | Debated and passed in House as reported.                                                                                      |
| May 24, 1943   | Wheeler amendment. Referred to Senate Committee on Appropriations. Print of the bill as referred to the Senate Committee.     |
| May 28, 1943   | Clark amendment.                                                                                                              |
|                | Hearings: Senate, H. R. 2719.                                                                                                 |
| June 2, 1943   | Shipstead amendment.                                                                                                          |
| June 7, 1943   | Andrews amendment.                                                                                                            |
| June 14, 1943  | Murray amendment.                                                                                                             |
| June 17, 1943  | Senate Appropriations Committee reported the bill with amendments. Senate Report 319. Print of the bill as reported.          |
| June 18, 1943  | Debated and passed Senate with amendments. Senate Conferees appointed. Print of the bill with the Senate amendments numbered. |
| June 19, 1943  | House Conferees appointed.                                                                                                    |
| July 1, 1943   | House received Conference Report. House Report 640. House agreed to Conference and acted on items in disagreement.            |
| July 2, 1943   | House acted further on items in disagreement. Insisted on further conference and appointed Conferees.                         |



|               |                                                                                                                                           |
|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| July 3, 1943  | Senate agreed to Conference Report, acted on items in disagreement, and sent bill back to Conference.                                     |
| July 5, 1943  | House received second Conference Report. House Report 668. House agreed to concur in Senate amendments in items reported in disagreement. |
| July 6, 1943  | Senate agreed to second Conference Report.                                                                                                |
| July 12, 1943 | Approved. Public Law. 133.                                                                                                                |









[COMMITTEE PRINT]

NOTICE.—This report is given out subject to release when consideration of the bill which it accompanies has been completed by the whole committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

78TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES } REPORT  
1st Session } No. 455

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

MAY —, 1943.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. ——]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year 1944.

SCOPE OF THE BILL

The bill embraces regular annual appropriations for the various branches of the service under the jurisdiction of the Interior Department. In addition to appropriations for administration, operation, and maintenance of the agencies coming under the jurisdiction of the Department, funds for the purpose of carrying forward such public works as are under the control of the Department are also contained in this bill and are discussed in succeeding paragraphs.

A detailed tabulation will be found at the end of this report giving each appropriation in the bill for 1944, the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1943, and the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1944, together with the increase or decrease in appropriations and estimates as compared with the amounts recommended in the bill.

APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

The Budget estimates of appropriations for the objects contained in the bill will be found in detail in the 1944 Budget—the estimates for administration, operation, and maintenance being set forth beginning on page 389 of the Budget, and those for the public works program beginning on page 704. In addition thereto, supplemental esti-

mates totaling \$17,295,000 have been submitted and considered in connection with this bill in House Documents Nos. 170 and 180, of the present session.

The Budget estimates for 1944, including supplemental estimates, total-----

\$82, 188, 576. 00

The committee recommends appropriations totaling-----

72, 861, 816. 00

The recommendation of the committee provides a reduction under the Budget estimates of-----

9, 327, 260. 00

The bill provides a reduction under the 1943 appropriations totaling-----

119, 999, 475. 43

#### REDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

The decrease of \$119,999,475 below the 1943 appropriation represents a drastic reduction in funds for every activity in the Interior Department. The reduction in the Budget estimates recommended by the committee of \$9,327,260 likewise represents a very substantial cut in the estimates. Particular attention is invited to the fact that no activity contained in the 1944 estimates has been increased by the committee in submitting this report, and that only one individual item shows a slight increase in the estimates. On the other hand, it should be noted that the committee has recommended a reduction in nearly every estimate submitted in the Budget. The bill as reported reflects a 60 percent cut from the current appropriation and a reduction by the committee below the Budget estimates in excess of 11 percent.

The following table gives a brief summary of drastic reductions in the 1944 Budget estimates as recommended by the committee:

#### *Reductions in estimates for 1944 recommended by committee*

| Object                                     | Budget estimates for 1944 | Amount in bill for 1944 | Decrease     |
|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| Secretary's Office-----                    | \$4, 348, 820             | \$4, 026, 480           | —\$322, 340  |
| Commission of Fine Arts-----               | 10, 475                   | 7, 720                  | —2, 755      |
| Bonneville Power Administration-----       | ( <sup>1</sup> )          | ( <sup>2</sup> )        | -----        |
| High Commissioner, Philippine Islands----- | 102, 000                  | 97, 200                 | —4, 800      |
| Solid Fuels Administration for War-----    | 895, 000                  | 850, 000                | —45, 000     |
| General Land Office-----                   | 2, 260, 350               | 2, 119, 350             | —141, 000    |
| Indian Service-----                        | 28, 085, 371              | 26, 926, 421            | —1, 158, 950 |
| Bureau of Reclamation-----                 | 20, 754, 700              | 15, 118, 500            | —5, 636, 200 |
| Geological Survey-----                     | 4, 547, 305               | 4, 474, 600             | —72, 705     |
| Bureau of Mines-----                       | 8, 835, 130               | 8, 640, 225             | —194, 905    |
| National Parks-----                        | 4, 793, 000               | 3, 957, 810             | —835, 190    |
| Fish and Wildlife Service-----             | 5, 752, 365               | 4, 897, 350             | —855, 015    |
| Territories-----                           | 1, 804, 060               | 1, 745, 660             | —58, 400     |
| Puerto Rican Hurricane Relief-----         | ( <sup>3</sup> )          | ( <sup>3</sup> )        | -----        |
| Grand total-----                           | 82, 188, 576              | 72, 861, 316            | —9, 327, 260 |

<sup>1</sup> Not to exceed \$3,287,000 of unobligated balance made available for marketing, operation, and administrative costs.

<sup>2</sup> Not to exceed \$3,200,000 of unobligated balance made available for marketing, operation, and administrative costs.

<sup>3</sup> Not to exceed \$20,000 of unobligated balance made available.

*Permanent appropriations, general, special, and trust accounts.*—The permanent appropriations are those which occur automatically each year without annual action by Congress, having been created specifically by Congress in previous years and continuing as such until modified or discontinued. It is estimated that the total expenditures under general and special funds will amount to \$10,857,675 during the fiscal year 1943 and \$9,892,675 during the fiscal year 1944, while expenditures from trust account funds will reach an estimated total of \$7,644,780 during the fiscal year 1943 and \$7,601,780 for the fiscal year 1944. A tabular statement of such appropriations follows:

*Permanent appropriations, general and special funds*

| Object                                                               | Appropriated, 1943        | Estimated, 1944          | Increase (+) or decrease (—) |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| Grazing Act receipts, payments to States from.....                   | \$550, 000                | \$600, 000               | + \$50, 000                  |
| Oregon and California land-grant payments.....                       | 750, 000                  | 750, 000                 | -----                        |
| Coos Bay Wagon Road grant fund, payment to counties.....             | 26, 000                   | 26, 000                  | -----                        |
| Oil Leasing Act, payments to States under.....                       | 2, 250, 000               | 2, 250, 000              | -----                        |
| Potash deposits, royalties and rentals, payments to States from..... | 140, 000                  | 140, 000                 | -----                        |
| Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, excess payments.....                | 1, 000                    | 1, 000                   | -----                        |
| Oregon and California grant lands, excess payments.....              | 2, 500                    | 2, 500                   | -----                        |
| Payments from proceeds of sale of water, Geological Survey.....      | 300                       | 300                      | -----                        |
| Development and operation of helium properties, Bureau of Mines..... | 105, 000                  | 90, 000                  | — 15, 000                    |
| Migratory bird conservation fund.....                                | 1, 000, 000               | 1, 000, 000              | -----                        |
| Payments to counties under Migratory Bird Conservation Act.....      | 22, 875                   | 22, 875                  | -----                        |
| Expenses incident to sale of refuge products.....                    | 10, 000                   | 10, 000                  | -----                        |
| Alaska Railroad fund.....                                            | 6, 000, 000               | 5, 000, 000              | — 1, 000, 000                |
| Total, general and special funds.....                                | <sup>1</sup> 10, 857, 675 | <sup>1</sup> 9, 892, 675 | — 965, 000                   |

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$1,000,000 for Migratory Bird Conservation Fund carried by Budget as a regular annual appropriation.

*Permanent appropriations, trust funds*

| Object                                                  | Appropriated, 1943 | Estimated, 1944 | Increase (+) or decrease (—) |
|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| Administration and protection of grazing districts..... | \$200, 000         | \$200, 000      | -----                        |
| Deposits by individuals for surveying public lands..... | 10, 000            | 10, 000         | -----                        |

*Permanent appropriations, trust funds—Continued*

| Object                                                              | Appropriated, 1943 | Estimated, 1944 | Increase (+) or decrease (—) |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| Alaska town-site funds.....                                         | \$2, 000           | \$2, 000        | -----                        |
| Unearned proceeds from lands.....                                   | 100, 000           | 100, 000        | -----                        |
| Miscellaneous trust funds of Indian tribes.....                     | 6, 680, 500        | 6, 680, 500     | -----                        |
| Indian moneys, proceeds of labor.....                               | 450, 000           | 450, 000        | -----                        |
| Contributed funds, cooperative investigations, reclamation.....     | 43, 000            | -----           | —\$43, 000                   |
| Contributed funds, including land, national parks.....              | 20, 000            | 20, 000         | -----                        |
| Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, preservation of, national parks..... | 2, 030             | 2, 030          | -----                        |
| Gifts or bequests of personal property, national parks.....         | 16, 750            | 16, 750         | -----                        |
| Miscellaneous contributed funds, Fish and Wildlife Service.....     | 20, 000            | 20, 000         | -----                        |
| Expenses, sale of furs.....                                         | 500                | 500             | -----                        |
| Improvements of roads, bridges, and trails, Alaska.....             | 100, 000           | 100, 000        | -----                        |
| Total, permanent appropriations, trust funds.....                   | 7, 644, 780        | 7, 601, 780     | —43, 000                     |
| Total, permanent appropriations.....                                | 18, 502, 455       | 17, 494, 455    | —1, 008, 000                 |

## RECOMMENDATION FOR REMOVAL OF STOP-WORK ORDERS AND ACCELERATION OF RECLAMATION-FOOD-PRODUCTION PROGRAM

A considerable portion of the hearings of the committee were devoted to the question of the removal of stop-work orders by the War Production Board in connection with reclamation construction items and their effect upon the food production program, as well as the need for additional electric energy in the western portion of the United States. The Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, the Commissioner of Reclamation, representatives of the War Production Board, and many others were heard by the committee. The committee was advised by one witness that the Department of Agriculture had expressed no great concern over the stopping of work on reclamation projects. Subsequently, the committee heard representatives of the Department of Agriculture who denied most emphatically that the Department had acquiesced in the issuance of stop orders against any appreciable number of such projects.

During the hearings with representatives of the Department of Agriculture the committee questioned the Assistant Secretary, Mr. Grover B. Hill, as to the seriousness of the food situation and he advised the committee, in part, as follows:

Regardless of how much food we will produce, it will not be enough. Even though we could produce twice as much food as we will be able to produce we could use it all.

The committee is deeply impressed by the frank statement of the Assistant Secretary and with the testimony of many others who are in agreement with him, and it urgently recommends, in view of Mr.



Hill's testimony as to the probability of a food shortage, that the War Production Board promptly reinvestigate and seriously consider allowing priorities which will permit resumption of work on some 23 reclamation projects which have been in a deferred status since last October. While some justification may have existed for the issuance of stop orders in October 1942, when the food shortage was not so apparent, the committee is strongly of the opinion that the time for optimism and complacency on the part of responsible officials has passed. These stop orders have involved a serious delay in the development of 877,500 acres of new land and 2,085,000 acres of existing land for which a supplemental water supply is needed. The committee, therefore, reiterates its recommendation that early consideration be given to the removal of stop orders against the projects under discussion. In view of the fact that we must feed our own civilian population, our armed forces, and are now being called upon to shoulder the major portion of the burden of feeding our allies, the committee further urges that consideration be given to the desirability of undertaking a program of new and supplemental projects referred to by the Commissioner of Reclamation in his testimony. It is the understanding of the committee that these latter projects, as well as some of those against which stop orders were issued, can be constructed with the use of a minimum of steel and other critical materials.

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

*Salaries, Office of the Secretary.*—The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,028,560 for this office, which is \$61,390 in excess of the 1943 appropriation and \$66,190 less than the Budget estimate. The increase above the current appropriation is due to the allowance of funds for a small portion of personnel heretofore employed in this office and paid from Civilian Conservation Corps appropriations, to reallocations and other salary increases, and to the provision of funds (\$12,000) to staff the office of an Assistant Chief Clerk in Chicago, made necessary by the recent transfer of departmental personnel to that city. An additional increase of \$1,620 is to provide for an employee in the division of personnel supervision and management. Decreases recommended by the committee are as follows:

|                                                                        | <i>Decrease</i>      |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Transfer of Civilian Conservation Corps positions to regular roll..... | \$5, 920             |
| Administrative Assistant for Assistant Secretary.....                  | 3, 200               |
| Clerk, Division of Personnel Supervision and Management.....           | 1, 620               |
| Chief Clerk's office.....                                              | 7, 940               |
| Division of Information.....                                           | <sup>1</sup> 37, 000 |
| Division of Power.....                                                 | 10, 510              |
| Total decrease.....                                                    | 66, 190              |

<sup>1</sup> \$5,000 additional auction applied to Publications Section.

*Office of the Solicitor.*—During his testimony before the committee the Solicitor recommended the transfer of funds for certain legal personnel in his office to the several Bureaus of the Department where they are actually employed and in several instances his recommendation provided for the transfer of funds for other legal personnel from the Bureaus to his own office. The purpose of the plan is to carry employees on the pay roll of the office in which they are actually

working. The Director of the Bureau of the Budget has approved the transfer and has submitted a table of revised estimates which appears on page 122 of part 1 of the hearings. No additional cost is contemplated. The committee recommends approval of the transfer, and the shift of funds as proposed by the Budget has been made in the bill. A net saving of \$2,000 in the estimate for this office is recommended.

*Division of Territories and Island Possessions.*—The revised Budget estimate for this Division is \$139,470, which includes \$10,620 for the employment of legal personnel heretofore provided for under the Office of the Solicitor. The committee has approved funds for this personnel and has recommended a reduction of \$30,850 in the remainder of the estimate. The reduction has been applied to funds for the Philippine Section and to the denial of that portion of the reorganization program which would provide for substantial increases in salaries, including an Assistant Director and two Chiefs of Branch at \$6,500 per annum, each. The committee believes that a substantial part of funds heretofore provided for the Philippine Section should be saved during the next fiscal year and that such saving should not be used as proposed in the Budget estimate.

*Grazing Service.*—For salaries and expenses in connection with this service the committee has recommended \$856,700, which is an increase of \$81,700 in the 1943 appropriation and \$26,000 less than the Budget estimate. Loss of C. C. C. personnel has placed an additional burden on this service in connection with fire protection and the committee has provided \$40,000 of a proposed Budget increase of \$50,000 for this purpose. A reduction of \$16,000 in the proposed increase of \$32,480 for the establishment of new grazing district accounts for the remainder of the decrease.

*Soil and moisture conservation operations.*—The committee has recommended a reduction of \$100,000 in the estimate of \$1,298,200 for this Service. Testimony given by the representatives of this activity was to the effect that current expenditures were running at the rate of approximately \$1,200,000 per annum, due primarily to the difficulty in securing personnel to fill existing vacancies. The committee believes there is little prospect of conditions improving in this respect and feels that the amount recommended will be adequate. While this is a very important activity and, generally, is doing a good job, it is believed that too great a portion of the funds provided are being expended for overhead at the various district and regional offices. It is obvious that funds for soil and moisture conservation operations should be expended almost entirely in the field rather than in the various cities of the country.

#### COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

The recommendation of \$7,720 for this activity is a reduction of \$2,755 under the current appropriation and the Budget estimate. The decrease consists of \$1,740 for the services of one clerk which the secretary of the Commission has volunteered to release and a reduction of \$1,015 in travel expense, it being the recommendation of the committee that travel by the Commission be restricted during the present emergency.

## BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

The Bonneville Power Administration is now on an operation and maintenance basis, funds for the construction of additional transmission lines having been temporarily held up by order of the War Production Board. There was a total unexpended balance of \$46,600,000 available as of January 31, 1943, and it is estimated there will be an unallocated balance of \$30,000,000 as of June 30, 1943. Of this latter sum the committee has recommended that \$3,200,000 be made available for expenses of marketing, operation, and administrative costs, a reduction of \$87,000 in the Budget estimate. The committee has applied the major part of this reduction to funds for district offices and has apportioned the remainder to miscellaneous administrative expenses, and particularly to such items as involve informational activities.

## GENERAL LAND OFFICE

The total amount recommended for the General Land Office is \$2,119,350, which is \$201,110 less than the 1943 appropriation and \$141,000 less than the Budget estimates. The major item of reduction recommended by the committee is in connection with the surveying of public lands which has been reduced \$200,000 below the 1943 appropriation and \$100,000 under the Budget figure. The demand for economy in nonwar activities and the inability to secure sufficient personnel to staff surveying parties justifies a reduction in this item. Moderate reductions in other items reflect the need for economy in items not directly connected with the war effort.

## BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

*Office of the Commissioner.*—The committee considered an estimate of \$704,620 for this office, including \$22,820 for legal personnel transferred from the Office of the Solicitor, which is provided for in the bill. In recommending a reduction of \$11,760 in the estimate the committee has applied a cut of \$4,940 in the estimate of \$14,940 for a liaison staff in the District of Columbia, and a reduction of \$6,820 in the estimate of \$51,820 proposed for personnel to perform duties essential to the regular activities of the Bureau but heretofore paid from funds made available to the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Additional savings required under the heading "General items" are accounted for by the demand for retrenchment in nonwar activities.

*Industrial assistance.*—For this purpose there is recommended a total of \$1,252,000, which is a reduction of \$387,010 in the 1943 appropriation and \$135,750 less than the Budget estimate. The committee has allowed increases above current appropriations in connection with funds for administration of Indian forests and expenses incidental to the sale of timber, but has effected a reduction below the Budget estimate in each item. The loss of funds due to discontinuance of the C. C. C. warrant an increase of \$18,090 in connection with the administration of Indian forests, and an increase of \$9,330 over the current appropriation of \$125,670 for expenses in connection with the sale of timber, is attributable to the anticipated increase in timber sales due to the war program. Reductions in the



remaining items are due to the demand for economy in nonwar activities.

*Indian education.*—The total amount recommended for this purpose is \$10,469,650, which is \$128,585 in excess of the 1943 appropriation and \$54,790 less than the Budget estimates.

The major problem confronting the committee in connection with the consideration of this subject was the proposal contained in the estimates to withdraw Federal support from certain mission schools which were providing care for Indian children attending these schools. The recommendation of the Budget to close these schools was the result of a study made recently by the Bureau of Indian Affairs pursuant to the recommendation of the Senate Appropriations Committee that such study be made and a report submitted to the Congress for consideration in connection with the 1944 estimates. The committee is of the opinion that the recommendations of the Bureau as reflected in the Budget estimates is not a satisfactory answer to the spirit and intent of the request contained in the Senate committee's report on the 1943 appropriation bill, in that it has not taken into consideration the fact that in many instances, under the proposal contained in the estimates, children would be required to leave their homes and families to attend schools two and three hundred miles distant, which would be not only impracticable but indefensible. The committee is in sympathy with the desire of the Bureau of Indian Affairs to educate Indian children in Federal schools where such facilities are available and it is in full accord with the act passed in 1917 with reference to the education of Indian children in sectarian institutions, but it is unwilling to be a party to the separation of young Indian children from their parents as would be necessary under the proposal contained in the estimates. For this reason the committee has restored funds for the following schools:

| <i>School</i>                                              | <i>Amount</i> |
|------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Old Goodland (Five Tribes)-----                            | \$20, 500     |
| Murray State (Five Tribes)-----                            | 2, 000        |
| St. Agnes (Five Tribes)-----                               | 7, 500        |
| St. Elizabeth (Five Tribes)-----                           | 2, 500        |
| Holy Rosary (Pine Ridge)-----                              | 12, 500       |
| Immaculate Conception (Crow Creek)-----                    | 7, 250        |
| Total-----                                                 | 52, 250       |
| Public and special day schools, Five Civilized Tribes----- | 8, 745        |
| Grand total-----                                           | 60, 995       |

In connection with the general item for support of Indian schools the committee has reduced an increase in the estimate of \$44,375 for the education of Chippewa Indian children enrolled in the public schools of Minnesota to \$22,185 and has restored the sum of \$22,190 to the item for support of Indian schools from tribal funds, thus providing that the education of these children shall be on a 50-50 basis as between Federal and tribal funds during the next fiscal year.

Another decrease recommended by the committee in the general education item consists of a request for \$65,395 to make up a so-called shortage in the 1944 appropriation. The committee is not willing to admit that a shortage exists in appropriations which it has recommended and the Congress has approved, and that its alleged failure to provide funds adequate in the preceding year should be conceded,



and the appropriation restored to the level approved by the Bureau in the following year. For the same reason the committee has refused to restore alleged shortages totaling \$2,000 requested in connection with estimates for nonreservation boarding schools.

The reduction of \$11,200 in the estimate of \$1,245,000 for education of natives in Alaska is due to the denial of a proposed increase of \$10,000 for relief purposes and a reduction of \$1,200 in funds for communication services.

*Conservation of health.*—Appropriations totaling \$5,642,300 are recommended for the general relief and hospitalization of Indians, an increase of \$90,364 in the 1943 appropriation and \$27,700 less than the Budget estimate. The decrease in the estimate is due to the disallowance of \$24,000 in a proposed increase of \$74,000 for reallocations and to the reduction of \$3,700 in a proposed increase of \$18,708 for medical care of Indians. An increase of \$20,000 in the current appropriation of \$550,680 for medical relief of natives in Alaska is recommended by the committee.

#### GENERAL SUPPORT AND ADMINISTRATION

The committee considered a total estimate of \$2,850,000 for the support and administration of various agencies and reservation, including the transfer of \$85,800 from the Office of the Solicitor for the pay of legal personnel, which has been approved by the committee. In considering a proposed increase of \$144,130 in the estimates the committee has allowed additional funds totaling \$79,530 for the following purposes:

|                                                                  | <i>Amount</i> |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Additional personnel.....                                        | \$12, 600     |
| Transfer from "Construction, etc., buildings and utilities"..... | 27, 000       |
| Telephone and radio maintenance and personnel.....               | 25, 000       |
| Custodial raises in accordance with Public Law 694.....          | 14, 930       |
| Total increase.....                                              | 79, 530       |

*Rehabilitation of needy Indians.*—A reduction of \$225,000 is recommended in the estimate of \$925,000 for the relief of needy Indians, providing \$700,000 for this purpose. In connection with this reduction the committee wishes to call attention to the fact that relief funds for other unemployed citizens are no longer provided by the Federal Government and that W. P. A. is in process of liquidation. In allowing an appropriation of \$700,000 the committee has taken into consideration the fact that the Indian is in a somewhat different situation from the average citizen and that many Indians are homeless and landless and also that in some jurisdictions they are isolated and unable to take advantage of employment opportunities available to other portions of our population.

*Reindeer in Alaska.*—The committee has recommended a general reduction of \$10,000 in the estimate of \$90,000 for the supervision of reindeer in Alaska. In considering this item the committee discussed with the Delegate from Alaska and a representative of the Army Air Forces the possibility of using Army airplanes in destroying wolves and coyotes who prey on reindeer and who have caused enormous losses in the herds on which many natives in Alaska depend for a livelihood. Testimony of the Delegate from Alaska, Mr. Dimond, will be found on page 392 of part 2 of the hearings on the bill and that of

Brigadier General Miller of the Army Air Forces begins on page 1062 of part 1 of the hearings. In view of the somewhat optimistic statements made by the two witnesses it is recommended by the committee that representatives of the Indian Service contact appropriate Army officials with a view to reaching an agreement for the use of Army planes if such are available in that area, and in the event such a program is regarded as feasible. It is the understanding of the committee that the Army would be reimbursed by the Indian Service for incidental expenses such as gasoline, the purchase of guns and ammunition, and so forth.

*Menominee Indians, Wisconsin.*—The Committee has disallowed \$2,400 in connection with the tribal fund appropriation for the Menominee Indians of Wisconsin which was proposed to be used for the employment of a social worker. This reduction was made on the specific recommendation of the Menominee Indians.

#### BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

The committee recommends appropriations for the Bureau of Reclamation totaling \$15,118,500, a decrease of \$74,554,770 in the 1943 appropriation and \$5,636,200 less than the Budget estimates. Drastic reductions under current appropriations for this Bureau are due to the fact that practically all construction work on reclamation projects has been stopped by the War Production Board. Recommendations by the committee in connection with stop work orders have been made in a paragraph at the beginning of this report.

*General investigations.*—The committee considered estimates totaling \$1,200,000 for this purpose, a decrease of \$199,750 in the appropriation of \$1,399,750 provided in the 1943 law. The committee has taken into consideration the fact that investigations of this type have now been carried on for several years and that substantial sums totaling in excess of several million dollars have been appropriated for this purpose. It is further of the opinion that considerable progress must have been made toward providing a reserve of reclamation construction projects for development when the war is over. For this reason the committee has recommended reductions in the estimates as follows:

|                                   | Estimate, 1944 | Recommended<br>in bill | Decrease  |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|------------------------|-----------|
| Investigations:                   |                |                        |           |
| From Reclamation fund.....        | \$350, 000     | \$275, 000             | \$75, 000 |
| From Colorado River Dam fund..... | 350, 000       | 100, 000               | 250, 000  |
| From general fund.....            | 500, 000       | 250, 000               | 250, 000  |
| Total.....                        | 1, 200, 000    | 625, 000               | 575, 000  |

*Central Valley project, California.*—The committee considered in connection with this item a supplemental estimate of \$16,400,000, in House Document No. 180, for continuation of construction of certain features of the project. This supplemental estimate provided funds to expedite completion of construction of the Shasta Dam, Shasta power plant, including the installation of two 75,000-kilovolt-ampere

generating units and appurtenant transmission and switching facilities, all items enumerated having received the approval of the War Production Board. The committee has included in the bill a total of \$11,500,000 for continuation of construction of all features of the project referred to in the Budget estimate with the exception of the proposed transmission line from the Shasta substation to Oroville. It is the recommendation of the committee that no funds in the bill and no funds heretofore provided therefor shall be used for the construction of a transmission line by the Government from Shasta substation to Oroville and that funds which have been heretofore provided for that purpose be reallocated for construction in connection with other features of the project. The use of funds necessary to construct the transmission line from Shasta Dam to the Shasta substation, estimated at between \$400,000 and \$500,000, is recommended by the committee. It is the opinion of the committee that funds recommended in the bill, plus cash available on January 31, 1943, amounting to at least \$26,500,000, making a total of \$38,000,000, should be adequate to pay existing obligations and provide sufficient funds to meet additional obligations which may be incurred during the remainder of the fiscal year 1943 and the fiscal year 1944.

#### GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

For this agency the committee recommends a total of \$4,474,600, which is a reduction of \$216,490 below the 1943 appropriation and \$72,705 less than the Budget estimates.

In connection with the estimate of \$176,715 for salaries in the Office of the Director the committee has recommended a general reduction of \$3,715. This reduction is not specifically applied to new positions provided in the estimates and the committee has no objection to the employment of such personnel if funds can be diverted for that purpose through savings due to nonfilling of vacancies and other economies. Additional reductions have been made in all remaining items in recognition of the need for economy in nonwar activities.

*Strategic and critical minerals.*—Under the Strategic Minerals Act of 1939 it became the duty of the Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines to explore a number of deposits in the United States with a view to locating a supply of strategic minerals essential to any war effort. The Geological Survey has carried on this work during the past 3 years and the committee feel that it should be commended for certain achievements, particularly in connection with the location of two highly important minerals, tungsten and chromite. One geologist working for the Survey in the State of Idaho discovered a deposit containing tungsten. This deposit has since been developed for mining. The mine is now producing over 10 percent of the total need of tungsten in the United States and is valued at between fifteen and twenty million dollars. Another outstanding accomplishment of the Survey, with the cooperation of the Bureau of Mines, was the location of chromite deposits in the Stillwater region, Montana. As a result of these explorations plants are now in operation which are capable of supplying about two-thirds of the total need for chromite in the United States.



## BUREAU OF MINES

There is recommended a total appropriation of \$8,640.225 for the Bureau of Mines, which is \$15,312,915 less than the 1943 appropriation and \$194,905 below the Budget estimates. The reduction of more than \$15,000,000 in the current appropriation is attributable to the fact that nonrecurring construction items in approximately that amount do not appear in the present bill. Owing to the fact that this agency is so important to the war effort the committee has recommended few reductions in the estimates, and such reductions are not calculated to hamper or impede the war work of the Bureau.

*Oil and gas investigations.*—In connection with the item for oil and gas investigations the committee was particularly interested in a new estimate of \$33,000 to stimulate oil production by secondary recovery methods which method is proving to be very successful. In view of the vital importance of oil in connection with the war effort, the committee is impressed with the urgency of this program and recommends that the Bureau of Mines exert every effort to carry the work forward to a successful conclusion.

## NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

In examining estimates for this Service the committee took into consideration the fact that it must be regarded as a nonwar activity, that travel in the parks will undoubtedly be greatly diminished during the coming season, and that the ever-increasing demand for manpower in war activities will cause a great number of vacancies in personnel which the Park Service will be unable to fill. With this situation in mind the committee recommends reductions in the estimates as follows:

| Item:                                        | Reduction            |
|----------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Director's office, salaries.....             | \$75, 000            |
| Regional headquarters.....                   | 83, 890              |
| General expenses.....                        | 6, 000               |
| National parks.....                          | 417, 800             |
| National monuments.....                      | 38, 000              |
| National historical parks and monuments..... | 63, 000              |
| National military parks, etc.....            | 18, 000              |
| Boulder Dam recreational area.....           | 15, 000              |
| Emergency repair and fire-fighting.....      | 9, 000               |
| Forest protection and fire prevention.....   | 30, 000              |
| Recreational demonstration areas.....        | <sup>1</sup> 54, 000 |
| National Capital Parks.....                  | 25, 500              |
| Total reduction.....                         | 835, 190             |

<sup>1</sup> This reduction due to areas being conveyed to States or political subdivisions, since estimates were submitted, in accordance with Public Law 594, 77th Cong., thus removing need for Federal funds for operation and maintenance.

The committee has approved a proposed consolidation of appropriations for specific national parks into one paragraph and recommends a cut of 17½ percent in connection with such consolidation. The sum of \$23,000 for national park commissioners heretofore carried in the several national park items, has been deducted from the estimates, provision having been made for payment of their salaries from funds appropriated for the Judiciary, Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

## FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

The total amount recommended for this service is \$4,897,350, which is a reduction of \$1,014,220 below the 1943 appropriation and \$855,015 less than the Budget estimates. In considering estimates for this activity the committee, for the second consecutive year, was faced with the necessity of making reductions in many deserving and valuable projects which are not related to the war effort. It is hoped that many of them may be restored to their former level when the existing emergency has passed.

*Biological investigations.*—In connection with the estimate of \$225,000 for biological investigations the committee recommends a reduction of \$100,000. Of the reduction recommended, \$87,500 is due to the elimination of all funds proposed to be used under the heading life history, interrelation, and distributional studies of wildlife. In justifying this request for funds the opening sentence explaining the work under this item, as submitted by the Fish and Wildlife Service, reads as follows:

Investigations are conducted under this project to procure and publish definite information concerning the classification, life history, distribution, and relationships of the birds and animals of the North American continent and their relation to pan-American interests.

The committee is unanimously of the opinion that the purpose of the item as set forth in the above explanation does not justify approval of funds for the continuation of this activity. Therefore the entire estimate of \$87,500 has been eliminated.

*Migratory bird conservation refuges.*—The committee recommends \$50,000 for migratory bird conservation refuges, which is \$29,240 less than the current appropriation and a like amount under the Budget estimate. Of this reduction of \$29,240, the sum of \$20,000 is applied to funds proposed for expenditure in connection with the examination, survey, and acquisition of refuge land.

*Federal-aid in wildlife restoration.*—The most drastic cut in appropriations for this service is the recommendation of the committee that funds for Federal aid be reduced to \$750,000, a reduction of \$500,000 in both the estimate and the 1943 appropriation. The committee is aware of the fact that funds for this particular purpose are secured through a special tax on small arms and ammunition and that a bookkeeping credit on the books of the Treasury in excess of \$9,000,000 is available for appropriation. However, in recommending a reduction of \$500,000 the committee believes it is not asking too much of the sportsmen and conservation authorities of America to accept further retrenchment in this activity during the war period. While the committee is in sympathy with the purpose of the Pittman-Robertson Act, it wishes to point out that the fund will remain intact and be available for appropriation at a later date, particularly during the post-war period when millions of men returning from the armed forces will be desperately in need of work. This fund will provide a reservoir of peacetime projects which will assist in giving employment to such men.

## GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

A total appropriation of \$1,745,660 is recommended for the Territorial possessions appropriated for under this heading, including salaries and expenses of the governments in Alaska, Hawaii, and the Virgin Islands. The amount recommended is \$650,155 less than the 1943 appropriation and \$58,400 less than the Budget estimates. The substantial reduction below the current appropriation is due to a non-recurring item of \$799,900 for completion of construction of the Palmer-Richardson Highway and to the further fact that funds are not provided for the Territorial Legislatures of Alaska and Hawaii which will not be in session next year. A saving of \$26,460 in the estimate of \$299,960 for care of the insane of Alaska is made possible by the reduction of the per capita cost of patients below the original sum fixed by the sanatorium authorities at the time the Budget estimates were submitted.

The Budget estimate of \$173,000 for salaries and expenses in the Virgin Islands has been reduced \$4,180 by the committee. This reduction represents the elimination of \$5,800 for the salary of the present Government Secretary of the Virgin Islands, also referred to as the Lieutenant Governor, and who acts as Governor in the latter's absence. The committee has examined this item in some detail. It has heard the present occupant of the office, who appeared at the request of the committee and expressed his opinions and so-called philosophies. It is the unanimous opinion of the committee that this salary, and especially considering the present occupant, can be eliminated at this time without impairing to the remotest degree the efficiency of the administration of the Virgin Islands. The committee reached this deliberate conclusion despite a lengthy communication from the Secretary of the Interior defending the record, activities, and general conduct of the present occupant of the position recommended for elimination.

The committee has added \$1,620 for a clerk-stenographer for the office of the Governor of the Virgin Islands. This employee is urgently needed to assist the Governor in performing the duties of his office.

## LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in connection with any appropriation bill, are recommended:

On page 23, in connection with the appropriation for encouraging industry among Indians:

*For the purpose of encouraging industry and self-support among Indians and promoting the economic development of tribes and of their members, not to exceed \$600,000 of the revolving fund established pursuant to the Acts of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 986), and June 26, 1936 (49 Stat. 1967), may be loaned to individual Indians and Indian organizations otherwise ineligible to participate in said fund, under regulations prescribed pursuant to said Act or under other regulations prescribed by the Secretary \* \* \*.*

On page 65:

*Boulder Canyon project (All-American Canal): Not to exceed \$100,000 from unexpended balances of appropriations for this project shall be available for land leveling, construction of farm ditches on units of public lands, production of soil-building crops, and other necessary expenses in the preparation of raw public lands for irrigation*



farming, any such expenditures to be charged into the construction costs to be repayable by the lands benefited, and any sums received from the sale of crops or otherwise as a result of these operations to be credited to such construction costs.

On page 66:

*Gila project, Arizona: Not to exceed \$200,000 from unexpended balances of appropriations for this project shall be available for land leveling, construction of farm ditches on units of public lands, production of soil-building crops, and other necessary expenses in the preparation of raw public lands for irrigation farming, any such expenditures to be charged into the construction costs to be repayable by the lands benefited, and any sums received from the sale of crops or otherwise as a result of these operations to be credited to such construction costs;*

On page 67:

*The paragraph appearing in the Interior Department Appropriation Act 1942 (55 Stat. 337), under the caption "Bureau of Reclamation" under the heading "General Fund, Construction" authorizing the Secretary to incur obligations and enter into contracts for construction work within specified amounts, and without regard to appropriations made therein on the Gila project, Arizona, Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado, Boise project, Idaho, Tucumcari project, New Mexico, Lugert-Altus project, Oklahoma, Provo River project, Utah, and the Yakima project, Washington, Roza division, and the paragraph in the said Act (55 Stat. 338) authorizing the Bureau of Reclamation to enter into contracts for the procurement of materials and supplies and for the purchase of necessary interest in lands for the Fort Peck project, Montana, are hereby repealed.*

On page 103:

*SEC. 4. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, aliens may be employed during the fiscal year 1944 in the field service of the Department for periods of not more than thirty days in cases of emergency caused by fire, flood, storm, act of God, or sabotage.*

On page 104:

*SEC. 6. Appropriations available for expenses of travel of officers and employees of the Department shall be available for traveling expenses of new appointees from Seattle, Washington, or from any point within Alaska, to their posts of duty in Alaska and return.*

On page 105:

*Provided further, That in cases of emergency, caused by fire, flood, storm, act of God, or sabotage, persons may be employed for periods of not more than thirty days and be paid salaries and wages without the necessity of inquiring into their membership in any organization.*

# INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

*Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1943, the Budget estimates for 1944, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1944.*

[Amounts taken from tribal funds are indicated by italics]

| Object                                              | Appropriations, 1943 | Budget estimates, 1944 | Amount recommended in bill for 1944 | Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1943 appropriation | Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1944 Budget estimates |
|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| SECRETARY'S OFFICE                                  |                      |                        |                                     |                                                                     |                                                                        |
| Salaries-----                                       | 1 \$967, 170. 00     | \$1, 094, 750          | \$1, 028, 560                       | + \$61, 390                                                         | — \$66, 190                                                            |
| Solicitor's office, salaries-----                   | 322, 720. 00         | 190, 500               | 188, 500                            | - 134, 220                                                          | - 2, 000                                                               |
| Division of Territories and Island Possessions----- | 126, 145. 00         | 139, 470               | 108, 620                            | - 17, 525                                                           | - 30, 850                                                              |
| Grazing Service:                                    |                      |                        |                                     |                                                                     |                                                                        |
| Salaries and expenses-----                          | 775, 000. 00         | 882, 700               | 856, 700                            | + \$1, 700                                                          | - 26, 000                                                              |
| Construction and maintenance-----                   | 74, 800. 00          | 78, 000                | 75, 000                             | + 200                                                               | - 3, 000                                                               |
| Leasing of grazing lands-----                       | 10, 000. 00          | 10, 000                | 8, 000                              | - 2, 000                                                            | - 2, 000                                                               |
| Petroleum Conservation Division-----                | 2 257, 030. 00       | 241, 600               | 235, 000                            | - 22, 030                                                           | - 6, 600                                                               |
| Bituminous Coal Division-----                       | 2, 447, 500. 00      |                        |                                     | - 2, 447, 500                                                       |                                                                        |
| Soil and moisture conservation operations-----      | 1, 340, 000. 00      | 1, 298, 200            | 1, 198, 200                         | - 141, 800                                                          | - 100, 000                                                             |

|                                                                               |                           |                  |  |                  |               |           |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|--|------------------|---------------|-----------|
| Fire protection, forests, forest industries,<br>and strategic facilities----- | 95, 900. 00               |                  |  |                  | -95, 900      |           |
| Contingent expenses-----                                                      | <sup>3</sup> 158, 500. 00 | 163, 000         |  | 160, 000         | +1, 500       | -3, 000   |
| Purchase of professional books, etc-----                                      | 600. 00                   | 600              |  | 400              | -200          | -200      |
| Printing and binding-----                                                     | 280, 000. 00              | 250, 000         |  | 167, 500         | -112, 500     | -82, 500  |
| Total, Secretary's office-----                                                | 6, 855, 365. 00           | 4, 348, 820      |  | 4, 026, 480      | -2, 828, 885  | -322, 340 |
| COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS                                                       |                           |                  |  |                  |               |           |
| Salaries and expenses-----                                                    | 10, 175. 00               | 10, 175          |  | 7, 420           | -2, 755       | -2, 755   |
| Printing and binding-----                                                     | 300. 00                   | 300              |  | 300              |               |           |
| Total, Commission of Fine Arts-----                                           | 10, 475. 00               | 10, 475          |  | 7, 720           | -2, 755       | -2, 755   |
| BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION                                               |                           |                  |  |                  |               |           |
| Marketing and operation-----                                                  | 21, 707, 000. 00          | ( <sup>4</sup> ) |  | ( <sup>5</sup> ) | -21, 707, 000 |           |
| HIGH COMMISSIONER, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS                                         |                           |                  |  |                  |               |           |
| Salaries and expenses-----                                                    | 163, 500. 00              | 102, 000         |  | 97, 200          | -66, 300      | -4, 800   |
| SOLID FUELS ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR                                            |                           |                  |  |                  |               |           |
| Salaries and expenses-----                                                    | <sup>6</sup> 920, 000. 00 | 7 895, 000       |  | 850, 000         | -70, 000      | -45, 000  |

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$25,000 transferred from Division of Investigation.

<sup>2</sup> Includes \$232,000 in First Supplemental National Defense Act, 1943.

<sup>3</sup> Includes \$8,600 transferred from Division of Investigation.

<sup>4</sup> Not to exceed \$3,257,000 of unobligated balance made available for marketing, operation, and administrative costs.

<sup>5</sup> Not to exceed \$3,200,000 of unobligated balance made available for marketing, operation, and administrative costs.

<sup>6</sup> Contained in First Supplemental National Defense Act, 1943.

<sup>7</sup> Contained in H. Doc. No. 170.

*Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1943, the Budget estimates for 1944, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1944—Continued*

| Object                                               | Appropriations, 1943 | Budget estimates, 1944  | Amount recommended in bill for 1944 | Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1943 appropriation | Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1944 Budget estimates |
|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| GENERAL LAND OFFICE                                  |                      |                         |                                     |                                                                     |                                                                        |
| Salaries-----                                        | \$784, 125. 00       | <sup>8</sup> \$790, 300 | \$778, 300                          | -\$5, 825                                                           | -\$12, 000                                                             |
| General expenses-----                                | 17, 650. 00          | <sup>9</sup> 19, 000    | 18, 000                             | +350                                                                | -1, 000                                                                |
| Surveying public lands-----                          | 600, 000. 00         | <sup>10</sup> 500, 000  | 400, 000                            | -200, 000                                                           | -100, 000                                                              |
| Field examination branch, salaries and expenses----- | 357, 535. 00         | <sup>11</sup> 350, 000  | 345, 000                            | -12, 535                                                            | -5, 000                                                                |
| Registers-----                                       | 74, 000. 00          | 74, 000                 | 74, 000                             | -----                                                               | -----                                                                  |
| Salaries and expenses of land offices-----           | 166, 700. 00         | 164, 000                | 163, 000                            | -3, 700                                                             | -1, 000                                                                |
| Prevention and suppression of fires, Alaska-----     | 27, 650. 00          | 30, 000                 | 29, 000                             | +1, 350                                                             | -1, 000                                                                |
| Payments to States for sale of land-----             | 2, 500. 00           | 2, 500                  | 2, 500                              | -----                                                               | -----                                                                  |
| Oregon, California, and Coos Bay grant lands-----    | 248, 750. 00         | <sup>12</sup> 290, 000  | 270, 000                            | +21, 250                                                            | -20, 000                                                               |
| Range improvements outside grazing districts-----    | 37, 550. 00          | 37, 550                 | 36, 550                             | -1, 000                                                             | -1, 000                                                                |
| Oil and gas royalties, Red River, Okla.-----         | 4, 000. 00           | 3, 000                  | 3, 000                              | -1, 000                                                             | -----                                                                  |
| Total, General Land Office-----                      | 2, 320, 460. 00      | 2, 260, 350             | 2, 119, 350                         | -201, 110                                                           | -141, 000                                                              |

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

General items:

|                                            |            |         |         |         |         |
|--------------------------------------------|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Salaries, Commissioner's office.....       | 610,040.00 | 704,620 | 692,860 | +82,820 | -11,760 |
| General expenses.....                      | 47,320.00  | 51,320  | 49,000  | +1,680  | -2,320  |
| Supplies, purchase and transportation..... | 799,000.00 | 799,000 | 790,000 | -9,000  | -9,000  |
| Maintaining law and order.....             | 264,660.00 | 267,000 | 267,000 | +2,340  | -----   |
| Agency buildings.....                      | 195,000.00 | 195,000 | 175,000 | -20,000 | -20,000 |
| Expenses of tribal organization.....       | 45,000.00  | -----   | -----   | -45,000 | -----   |

|                           |              |           |           |         |         |
|---------------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|
| Total, general items..... | 1,961,020.00 | 2,016,940 | 1,973,860 | +12,840 | -43,080 |
|---------------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|

Indian lands:

|                                                                   |           |        |        |         |       |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|--------|--------|---------|-------|
| Purchase of land and water rights,<br>Navajo Tribe (reimbursable) | (13)      | -----  | -----  | -----   | ----- |
| Purchase of land for Navajo Indians<br>(tribal funds).....        | 40,000.00 | -----  | -----  | -40,000 | ----- |
| Leasing of land for Navajo Indians<br>(tribal funds).....         | 20,000.00 | 12,000 | 12,000 | -8,000  | ----- |

<sup>8</sup> Includes \$17,000 transferred from "Salaries and expenses, Branch of Field Examination, General Land Office."

<sup>9</sup> Estimate includes \$1,350 transferred from "Salaries and expenses, Branch of Field Examination, General Land Office."

<sup>10</sup> Estimate excludes \$10,000 transferred to and consolidated under "Revested Oregon and California Railroad and Reconverted Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, Oregon (reimbursable)."

<sup>11</sup> Estimate excludes \$17,000 transferred to and consolidated under "Salaries, General Land Office," and \$1,350 transferred to and consolidated under "General expenses, General Land Office."

<sup>12</sup> Estimate includes \$10,000 transferred from "Surveying public lands."

<sup>13</sup> Reappropriation.



*Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1943, the Budget estimates for 1944, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1944—Continued*

| Object                                                                 | Appropriations, 1943 | Budget estimates, 1944 | Amount recommended in bill for 1944 | Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1943 appropriation | Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1944 Budget estimates |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—continued                                     |                      |                        |                                     |                                                                     |                                                                        |
| Indian lands—Continued.                                                |                      |                        |                                     |                                                                     |                                                                        |
| Acquisition of land for Indians-----                                   | \$325,000.00         |                        |                                     | —\$325,000                                                          |                                                                        |
| Redemption of restricted property subjected to taxation-----           | (13)                 | (13)                   | (13)                                |                                                                     |                                                                        |
| Payments to Indians, et al., act of June 11, 1940-----                 |                      | \$45,000               | \$45,000                            | +45,000                                                             |                                                                        |
| Purchase of land, Confederated Band of Ute Indians-----                | (13)                 |                        |                                     |                                                                     |                                                                        |
| Purchase of land, Round Valley Reservation, Calif. (tribal funds)----- | (13)                 |                        |                                     |                                                                     |                                                                        |
| Purchase of land, Colville Reservation, Wash. (tribal funds)-----      | (13)                 |                        |                                     |                                                                     |                                                                        |
| Purchase of land, Blackfeet Reservation, Mont. (tribal funds)-----     |                      |                        | 25,000                              | +25,000                                                             | +\$25,000                                                              |
| Purchase of land, Flathead Indians, Montana (tribal funds)-----        | 25,000.00            | 25,000                 | 25,000                              |                                                                     |                                                                        |
| Purchase of land, Omaha Reservation, Nebr. (tribal funds)-----         | 1,700.00             |                        |                                     | —1,700                                                              |                                                                        |

|                                                                           |                            |          |  |          |  |  |  |            |           |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------|--|----------|--|--|--|------------|-----------|
| <i>Purchase of land, Spokane Indians, Washington (tribal funds)</i> ----- | (13)                       |          |  |          |  |  |  |            |           |
| Payment to Victoria Jessie Lodge Skin-----                                | 664. 00                    |          |  |          |  |  |  | - 664      |           |
| Total, Indian lands, exclusive of tribal funds.-----                      | 325, 664. 00               | 45, 000  |  | 45, 000  |  |  |  | - 280, 664 |           |
| Total, Indian lands (tribal funds)-----                                   | 86, 700. 00                | 37, 000  |  | 62, 000  |  |  |  | - 24, 700  | + 25, 000 |
| Industrial assistance:                                                    |                            |          |  |          |  |  |  |            |           |
| Administration of Indian forests-----                                     | 381, 910. 00               | 425, 000 |  | 400, 000 |  |  |  | + 18, 090  | - 25, 000 |
| Expenses incidental to sale of timber (reimbursable)-----                 | 125, 670. 00               | 145, 000 |  | 135, 000 |  |  |  | + 9, 330   | - 10, 000 |
| Forest fires, suppression of (tribal funds)-----                          | 25, 000. 00                | 25, 000  |  | 25, 000  |  |  |  |            |           |
| Forest-fire suppression-----                                              | 15, 000. 00                | 15, 000  |  | 12, 000  |  |  |  | - 3, 000   | - 3, 000  |
| Supervision of mining operations by Geological Survey (reimbursable)----- | 90, 000. 00                | 90, 000  |  | 80, 000  |  |  |  | - 10, 000  | - 10, 000 |
| Development of agriculture and stock raising-----                         | 703, 680. 00               | 680, 000 |  | 600, 000 |  |  |  | - 103, 680 | - 80, 000 |
| Industry among Indians (reimbursable)-----                                | <sup>14</sup> 165, 000. 00 |          |  |          |  |  |  | - 165, 000 |           |
| General assistance for miscellaneous tribes (tribal funds)-----           | 137, 000. 00               | 155, 000 |  | 180, 000 |  |  |  | + 43, 000  | + 25, 000 |

<sup>13</sup> Reappropriation.<sup>14</sup> Includes \$50,000 in First Deficiency Act, 1943.

*Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1943, the Budget estimates for 1944, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1944—Continued*

| Object                                                         | Appropriations, 1943 | Budget estimates, 1944 | Amount recommended in bill for 1944 | Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1943 appropriation | Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1944 Budget estimates |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—continued</b>                      |                      |                        |                                     |                                                                     |                                                                        |
| Industrial assistance—Continued.                               |                      |                        |                                     |                                                                     |                                                                        |
| Revolving-loan fund-----                                       | \$125,000.00         | (15)                   | (15)                                | —\$125,000                                                          | -----                                                                  |
| Suppressing contagious diseases of livestock-----              |                      | (16)                   | (16)                                | -----                                                               | -----                                                                  |
| Indian arts and crafts, development of-----                    |                      |                        |                                     |                                                                     |                                                                        |
| Total industrial assistance-----                               | 32,750.00            | \$32,750               | \$25,000                            | —7,750                                                              | —\$7,750                                                               |
| Total industrial assistance (tribal funds)-----                | 1,639,010.00         | 1,387,750              | 1,252,000                           | —387,010                                                            | —135,750                                                               |
| Developing water supply-----                                   | 162,000.00           | 180,000                | 205,000                             | +43,000                                                             | +25,000                                                                |
| Irrigation and drainage:                                       | 101,950.00           | 100,000                | 90,000                              | —11,950                                                             | —10,000                                                                |
| Miscellaneous projects (reimbursable)-----                     |                      |                        |                                     |                                                                     |                                                                        |
| Arizona:                                                       | 254,500.00           | 17 300,000             | 264,500                             | +10,000                                                             | —35,500                                                                |
| San Carlos project, Gila River Reservation (reimbursable)----- | 347,350.00           | 345,000                | 335,000                             | —12,350                                                             | —10,000                                                                |
| Subjugation of Pima Indian lands (tribal funds)-----           | 200,000.00           | 200,000                | 200,000                             | -----                                                               | -----                                                                  |

|                                                                     |            |         |         |         |         |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Colorado River Reservation (reimbursable)-----                      | 29,990.00  | 29,990  | 25,000  | -4,990  | -4,990  |
| Yuma project (reimbursable)-----                                    | 11,500.00  | 11,500  | 10,000  | -1,500  | -1,500  |
| Idaho: Fort Hall Reservation, maintenance (gratuity)-----           | 50,850.00  | 50,850  | 45,000  | -5,850  | -5,850  |
| Montana:                                                            |            |         |         |         |         |
| Fort Belknap Reservation (reimbursable)-----                        | 18,450.00  | 16,000  | 15,000  | -3,450  | -1,000  |
| Fort Peck Reservation (reimbursable)-----                           | 12,965.00  | 12,965  | 11,965  | -1,000  | -1,000  |
| Blackfeet Reservation (reimbursable)-----                           | 25,850.00  | 25,850  | 24,000  | -1,850  | -1,850  |
| Flathead Reservation (reimbursable)-----                            | 246,300.00 | 240,000 | 230,000 | -16,300 | -10,000 |
| Crow Reservation (reimbursable)-----                                | 49,545.00  | 48,000  | 45,000  | -4,545  | -3,000  |
| Payment to Tongue River Water Users Association (reimbursable)----- | 9,750.00   | 9,750   | 9,750   |         |         |
| Nevada:                                                             |            |         |         |         |         |
| Newlands project (reimbursable)-----                                | 10,946.00  | 10,950  | 10,950  | +4      |         |

<sup>15</sup> Not to exceed \$600,000 made available from revolving fund for industry and self-support, and \$135,000 for administrative expenses.

<sup>16</sup> Unexpended balance in Third Supplemental National Defense Act, 1942, continued available.

<sup>17</sup> Includes \$6,170 transferred from "Construction, etc., irrigation systems, Indian reservations."

*Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1943, the Budget estimates for 1944, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1944—Continued*

| Object                                                                            | Appropriations, 1943 | Budget estimates, 1944 | Amount recommended in bill for 1944 | Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1943 appropriation | Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1944 bill estimates |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—continued                                                |                      |                        |                                     |                                                                     |                                                                      |
| Irrigation and drainage—Continued.                                                |                      |                        |                                     |                                                                     |                                                                      |
| New Mexico:                                                                       |                      |                        |                                     |                                                                     |                                                                      |
| Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District, Operation assessments (reimbursable)----- | \$9,585.00           | \$5,086                | \$5,086                             | —\$4,499.00                                                         | -----                                                                |
| Payment to Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District, New Mexico-----                | 22,415.43            | -----                  | -----                               | —22,415.43                                                          | -----                                                                |
| Oregon:                                                                           |                      |                        |                                     |                                                                     |                                                                      |
| Klamath Reservation irrigation systems-----                                       | 6,480.00             | 6,480                  | 6,480                               | -----                                                               | -----                                                                |
| Utah:                                                                             |                      |                        |                                     |                                                                     |                                                                      |
| Uncompahgre, Uintah, and White River Utes (reimbursable)-----                     | 58,300.00            | 57,000                 | 55,000                              | —3,300.00                                                           | —\$2,000                                                             |
| Maintenance assessments, Uintah project-----                                      | -----                | 1,000                  | 1,000                               | +1,000.00                                                           | -----                                                                |



## Washington:

Wapato project, operation and maintenance (\$1,000 reimbursable)-----  
 Purchase of water, Yakima reservation-----  
 Maintenance of reservoirs, Yakima Reservation-----

## Wyoming:

Wind River Reservation (reimbursable)-----  
 Protection of project works-----  
 Construction and repair of projects-----

Total irrigation and drainage, exclusive of tribal funds-----

Total irrigation and drainage, tribal funds-----

## Education:

Support of Indian schools-----  
 Support of Indian schools (tribal funds)-----  
 Osage Nation, Oklahoma (tribal funds)-----  
 Educational loans (reimbursable)-----

<sup>18</sup> Contained in First Supplemental National Defense Act, 1943.

<sup>19</sup> Excludes \$6,170 transferred to and consolidated under "Irrigation, Indian reservations (reimbursable)."

|              |                       |           |              |           |
|--------------|-----------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| 166,980.00   | 190,000               | 176,980   | + 10,000.00  | - 13,020  |
| 20,000.00    | 20,000                | 20,000    |              |           |
| 11,000.00    | 11,000                | 11,000    |              |           |
| 48,850.00    | 48,000                | 45,000    | - 3,850.00   | - 3,000   |
| 85,130.00    | 75,000                | 50,000    | - 35,130.00  | - 25,000  |
| 551,000.00   | <sup>19</sup> 210,000 | 200,000   | - 351,000.00 | - 10,000  |
| 2,047,736.43 | 1,724,421             | 1,596,711 | - 451,025.43 | - 127,710 |
| 200,000.00   | 200,000               | 200,000   |              |           |
| 5,822,505.00 | 5,900,000             | 5,864,665 | + 42,160.00  | - 35,335  |
| 234,375.00   | 318,000               | 310,190   | + 5,815.00   | + 22,190  |
| 1,500.00     | 1,500                 | 1,500     |              |           |
| 60,000.00    | 60,000                | 55,000    | - 5,000.00   | - 5,000   |

*Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1943, the Budget estimates for 1944, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1944—Continued*

| Object                                                                                | Appropriations, 1943 | Budget estimates, 1944 | Amount recommended in bill for 1944 | Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1943 appropriation | Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1944 Budget estimates |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—continued</b>                                             |                      |                        |                                     |                                                                     |                                                                        |
| Education—Continued.                                                                  |                      |                        |                                     |                                                                     |                                                                        |
| School buildings-----                                                                 | \$355, 200. 00       | \$350, 000             | \$340, 000                          | -\$15, 200                                                          | -\$10, 000                                                             |
| Boarding schools-----                                                                 | 2, 582, 240. 00      | 2, 599, 440            | 2, 597, 440                         | +15, 200                                                            | -2, 000                                                                |
| Indian schools, Five Civilized Tribes--                                               | 391, 150. 00         | 370, 000               | 378, 745                            | -12, 405                                                            | +8, 745                                                                |
| Education of natives in Alaska-----                                                   | 1, 129, 990. 00      | 1, 245, 000            | 1, 233, 800                         | +103, 810                                                           | -11, 200                                                               |
| Total for education, exclusive of tribal funds-----                                   | 10, 341, 085. 00     | 10, 524, 440           | 10, 469, 650                        | +128, 565                                                           | -54, 790                                                               |
| Total for education (tribal funds)-----                                               | 335, 875. 00         | 319, 500               | 341, 690                            | +5, 315                                                             | +22, 190                                                               |
| Conservation of health:                                                               |                      |                        |                                     |                                                                     |                                                                        |
| General relief and hospitalization-----                                               | 5, 551, 936. 00      | 5, 670, 000            | 5, 642, 300                         | +90, 364                                                            | -27, 700                                                               |
| Medical relief in Alaska-----                                                         | 550, 680. 00         | 580, 000               | 570, 680                            | +20, 000                                                            | -9, 320                                                                |
| Total for conservation of health, exclusive of tribal funds-----                      | 6, 102, 616. 00      | 6, 250, 000            | 6, 212, 980                         | +110, 364                                                           | -37, 020                                                               |
| General support and administration:                                                   |                      |                        |                                     |                                                                     |                                                                        |
| For various agencies and reservations, including discharge of treaty obligations----- | 2, 620, 870. 00      | 2, 850, 800            | 2, 785, 200                         | +164, 330                                                           | -65, 600                                                               |

|                                                                                     |                 |             |             |            |            |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| Rehabilitation of needy Indians-----                                                | 925, 000. 00    | 925, 000    | 700, 000    | - 225, 000 | - 225, 000 |
| Reindeer Service-----                                                               | 91, 160. 00     | 90, 000     | 80, 000     | - 11, 160  | - 10, 000  |
| Total, general support and administration-----                                      | 3, 637, 030. 00 | 3, 865, 800 | 3, 565, 200 | - 71, 830  | - 300, 600 |
| Support and administration, tribal funds:                                           |                 |             |             |            |            |
| Miscellaneous-----                                                                  | 381, 430. 00    | 380, 030    | 380, 565    | - 865      | + 535      |
| Support of Chippewas, Minnesota-----                                                | 49, 375. 00     | 49, 000     | 49, 000     | - 375      | -----      |
| Relief of needy Indians-----                                                        | 100, 000. 00    | 100, 000    | 100, 000    | -----      | -----      |
| Support of Osage Agency, Oklahoma-----                                              | 188, 670. 00    | 185, 000    | 185, 000    | - 3, 670   | -----      |
| Expenses of tribal councils-----                                                    | 25, 000. 00     | 25, 000     | 25, 000     | -----      | -----      |
| Attorneys for Makah Reservation, Wash-----                                          | 1, 700. 00      | -----       | -----       | - 1, 700   | -----      |
| Attorneys, Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes, Flathead Reservation, Mont----- | 5, 600. 00      | 24, 000     | 24, 000     | + 18, 400  | -----      |
| Attorneys for Northern Cheyenne Tribe, Tongue River Reservation-----                | 600. 00         | 5, 400      | 5, 400      | + 4, 800   | -----      |
| Attorneys for Shoshone Tribe, Wyoming (tribal funds)-----                           | 18, 000. 00     | -----       | -----       | - 18, 000  | -----      |
| Settlement of claim, U. S. v. Fidelity and Guaranty Company-----                    | 2, 500. 00      | -----       | -----       | - 2, 500   | -----      |
| Total, support and administration, tribal funds-----                                | 772, 875. 00    | 768, 430    | 768, 965    | - 3, 910   | + 535      |

<sup>20</sup> Includes \$54,000 transferred from "Construction, etc., buildings and utilities, Indian Service".

*Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1943, the Budget estimates for 1944, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1944—Continued*

| Object                                                                   | Appropriations, 1943 | Budget estimates, 1944 | Amount recommended in bill for 1944 | Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1943 appropriation | Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1944 Budget estimates |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—continued</b>                                |                      |                        |                                     |                                                                     |                                                                        |
| <b>Roads and bridges:</b>                                                |                      |                        |                                     |                                                                     |                                                                        |
| Construction and repair-----                                             | \$1, 253, 000. 00    | \$1, 200, 000          | \$750, 000                          | —\$503, 000. 00                                                     | —\$450, 000                                                            |
| Gallup-Shiprock Highway, Navajo Reservation, N. Mex. (reimbursable)----- | 20, 000              | 20, 000                | 20, 000                             |                                                                     |                                                                        |
| Total, roads and bridges, exclusive of tribal funds-----                 | 1, 273, 000. 00      | 1, 220, 000            | 770, 000                            | —503, 000. 00                                                       | —450, 000                                                              |
| Construction and repair of buildings-----                                | 366, 610. 00         | (21)                   |                                     | —366, 610. 00                                                       |                                                                        |
| Construction and improvement of public-school facilities-----            | (22)                 |                        |                                     |                                                                     |                                                                        |
| Total, construction and repair of buildings-----                         | 366, 610. 00         |                        |                                     | —366, 610. 00                                                       |                                                                        |
| <b>Annuities and per capital payments:</b>                               |                      |                        |                                     |                                                                     |                                                                        |
| Treaties with Senecas, New York-----                                     | 6, 000. 00           | 6, 000                 | 6, 000                              |                                                                     |                                                                        |
| Treaties with Six Nations, New York--                                    | 4, 500. 00           | 4, 500                 | 4, 500                              |                                                                     |                                                                        |
| Treaties with Choctaws, Oklahoma-----                                    | 10, 520. 00          | 10, 520                | 10, 520                             |                                                                     |                                                                        |

|                                                                                                   |                        |                    |                    |                     |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Treaties with Pawnees, Oklahoma-----                                                              | 30, 000. 00            | 30, 000            | 30, 000            | -----               |
| Treaties with the Sioux-----                                                                      | 200, 000. 00           | 175, 000           | 175, 000           | -25, 000. 00        |
| Payment of interest on Indian trust funds-----                                                    | 725, 000. 00           | 725, 000           | 725, 000           | -----               |
| Total annuities and per capita pay-<br>ments-----                                                 | 976, 020. 00           | 951, 020           | 951, 020           | -25, 000. 00        |
| Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs, ex-<br>clusive of tribal funds-----                              | 28, 771, 741. 43       | 28, 085, 371       | 26, 926, 421       | -1, 845, 320. 43    |
| <i>Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs, from<br/>    tribal funds-----</i>                            | <i>1, 557, 450. 00</i> | <i>1, 504, 930</i> | <i>1, 577, 655</i> | <i>+20, 205. 00</i> |
| BUREAU OF RECLAMATION                                                                             |                        |                    |                    |                     |
| Washington office-----                                                                            | 147, 850. 00           | 105, 000           | 101, 000           | -46, 850. 00        |
| Examination and inspection of projects and<br>operation and maintenance of reserved<br>works----- | (23)                   |                    |                    |                     |
| Parker Dam project, Arizona-California-----                                                       |                        | (24)               | (25)               |                     |
| Yuma project, Arizona-California-----                                                             | 66, 205. 00            | 66, 000            | 65, 000            | -1, 205. 00         |
| Colorado-Big Thompson, Colorado-----                                                              | (27)                   | (28)               | (29)               |                     |

<sup>21</sup> For 1944, \$54,000 has been transferred to and consolidated under "Administration of Indian property."

<sup>22</sup> Reappropriation.

<sup>23</sup> Reappropriation.

<sup>24</sup> Not to exceed \$400,000 from power and other revenues made available for operation and maintenance.

<sup>25</sup> Not to exceed \$375,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance.

<sup>26</sup> Not to exceed \$25,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of commercial system.

<sup>27</sup> Not to exceed \$100,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of power system.

<sup>28</sup> Not to exceed \$145,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of commercial system.

<sup>29</sup> Not to exceed \$140,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of commercial system.



*Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1943, the Budget estimates for 1944, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1944—Continued*

| Object                                 | Appropriations, 1943     | Budget estimates, 1944 | Amount recommended in bill for 1944 | Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1943 appropriation | Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1944 Budget estimates |
|----------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| BUREAU OF RECLAMATION—continued        |                          |                        |                                     |                                                                     |                                                                        |
| Pine River project, Colorado           | \$5,000.00               |                        |                                     | —\$5,000                                                            |                                                                        |
| Boise project, Idaho                   | 100,965.00               | \$75,000               | \$73,000                            | —27,965                                                             | —\$2,000                                                               |
| Minidoka project, Idaho                | <sup>30</sup> 113,875.00 | <sup>31</sup> 17,500   | <sup>32</sup> 16,500                | —97,375                                                             | —1,000                                                                 |
| Buffalo Rapids project, Montana        | 24,985.00                |                        |                                     | —24,985                                                             |                                                                        |
| North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming | ( <sup>33</sup> )        | ( <sup>33</sup> )      | ( <sup>33</sup> )                   |                                                                     |                                                                        |
| Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas   | <sup>34</sup> 29,910.00  | <sup>34</sup> 92,000   | <sup>34</sup> 90,000                | +60,090                                                             | —2,000                                                                 |
| Owyhee project, Oregon                 | 174,995.00               | 161,000                | 160,000                             | —14,995                                                             | —1,000                                                                 |
| Vale project, Oregon                   | 17,000.00                |                        |                                     | —17,000                                                             |                                                                        |
| Klamath project, Oregon-California     | 112,925.00               | 131,500                | 130,000                             | +17,075                                                             | —1,500                                                                 |
| Columbia Basin project, Washington     |                          | ( <sup>35</sup> )      | ( <sup>36</sup> )                   |                                                                     |                                                                        |
| Yakima project, Washington             | <sup>37</sup> 247,850.00 | <sup>37</sup> 250,000  | <sup>37</sup> 248,000               | +150                                                                | —2,000                                                                 |
| Kendrick project, Wyoming              | ( <sup>38</sup> )        | ( <sup>39</sup> )      | ( <sup>38</sup> )                   |                                                                     |                                                                        |
| Riverton project, Wyoming              | <sup>40</sup> 55,985.00  | <sup>41</sup> 52,200   | <sup>40</sup> 50,000                | —5,985                                                              | —2,200                                                                 |
| Shoshone project, Wyoming              | <sup>34</sup> 14,970.00  | <sup>34</sup> 15,500   | <sup>40</sup> 15,000                | +30                                                                 | —500                                                                   |
| Secondary and economic investigations  | 14,850.00                |                        |                                     | —14,850                                                             |                                                                        |

|                                                     |                 |             |             |               |            |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|------------|
| Operation and maintenance administration            | 43, 855. 00     | 42 105, 000 | 100, 000    | + 56, 145     | - 5, 000   |
| Investigations and administrative expenses          | 1, 475, 840. 00 | 445, 000    | 340, 000    | - 1, 135, 840 | - 105, 000 |
| Total, Bureau of Reclamation, from reclamation fund | 2, 647, 060. 00 | 1, 515, 700 | 1, 388, 500 | - 1, 258, 560 | - 127, 200 |
| Colorado River front work and levee system          | 47, 895. 00     | 100, 000    | 75, 000     | + 27, 105     | - 25, 000  |
| Colorado River Development Fund, surveys            | 399, 750. 00    | 350, 000    | 100, 000    | - 299, 750    | - 250, 000 |
| Protection of project works                         | 700, 000. 00    | 689, 000    | 680, 000    | - 20, 000     | - 9, 000   |
| Boulder Canyon project, Arizona-Nevada              | 4, 999, 750. 00 | 800, 000    | 775, 000    | - 4, 224, 750 | - 25, 000  |
| All-American Canal, Calif.                          | 1, 000, 000. 00 | (43)        | (43)        | - 1, 000, 000 | -          |

<sup>30</sup> Not to exceed \$86,400 from power revenues made available for operation of commercial system and \$100,000 for continuation of construction.

<sup>31</sup> Not to exceed \$83,175 from power revenues made available for operation of commercial system.

<sup>32</sup> Not to exceed \$82,175 from power revenues made available for operation of commercial system.

<sup>33</sup> Funds from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of commercial system and carriage of water.

<sup>34</sup> Not to exceed \$50,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of commercial system.

<sup>35</sup> Not to exceed \$940,000 from special account made available for operation and maintenance, including payments to school districts.

<sup>36</sup> Not to exceed \$900,000 from special account made available for operation and maintenance, including payments to school districts.

<sup>37</sup> Not to exceed \$25,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of commercial system.

<sup>38</sup> Not to exceed \$100,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of power system.

<sup>39</sup> Not to exceed \$106,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of commercial system.

<sup>40</sup> And not to exceed \$45,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of commercial system.

<sup>41</sup> And not to exceed \$47,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of commercial system.

<sup>42</sup> Includes \$48,600 transferred from "Salaries and expenses."

<sup>43</sup> Not to exceed \$100,000 of unexpended balance made available for predevelopment work.

*Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1943, the Budget estimates for 1944, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1944—Continued*

| Object                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Appropriations, 1943 | Budget estimates, 1944 | Amount recommended in bill for 1944 | Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1943 appropriation | Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1944 Budget estimates |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>BUREAU OF RECLAMATION—continued</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                      |                        |                                     |                                                                     |                                                                        |
| Construction, general fund: Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada Gila project, Arizona, Parker Dam project, Arizona-California, Central Valley project, California, Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado, Boise project (Anderson Ranch), Idaho, Tucumcari project, New Mexico, Lugert-Altus project, Oklahoma, Provo River project, Utah, Grand Coulee Dam project and Yakima project Washington, general investigations and administrative expenses.----- | \$79, 379, 340. 00   | 44 \$17, 300, 000      | \$12, 100, 000                      | —\$67, 279, 340                                                     | —\$5, 200, 000                                                         |
| Fort Peck project, Montana, construction of transmission lines, etc.-----                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 499, 475. 00         |                        |                                     | —499, 475                                                           |                                                                        |
| Total, Reclamation Service, exclusive of Reclamation Fund-----                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 87, 026, 210. 00     | 19, 239, 000           | 13, 730, 000                        | —73, 296, 210                                                       | —5, 509, 000                                                           |
| Grand total, Reclamation Service-----                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 89, 673, 270. 00     | 20, 754, 700           | 15, 118, 500                        | —74, 554, 770                                                       | —5, 636, 200                                                           |
| <b>GEOLOGICAL SURVEY</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                      |                        |                                     |                                                                     |                                                                        |
| Salaries-----                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 169, 225. 00         | 176, 715               | 173, 000                            | +3, 775                                                             | —3, 715                                                                |
| Topographic surveys-----                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 689, 030. 00         | 686, 000               | 680, 000                            | —9, 030                                                             | —6, 000                                                                |
| Geologic surveys-----                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 997, 015. 00         | 45 887, 500            | 880, 000                            | —117, 015                                                           | —7, 500                                                                |
| Strategic and critical minerals-----                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 644, 580. 00         | 625, 000               | 624, 000                            | —20, 580                                                            | —1, 000                                                                |

|                                                                           |                            |                        |             |           |          |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|-------------|-----------|----------|
| Investigation of mineral resources of Alaska-----                         | 75, 635. 00                | 75, 635                | 74, 000     | -1, 635   | -1, 635  |
| Gaging streams-----                                                       | 1, 298, 800. 00            | 1, 315, 000            | 1, 314, 000 | +15, 200  | -1, 000  |
| Classification of lands-----                                              | 105, 115. 00               | 100, 000               | 95, 000     | -10, 115  | -5, 000  |
| Printing, binding, illustrating, and engraving of geologic maps, etc----- | 371, 940. 00               | 335, 855               | 295, 000    | -76, 940  | -40, 855 |
| Minerals on public lands and naval petroleum reserves-----                | 339, 750. 00               | 345, 600               | 339, 600    | -150      | -6, 000  |
| Total, Geological Survey-----                                             | 4, 691, 090. 00            | 4, 547, 305            | 4, 474, 600 | -216, 490 | -72, 705 |
| BUREAU OF MINES                                                           |                            |                        |             |           |          |
| Salaries and general expenses-----                                        | 68, 765. 00                | 68, 765                | 67, 765     | -1, 000   | -1, 000  |
| Investigating mine accidents and operating mine rescue cars-----          | 709, 940. 00               | 688, 200               | 673, 200    | -36, 740  | -15, 000 |
| Coal-mine inspection and investigation-----                               | 729, 000. 00               | 727, 380               | 718, 380    | -10, 620  | -9, 000  |
| Enforcement of Federal Explosives Act-----                                | <sup>46</sup> 540, 000. 00 | 540, 000               | 530, 000    | -10, 000  | -10, 000 |
| Testing-fuel-----                                                         | 356, 205. 00               | 345, 455               | 340, 000    | -16, 205  | -5, 455  |
| Motor-fuel experiment plant, Pittsburgh-----                              | 85, 000. 00                | -----                  | -----       | -85, 000  | -----    |
| Mineral-mining investigations-----                                        | 390, 745. 00               | <sup>47</sup> 443, 245 | 440, 000    | +40, 255  | -3, 245  |
| Oil and gas investigations-----                                           | <sup>48</sup> 449, 100. 00 | 333, 380               | 328, 380    | -120, 720 | -5, 000  |

<sup>44</sup> Includes \$16,400,000 for Central Valley project, California, in H. Doc. No. 180, and provides that not to exceed \$200,000 of unexpended balance for Gila project, Arizona, shall be available for predevelopment work.

<sup>45</sup> Excludes \$52,500 transferred to and consolidated with mineral mining investigations, Bureau of Mines.

<sup>46</sup> Contained in First Supplemental National Defense Act, 1943.

<sup>47</sup> Includes \$52,500 transferred from "Geological Survey, geologic surveys."

<sup>48</sup> Includes \$81,000 in First Deficiency Act, 1943.

*Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1943, the Budget estimates for 1944, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1944—Continued*

| Object                                                              | Appropriations, 1943 | Budget estimates, 1944 | Amount recommended in bill for 1944 | Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1943 appropriation | Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1944 Budget estimates |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| BUREAU OF MINES—continued                                           |                      |                        |                                     |                                                                     |                                                                        |
| Mining experiment stations, expenses of -----                       |                      |                        |                                     |                                                                     |                                                                        |
| Care, etc., buildings and grounds, Pittsburgh, Pa.-----             | \$551, 795. 00       | \$554, 500             | \$550, 000                          | —\$1, 795                                                           | —\$4, 500                                                              |
| Economies of mineral industries-----                                | 115, 400. 00         | 114, 500               | 110, 000                            | —5, 400                                                             | —4, 500                                                                |
| Investigation of domestic sources of mineral supply-----            | 455, 330. 00         | 455, 330               | 450, 000                            | —5, 330                                                             | —5, 330                                                                |
| Investigation of resources, western steel production-----           | (49)                 | (49)                   | (49)                                |                                                                     |                                                                        |
| Construction and equipment, electro-development laboratory-----     | 349, 325. 00         | 150, 000               | 149, 000                            | —200, 325                                                           | —1, 000                                                                |
| Gaseous and solid fuel reduction of iron ores-----                  | 500, 000. 00         | (50)                   | (50)                                | —500, 000                                                           |                                                                        |
| Construction and equipment of helium plants-----                    | 600, 000. 00         |                        |                                     | —600, 000                                                           |                                                                        |
| Manganese beneficiation pilot plants and research-----              | 51 11, 000, 000. 00  |                        |                                     | —11, 000, 000                                                       |                                                                        |
| Production of alumina from bauxite, aluminum clays and alumina----- | 1, 517, 570. 00      | 1, 000, 000            | 900, 000                            | —617, 570                                                           | —100, 000                                                              |
|                                                                     | 742, 875. 00         | 435, 875               | 430, 000                            | —312, 875                                                           | —5, 875                                                                |



|                                                                                           |                    |             |             |               |           |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|-----------|
| Investigation of bauxite and alumite ores and aluminum clay deposits.....                 | 52 998, 500. 00    | 478, 500    | 478, 500    | —520, 000     | -----     |
| Beneficiation of chromite and production of electrolytic chromium (national defense)..... | 75. 000. 00        |             |             | —75, 000      | -----     |
| Magnesium pilot plants and research (national defense).....                               | 549, 825. 00       |             |             | —549, 825     | -----     |
| Reduction of zinc concentrates with methane gas (national defense).....                   | 53 350, 000. 00    |             |             | —350, 000     | -----     |
| Investigation of deposits of critical and essential minerals (national defense).....      | 54 2, 818, 765. 00 | 2, 500, 000 | 2, 475, 000 | —343, 765     | —25, 000  |
| Helium production and investigation.....                                                  | (55)               | (55)        | (55)        |               | -----     |
| Total, Bureau of Mines.....                                                               | 23, 953, 140. 00   | 8, 835, 130 | 8, 640, 225 | —15, 312, 915 | —194, 905 |

<sup>49</sup> Transferred to and consolidated under investigations of deposits of critical and essential minerals.

<sup>50</sup> Unexpended balance continued available.

<sup>51</sup> Contained in Second Supplemental National Defense Act, 1943. Also \$4,000,000 transferred from appropriation "Aviation; Navy 1943," for this purpose.

<sup>52</sup> Includes \$500,000 in First Deficiency Act, 1943.

<sup>53</sup> Contained in First Supplemental National Defense Act, 1943.

<sup>54</sup> Includes \$651,265 transferred from "Investigations of domestic sources of mineral supply."

<sup>55</sup> Funds transferred from War and Navy Departments.

*Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1943, the Budget estimates for 1944, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1944—Continued*

| Object                                                           | Appropriations, 1943       | Budget estimates, 1944  | Amount recommended in bill for 1944 | Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1943 appropriation | Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1944 Budget estimates |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| NATIONAL PARK SERVICE                                            |                            |                         |                                     |                                                                     |                                                                        |
| Director's office, salaries                                      | \$270,490.00               | <sup>56</sup> \$375,000 | \$300,000                           | +\$20,600                                                           | —\$75,000                                                              |
| Regional headquarters                                            | 61,110.00                  | <sup>57</sup> 245,000   | 161,110                             | +100,000                                                            | —\$3,890                                                               |
| General expenses                                                 | 28,465.00                  | <sup>58</sup> 26,000    | 20,000                              | —8,465                                                              | —6,000                                                                 |
| National parks                                                   | <sup>59</sup> 2,579,210.00 | 2,279,000               | 1,861,200                           | —718,010                                                            | —417,800                                                               |
| National monuments                                               | 334,625.00                 | 313,000                 | 275,000                             | —59,625                                                             | —38,000                                                                |
| National historical parks and monuments                          | 208,000.00                 | <sup>60</sup> 213,500   | 150,500                             | —57,500                                                             | —63,000                                                                |
| National military parks, battlefields, monuments, and cemeteries | 431,315.00                 | 418,000                 | 400,000                             | —31,315                                                             | —18,000                                                                |
| Boulder Dam national recreational area, Arizona-Nevada           | 91,375.00                  | 85,000                  | 70,000                              | —21,375                                                             | —15,000                                                                |
| Emergency repair and fire-fighting fund                          | 39,770.00                  | 39,000                  | 30,000                              | —9,770                                                              | —9,000                                                                 |
| Forest protection and fire prevention                            | 131,055.00                 | 170,000                 | 140,000                             | +8,945                                                              | —30,000                                                                |
| Construction, roads and trails                                   | 179,850.00                 |                         |                                     | —179,850                                                            |                                                                        |
| Blue Ridge and Natchez Trace Parkways                            | 269,235.00                 |                         |                                     | —269,235                                                            |                                                                        |
| Physical improvements                                            | 52,260.00                  |                         |                                     | —52,260                                                             |                                                                        |
| Historic sites and buildings surveys                             | 23,240.00                  | ( <sup>61</sup> )       |                                     | —23,240                                                             |                                                                        |

|                                               |                 |             |             |               |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| Investigation and purchase of water rights    | 9, 400. 00      | (62)        |             | — 9, 400      |
| Travel Bureau                                 | 9, 820. 00      |             |             | — 9, 820      |
| Recreational demonstration areas              | 198, 700. 00    | 204, 000    | 150, 000    | — 48, 700     |
| Recreational resources, Denison Dam project   | 63 10, 000. 00  | (62)        |             | — 10, 000     |
| Salaries and expenses, National Capital Parks | 64 559, 535. 00 | 425, 500    | 400, 000    | — 159, 535    |
| Total, National Park Service                  | 5, 487, 365. 00 | 4, 793, 000 | 3, 957, 810 | — 1, 529, 555 |
| FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE                     |                 |             |             |               |
| General administrative expenses               | 166, 895. 00    | 179, 500    | 170, 000    | + 3, 105      |
| Propagation of food fishes                    | 910, 715. 00    | 910, 000    | 875, 000    | — 35, 715     |
| Construction of fish screens                  | 11, 350. 00     | 11, 350     | 11, 350     |               |
| Inquiry respecting food fishes                | 467, 080. 00    | 450, 000    | 440, 000    | — 27, 080     |
| Fishery industries                            | 365, 540. 00    | 193, 540    | 125, 000    | — 240, 540    |

<sup>56</sup> Estimate includes \$10,480 transferred from "Historic sites and buildings," \$51,000 from "Roads and trails, National Park Service," and \$40,000 from "Blue Ridge, Natchez Trace, and George Washington Memorial Parkways."

<sup>57</sup> Estimate includes \$6,200 transferred from "General expenses," \$21,780 from "National monuments," \$4,100 from "Historic sites and buildings," and \$70,000 from "Roads and trails, National Park Service."

<sup>58</sup> Estimate includes \$2,000 transferred from "Road and trails, National Park Service," and \$1,000 transferred from "Blue Ridge, Natchez Trace, and George Washington Memorial Parkways," and excludes \$6,200 transferred to and consolidated under "Regional headquarters"

<sup>59</sup> Contains appropriations for all national parks.

<sup>60</sup> Includes \$1,427 transferred from "Cemeterial expenses, War Department" for Andrew Johnson National Monument.

<sup>61</sup> For 1944, \$10,480 transferred to "Salaries, National Park Service," and \$4,100 transferred to "Regional headquarters."

<sup>62</sup> Unexpended balance reappropriated.

<sup>63</sup> Contained in First Supplemental National Defense Act, 1943.

<sup>64</sup> Includes \$15,000 in First Supplemental National Defense Act, 1943, and \$140,000 in First Deficiency Act, 1943.

*Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1943, the Budget estimates for 1944, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1944—Continued*

| Object                                                  | Appropriations, 1943 | Budget estimates, 1944 | Amount recommended in bill for 1944 | Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1943 appropriation | Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1944 Budget estimates |
|---------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE—continued</b>              |                      |                        |                                     |                                                                     |                                                                        |
| Fishery market news service-----                        | \$85,690.00          | \$84,000               | \$80,000                            | —\$5,690                                                            | —\$4,000                                                               |
| Alaska fisheries-----                                   | 486,180.00           | 470,000                | 459,000                             | —27,180                                                             | —11,000                                                                |
| Enforcement of Black Bass and Whaling Treaty Acts-----  | 14,870.00            | 14,870                 | 12,000                              | —2,870                                                              | —2,870                                                                 |
| Fur resources investigations-----                       | 105,925.00           | 110,000                | 90,000                              | —15,925                                                             | —20,000                                                                |
| Biological investigations-----                          | 200,000.00           | 225,000                | 125,000                             | —75,000                                                             | —100,000                                                               |
| Control of predatory animals and injurious rodents----- | 748,550.00           | 748,550                | 740,000                             | —8,550                                                              | —8,550                                                                 |
| Protection of migratory birds-----                      | 342,590.00           | 330,000                | 300,000                             | —42,590                                                             | —30,000                                                                |
| Enforcement of Alaska game law-----                     | 132,630.00           | 152,000                | 130,000                             | —2,630                                                              | —22,000                                                                |
| Maintenance of mammal and bird reservations-----        | 544,315.00           | 544,315                | 540,000                             | —4,315                                                              | —4,315                                                                 |
| Migratory bird conservation refuges-----                | 79,240.00            | 79,240                 | 50,000                              | —29,240                                                             | —29,240                                                                |
| Migratory Bird Conservation Fund-----                   | ( <sup>65</sup> )    | ( <sup>65</sup> )      | ( <sup>65</sup> )                   | -----                                                               | -----                                                                  |
| Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration-----                | 1,250,000.00         | 1,250,000              | 750,000                             | —500,000                                                            | —500,000                                                               |
| Total, Fish and Wildlife Service-----                   | 5,911,570.00         | 5,752,365              | 4,897,350                           | —1,014,220                                                          | —855,015                                                               |

GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

Alaska:

|                                                                  |                          |           |           |          |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| Salaries, Governor and secretary                                 | 15,600.00                | 15,600    | 15,600    | ---      |
| Contingent expenses                                              | 24,390.00                | 21,400    | 21,000    | -3,390   |
| Legislative expenses                                             | 49,500.00                | ---       | ---       | -49,500  |
| Public schools, Alaska                                           | 50,000.00                | 50,000    | 50,000    | ---      |
| Insane, care of                                                  | 208,930.00               | 299,960   | 273,500   | +64,570  |
| Construction and repair of roads, trails,<br>etc. (special fund) | 152,000.00               | 152,500   | 152,500   | +500     |
| Roads, bridges, and trails, repair and<br>maintenance of         | 700,000.00               | 880,000   | 880,000   | +180,000 |
| Palmer-Richardson Highway                                        | <sup>66</sup> 799,900.00 | ---       | ---       | -799,900 |
| Total, Territory of Alaska                                       | 2,000,320.00             | 1,419,460 | 1,392,600 | -607,720 |
| Hawaii:                                                          |                          |           |           |          |
| Salaries, Governor and secretary                                 | 15,800.00                | 15,800    | 15,800    | ---      |
| Contingent expenses                                              | 5,800.00                 | 5,800     | 5,800     | ---      |
| Legislative expenses                                             | 46,800.00                | ---       | ---       | -46,800  |
| Total, Hawaii                                                    | 68,400.00                | 21,600    | 21,600    | -46,800  |

<sup>65</sup> Indefinite appropriation estimated at \$1,000,000.

<sup>66</sup> Includes \$500,000 in Second Supplemental National Defense Act, 1943.



*Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1943, the Budget estimates for 1944, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1944—Continued*

| Object                                           | Appropriations, 1943 | Budget estimates, 1944 | Amount recommended in bill for 1944 | Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1943 appropriation | Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1944 Budget estimates |
|--------------------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES—CON.               |                      |                        |                                     |                                                                     |                                                                        |
| Virgin Islands:                                  |                      |                        |                                     |                                                                     |                                                                        |
| Salaries and expenses-----                       | \$147,980.00         | \$173,000              | \$168,820                           | +\$20,840.00                                                        | -\$4,180                                                               |
| Agricultural experiment station-----             | 37,640.00            | 40,000                 | 37,640                              | -----                                                               | -2,360                                                                 |
| Defraying deficits of municipal governments----- | 114,800.00           | 150,000                | 125,000                             | +10,200.00                                                          | -25,000                                                                |
| Total, Virgin Islands-----                       | 300,420.00           | 363,000                | 331,460                             | +31,040.00                                                          | -31,540                                                                |
| Puerto Rican Hurricane Relief-----               | (67)                 | (68)                   | (68)                                | -----                                                               | -----                                                                  |
| Equatorial and South Sea Islands-----            | 26,675.00            | -----                  | -----                               | -26,675.00                                                          | -----                                                                  |
| Total, government in the Territories-----        | 2,395,815.00         | 1,804,060              | 1,745,660                           | -650,155.00                                                         | -58,400                                                                |
| Grand total, Department of the Interior-----     | 69 192,860,791.43    | 70 82,188,576          | 72,861,316                          | -119,999,475.43                                                     | -9,327,260                                                             |

<sup>67</sup> Not to exceed \$19,950 of available funds provided for administrative purposes.

<sup>68</sup> Not to exceed \$20,000 of available funds provided for administrative purposes.

<sup>69</sup> Includes \$111,733,360 contained in Public Works section of 1943 Budget and excludes \$1,000,000 carried by Budget for Migratory Bird Conservation Act.

<sup>70</sup> Includes \$19,955,000 contained in Public Works section of 1944 Budget and excludes \$1,000,000 carried by Budget for Migratory Bird Conservation Act.

**NOTICE:** This bill is given out subject to release when consideration of it has been completed by the Whole Committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

**[FULL COMMITTEE PRINT]**

**Union Calendar No.**

78TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

**H. R.**

[Report No.     ]

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY     , 1943

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

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**A BILL**

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

1     *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2     *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3     That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money  
4     in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-  
5     ment of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30,  
6     1944, namely:

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

## SALARIES

Salaries: For the Secretary of the Interior (hereafter in this Act referred to as the Secretary), and other personal services in the District of Columbia, including a special assistant to the Secretary to be appointed without reference to civil-service requirements, at a salary of not to exceed \$5,000, \$1,028,560: *Provided*, That no part of the appropriation made available to the office of the Secretary by this section shall be used for the broadcast of radio programs designed for or calculated to influence the passage or defeat of any legislation pending before the Congress.

## OFFICE OF SOLICITOR

For personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$188,500.

## DIVISION OF TERRITORIES AND ISLAND POSSESSIONS

For personal services in the District of Columbia, \$108,620.

## GRAZING SERVICE

Salaries and expenses: For carrying out the provisions of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 8A), including examination and classification of lands with respect to grazing or agricultural utility, preparation of land classification maps and reports, fire prevention and the suppression or emergency prevention of fires on or threatening lands

1 under the jurisdiction of the Grazing Service, traveling and  
2 other necessary expenses, not to exceed \$12,925 for per-  
3 sonal services in the District of Columbia, and the purchase  
4 (not to exceed \$12,300), operation, and maintenance of  
5 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, \$801,700: for  
6 payment of a salary of \$5 per diem while actually employed  
7 and for the payment of necessary travel expenses, exclusive  
8 of subsistence, of members of advisory committees of local  
9 stockmen, \$55,000; in all, \$856,700.

10 For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range  
11 improvements within grazing districts, pursuant to the pro-  
12 visions of sections 10 and 11 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as  
13 amended (43 U. S. C. 8A), and not including contributions  
14 under section 9 of the Act of June 28, 1934, \$75,000:  
15 *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed  
16 25 per centum of all moneys received from grazing dis-  
17 tricts under the provisions of said Act of June 28, 1934,  
18 as amended, during the fiscal years 1943 and 1944.

19 Leasing of grazing lands: For leasing State, county,  
20 or privately owned lands in accordance with the provisions  
21 of the Act of June 23, 1938 (52 Stat. 1033), \$8,000:  
22 *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the  
23 aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance  
24 with section 4 of said Act.

## 1                    PETROLEUM CONSERVATION DIVISION

2            For all salaries and expenses necessary for administer-  
3 ing and enforcing the provisions of the Act of February 22,  
4 1935, as amended (15 U. S. C. 15A), and for cooperation  
5 with Federal and State authorities in the production and  
6 conservation of oil and gas, including personal services in  
7 the District of Columbia: travel expenses; contract steno-  
8 graphic reporting services; stationery and office supplies; not  
9 to exceed \$3,600 for printing and binding; not to exceed \$700  
10 for books and periodicals; and the maintenance, operation,  
11 and repair of passenger-carrying vehicles, \$235,000.

## 12                    SOIL AND MOISTURE CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

13            For all necessary expenses of administering and carry-  
14 ing out directly and in cooperation with other agencies a soil  
15 and moisture conservation program on lands under the juris-  
16 diction of the Department of the Interior in accordance with  
17 the provisions of the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C.  
18 590a-590f), and Reorganization Plan No. IV, including  
19 such special measures as may be necessary to prevent floods  
20 and siltation of reservoirs; the improvement of irrigation  
21 and land drainage; the procurement of nursery stock and the  
22 establishment and operation of erosion nurseries; the making  
23 of conservation plans and surveys; the dissemination of in-  
24 formation; and including departmental personal services in-  
25 cluding such services in the District of Columbia (not to



1 exceed \$70,000), and elsewhere; traveling expenses; furni-  
2 ture, furnishings, office equipment and supplies; not to exceed  
3 \$2,000 for the purchase of books and periodicals; purchase  
4 (not to exceed \$5,000), operation, maintenance, and repair  
5 of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying  
6 vehicles, \$1,198,200: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall  
7 be available for meeting expenses of warehouse maintenance  
8 and the procurement, care, and handling of supplies, mate-  
9 rials, and equipment stored therein for distribution to projects  
10 under the supervision of the Department of the Interior, and  
11 for sale and distribution to other Government activities, the  
12 cost of such supplies and materials or the value of such equip-  
13 ment (including the cost of transportation and handling), to  
14 be reimbursed to the appropriation for soil and moisture con-  
15 servation operations current at the time such reimbursement  
16 is received: *Provided further*, That any part of this appro-  
17 priation allocated for the production or procurement of  
18 nursery stock shall remain available for expenditure for not  
19 more than three fiscal years.

20 CONTINGENT EXPENSES, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

21 For the contingent expenses of the office of the Secre-  
22 tary and the bureaus and offices of the Department (except  
23 as otherwise provided), including furniture, carpets, ice,  
24 lumber, hardware, dry goods, advertising, teletype rentals  
25 and service, telegraphing, telephone service, including per-

1 sonal services of temporary or emergency telephone oper-  
2 ators; streetcar fares not exceeding \$150; constructing  
3 model and other cases and furniture; postage stamps to  
4 prepay postage on foreign mail and for special-delivery and  
5 air-mail stamps for use in the United States; traveling ex-  
6 penses, including necessary expenses of inspectors and  
7 attorneys; fuel and light; examination of estimates for ap-  
8 propriations in the field for any bureau, office, or service of  
9 the Department; not exceeding \$500 for the payment of  
10 damages caused to private property by Department motor  
11 vehicles; purchase of motortrucks, motorcycles, and bicycles;  
12 maintenance, repair, and operation of four motor-propelled  
13 passenger-carrying vehicles and motortrucks, motorcycles,  
14 and bicycles to be used only for official purposes; ex-  
15 pense of taking testimony and preparing the same in  
16 connection with disbarment proceedings instituted against  
17 persons charged with improper practices before the De-  
18 partment, its bureaus and offices; expense of translations,  
19 and not exceeding \$1,000 for contract stenographic re-  
20 porting services; not exceeding \$700 for newspapers; sta-  
21 tionery, including tags, labels, index cards, cloth-lined  
22 wrappers, and specimen bags, printed in the course of manu-  
23 facture, and such printed envelopes as are not supplied under  
24 contracts made by the Postmaster General, for the Depart-  
25 ment and its several bureaus and offices, and other necessary

1 expenses not hereinafter provided for, \$160,000; and, in  
2 addition thereto, sums amounting to \$57,900 for station-  
3 ery supplies shall be deducted from other appropriations  
4 made for the fiscal year 1944 as follows: General Land  
5 Office, \$6,500; Geological Survey, \$9,000; National Park  
6 Service, \$12,500; Bureau of Reclamation, \$8,400, any  
7 unexpended portion of which shall revert and be credited to  
8 the reclamation fund; Bureau of Mines, \$15,500; Grazing  
9 Service, \$6,000; and said sums so deducted shall be credited  
10 to this appropriation.

11 For the purchase or exchange of professional and scien-  
12 tific books, law and medical books, and books to complete  
13 broken sets, periodicals, directories, and other books of ref-  
14 erence relating to the business of the Department, \$400,  
15 and in addition there is hereby made available from any ap-  
16 propriations made for any of the following bureaus or offices  
17 of the Department not to exceed the following respective  
18 sums: Grazing Service, \$250; Indian Service, \$500; Bureau  
19 of Reclamation, \$8,000; Geological Survey, \$6,000; National  
20 Park Service, \$3,000; General Land Office, \$1,000; Bureau  
21 of Mines, \$4,500.

22 PRINTING AND BINDING

23 For printing and binding for the Department of the In-  
24 terior, including the purchase of reprints of scientific and

1 technical articles published in periodicals and journals,  
2 \$167,500, of which \$37,500 shall be for the National  
3 Park Service, \$60,000 for the Bureau of Mines, and  
4 \$20,000 for the Fish and Wildlife Service, including  
5 the publication of bulletins which shall be adapted to  
6 the interests of the people of the different sections of the  
7 country, an equal proportion of four-fifths of the bulletins to  
8 be delivered to or sent out under addressed franks furnished  
9 by the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress,  
10 as they may direct.

#### 11 COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

12 For expenses made necessary by the Act entitled "An  
13 Act establishing a Commission of Fine Arts", approved May  
14 17, 1910 (40 U. S. C. 104), including the purchase of  
15 periodicals, maps, and books of reference, and payment of  
16 actual traveling expenses of the members and secretary of  
17 the Commission in attending meetings and committee meet-  
18 ings of the Commission either within or outside of the District  
19 of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers approved by the  
20 Commission, \$7,420, of which not to exceed \$5,000 may  
21 be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

22 For all printing and binding for the Commission of Fine  
23 Arts, \$300.

24 Total, Commission of Fine Arts, \$7,720.

## BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

Not to exceed \$3,200,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation "Construction, Operation, and Maintenance, Bonneville Power Transmission System", shall be available in the fiscal year 1944 for expenses of marketing and operation of transmission facilities, and administrative costs in connection therewith, including \$20,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia.

UNITED STATES HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE  
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

For the maintenance of the office of the United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands as authorized by subsection 4 of section 7 of the Act approved March 24, 1934 (48 U. S. C. 1232), including salaries and wages; rental, furnishings, equipment, maintenance, renovation, and repair of office quarters and living quarters for the High Commissioner; supplies and equipment; purchase and exchange of lawbooks and books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; traveling expenses, including for persons appointed hereunder within the United States and their families, actual expenses of travel and transportation of household effects from their homes in the United States to the Philippine Islands, and return, utilizing Government vessels whenever practicable; operation, maintenance, and repair of motor



1 vehicles, and all other necessary expenses, \$97,200, of which  
2 not exceeding \$5,200 shall be available for expenditure in  
3 the discretion of the High Commissioner for maintenance of  
4 his household: *Provided*, That the salary of the legal adviser  
5 and the financial expert shall not exceed the annual rate of  
6 \$10,000 and \$9,000 each, respectively: *Provided further*,  
7 That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5),  
8 shall not apply to any purchase or service rendered under this  
9 appropriation when the aggregate amount involved does not  
10 exceed the sum of \$100.

#### 11 SOLID FUELS ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR

12 For all necessary expenses of the Solid Fuels Adminis-  
13 tration for War in performing its functions as prescribed in  
14 Executive Order Numbered 9332 of April 19, 1943, includ-  
15 ing the employment without regard to civil service and  
16 classification laws of a Deputy Administrator at not to ex-  
17 ceed \$10,000 per annum and not to exceed eighteen tech-  
18 nical employees; other personal services in the District of  
19 Columbia; printing and binding; traveling expenses, includ-  
20 ing attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with  
21 the purposes of this appropriation, and actual transportation  
22 and other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem  
23 in lieu of subsistence of persons serving, while away from  
24 their homes, in an advisory capacity without other compen-  
25 sation from the United States, or at \$1 per annum; contract

1 stenographic reporting services; books of reference, periodi-  
 2 cals and newspapers; office supplies; furniture and equip-  
 3 ment; purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of pas-  
 4 senger-carrying automobiles; and the acceptance and utiliza-  
 5 tion of voluntary and uncompensated services: \$850,000:  
 6 *Provided*, That section 3709, Revised Statutes, shall not  
 7 apply to any purchase or service rendered under this appro-  
 8 priation when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed  
 9 \$300.

## 10 GENERAL LAND OFFICE

11 For personal services in the District of Columbia,  
 12 \$778,300, including one clerk, who shall be designated by  
 13 the President, to sign land patents.

14 For traveling expenses of officers and employees, for  
 15 employment of stenographers and other assistants, for separate  
 16 maps of public-land States and Alaska; for the reproduction  
 17 by photolithography or otherwise of official plats of surveys;  
 18 for expenses of restoration to the public domain of lands in  
 19 forest reserves and of lands temporarily withdrawn for forest-  
 20 reserve purposes; and for expenses of hearings or other pro-  
 21 ceedings held by order of the General Land Office to deter-  
 22 mine the character of lands, whether alleged fraudulent entries  
 23 are of that character or have been made in compliance with  
 24 the law, and of hearings in disbarment proceedings, \$18,000.

25 Surveying public lands: For surveys and resurveys of

1 public lands, examination of surveys heretofore made and  
2 reported to be defective or fraudulent, inspecting mineral  
3 deposits, coal fields, and timber districts, making fragmentary  
4 surveys, and such other surveys or examinations as may be  
5 required for identification of lands for purposes of evidence in  
6 any suit or proceeding in behalf of the United States, under  
7 the supervision of the Commissioner of the General Land  
8 Office and direction of the Secretary, \$400,000, including  
9 operation and maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-  
10 carrying vehicles: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$5,000  
11 of this appropriation may be expended for salaries of em-  
12 ployees of the field surveying service temporarily detailed  
13 to the General Land Office: *Provided further*, That this  
14 appropriation may be expended for surveys made under the  
15 supervision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office,  
16 but when expended for surveys that would not otherwise be  
17 chargeable hereto it shall be reimbursed from the applicable  
18 appropriation, fund, or special deposit.

19 Salaries and expenses, branch of field examination: For  
20 salaries and expenses of field examinations, classification of  
21 lands, and investigations required in the administration and  
22 execution of the public land laws, and the protection of the  
23 public lands and their resources from trespass, including  
24 operation and maintenance of passenger-carrying automobiles  
25 and motorboats, \$345,000.

1       Registers: For salaries and commissions of registers of  
2 district land offices, \$74,000.

3       Salaries and expenses of land offices: For salaries (ex-  
4 cept registers) and all necessary expenses incident to the  
5 operation and maintenance of district land offices and the  
6 disposal, supervision, and management of the public lands,  
7 including operation and maintenance of motor-propelled pas-  
8 senger-carrying vehicles, \$163,000: *Provided*, That no ex-  
9 penses chargeable to the Government shall be incurred by  
10 registers in the conduct of local land offices except upon  
11 previous specific authorization by the Commissioner of the  
12 General Land Office.

13       For the prevention and suppression of fires on the public  
14 domain in Alaska, including the maintenance of patrols, the  
15 employment of field personnel, the use of airplanes by charter  
16 or otherwise, and the maintenance and operation of motor-  
17 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, \$29,000.

18       Payments to States of 5 per centum of proceeds from  
19 sales of public lands: For payment to the several States of  
20 5 per centum of the net proceeds of sales of public lands  
21 lying within their limits, for the purpose of education or of  
22 making public roads and improvements, \$2,500: *Provided*,  
23 That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate  
24 receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section  
25 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.



1       Revested Oregon and California Railroad and recon-  
2       veyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, Oregon: For  
3       carrying out the provisions of title I of the Act of August 28,  
4       1937 (50 Stat. 874), including fire protection and patrol  
5       on these and adjacent and intermingled public lands, through  
6       cooperative agreements with Federal, State, and county  
7       agencies, or otherwise, and including travel and other neces-  
8       sary expenses: not to exceed \$5,500 for personal services in  
9       the District of Columbia: and operation and maintenance of  
10      motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, \$270,000: *Pro-*  
11      *vided*, That such expenditures shall be reimbursed from the  
12      25 per centum referred to in section c. title II, of the Act  
13      approved August 28, 1937, of the special fund designated the  
14      “Oregon and California Land Grant Fund” and section 4  
15      of the Act approved May 24, 1939, of the special fund desig-  
16      nated the “Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Fund”.

17      Range improvements on public lands outside of grazing  
18      districts (receipt limitation): For construction, purchase,  
19      and maintenance of range improvements on the public lands  
20      subject to grazing leases under the provisions of section 15  
21      and pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of the Act of  
22      June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 8A), including  
23      operation and maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-  
24      carrying vehicles, \$36,550: *Provided*, That expenditures  
25      hereunder shall not exceed 25 per centum of all moneys



1 received under the provisions of section 15 of said Act during  
2 the fiscal years 1943 and 1944.

3 Payment to Oklahoma from royalties, oil and gas, south  
4 half of Red River: For payment of  $37\frac{1}{2}$  per centum of the  
5 royalties derived from the south half of Red River in Okla-  
6 homa under the provisions of the Act of March 4, 1923 (30  
7 U. S. C. 233), which shall be paid to the State of Oklahoma  
8 in lieu of all State and local taxes upon tribal funds accruing  
9 under said Act, to be expended by the State in the same  
10 manner as if received under section 35 of the Act approved  
11 February 25, 1920 (30 U. S. C. 191), \$3,000: *Provided,*  
12 That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate  
13 receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section  
14 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

## 15 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

### 16 SALARIES AND GENERAL EXPENSES

17 For departmental personal services, including such  
18 services in the District of Columbia, \$692,860.

19 For travel expenses of departmental employees of the  
20 Bureau of Indian Affairs; radio, telegraph, and telephone  
21 toll messages on business pertaining to the Indian Service  
22 sent and received by the Bureau of Indian Affairs at  
23 Washington, District of Columbia, and Chicago, Illinois;  
24 rental of office equipment and the purchase of necessary  
25 supplies therefor, and other necessary expenses of the Indian

1 Service for which no other appropriation is available,  
2 \$49,000.

3 For advertising, inspection, storage, and all other ex-  
4 penses incident to the purchase of goods and supplies for  
5 the Indian Service and for payment of railroad, pipe-line,  
6 and other transportation costs of such goods and supplies,  
7 \$790,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation  
8 shall be used in payment for any services except bill there-  
9 for is rendered within one year from the time the service is  
10 performed.

11 For maintaining law and order on Indian reservations,  
12 including pay of judges of Indian courts, pay of Indian police,  
13 and pay of employees engaged in the suppression of the  
14 traffic in intoxicating liquors, marihuana, and deleterious  
15 drugs among Indians, and including traveling expenses, sup-  
16 plies, and equipment, \$267,000.

17 For lease, purchase, construction (not to exceed \$1,500  
18 for any one building), repair, and improvement of agency  
19 buildings, exclusive of hospital buildings, including the  
20 installation, repair, and improvement of heating, lighting,  
21 power, and sewerage and water systems in connection there-  
22 with, \$175,000.

23 Vehicles, Indian Service: Not to exceed \$450,000 of  
24 applicable appropriations made herein for the Bureau of

1 Indian Affairs shall be available for the maintenance, repair,  
2 and operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-  
3 carrying vehicles for the use of employees in the Indian  
4 field service, and the transportation of Indian school pupils,  
5 and not to exceed \$175,000 of applicable appropriations  
6 may be used for the purchase of motor-propelled passenger-  
7 carrying vehicles, and such vehicles may be used for the  
8 transportation of Indian school pupils.

9 Replacement of property destroyed by fire, flood, or  
10 storm: That to meet possible emergencies not exceeding  
11 \$35,000 of the appropriations made by this Act for sup-  
12 port of reservation and nonreservation schools, for school  
13 and agency buildings, and for conservation of health among  
14 Indians shall be available, upon approval of the Secretary,  
15 for replacing any buildings, equipment, supplies, livestock,  
16 or other property of those activities of the Indian Service  
17 above referred to which may be destroyed or rendered un-  
18 serviceable by fire, flood, or storm: *Provided*, That any di-  
19 versions of appropriations made hereunder shall be reported  
20 to Congress in the annual Budget.

#### 21 INDIAN LANDS

22 Leasing of lands for Navajo Indians (tribal funds) : For  
23 lease, pending purchase, of land and water rights for the use  
24 and benefit of Indians of the Navajo Tribe in Arizona and

1 New Mexico, \$12,000, payable from funds on deposit to  
2 the credit of the Navajo Tribe.

3 The unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$25,000  
4 contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act,  
5 fiscal year 1938, for the payment of taxes, including penal-  
6 ties and interest, assessed against individually owned Indian  
7 land, title to which is held subject to restrictions against  
8 alienation or encumbrance except with the consent or ap-  
9 proval of the Secretary, when such land was purchased  
10 with trust or restricted funds with the understanding that  
11 after purchase it would be nontaxable, as authorized by the  
12 Act of June 20, 1936 (49 Stat. 1542), is hereby continued  
13 available for the same purposes until June 30, 1944.

14 For payments to Indians, and to States, counties, or  
15 political subdivisions thereof, in accordance with the provi-  
16 sions of the Act of June 11, 1940, entitled "An Act for  
17 the relief of Indians who have paid taxes on allotted lands  
18 for which patents in fee were issued without application by  
19 or consent of the allottees and subsequently canceled, and  
20 for the reimbursement of public subdivisions by whom judg-  
21 ments for such claims have been paid" (54 Stat. 298), as  
22 amended by the Act of February 10, 1942 (56 Stat. 87-88),  
23 \$45,000.

24 For the purchase of land and improvements thereon  
25 for the Indians of the Blackfeet Reservation, Montana,



1 \$25,000, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of said  
 2 Indians: *Provided*, That title to any land and improvements  
 3 so purchased shall be taken in the name of the United States  
 4 in trust for the Indians of the Blackfeet Reservation.

5 Purchase of land, Flathead Indians, Montana (tribal  
 6 funds) : For the purchase of land and improvements thereon  
 7 for the Indians of the Flathead Reservation, Montana,  
 8 \$25,000, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of said  
 9 Indians: *Provided*, That title to any land and improvements  
 10 so purchased shall be taken in the name of the United States  
 11 in trust for the Indians of the Flathead Reservation: *Pro-*  
 12 *vided further*, That no funds shall be expended under this  
 13 authorization without the consent of the tribal council of the  
 14 Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead  
 15 Reservation.

#### 16 INDUSTRIAL ASSISTANCE AND ADVANCEMENT

17 For the preservation of timber on Indian reservations  
 18 and allotments other than the Menominee Indian Reservation  
 19 in Wisconsin, the education of Indians in the proper care of  
 20 forests, and the general administration of forestry and graz-  
 21 ing work, including fire prevention and payment of reason-  
 22 able rewards for information leading to arrest and convic-  
 23 tion of a person or persons setting forest fires, or taking or  
 24 otherwise destroying timber, in contravention of law on  
 25 Indian lands, \$400,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation



1 shall be available for the expenses of administration of Indian  
2 forest lands from which timber is sold to the extent only that  
3 proceeds from the sales of timber from such lands are insuffi-  
4 cient for that purpose.

5 For expenses incidental to the sale of timber, and for  
6 the expenses of administration, including fire prevention, of  
7 Indian forest lands only from which such timber is sold,  
8 \$135,000, reimbursable to the United States as provided in  
9 the Act of February 14, 1920 (25 U. S. C. 413), from the  
10 proceeds of timber sales: *Provided*, That this appropriation  
11 shall be available for the payment of reasonable rewards for  
12 information leading to arrest and conviction of a person or  
13 persons setting forest fires, or taking or otherwise destroying  
14 timber, in contravention of law.

15 For the suppression or emergency prevention of forest  
16 fires on or threatening Indian reservations, \$12,000, together  
17 with \$25,000 from funds held by the United States in trust  
18 for the respective tribes of Indians interested: *Provided*,  
19 That not to exceed \$50,000 of appropriations herein made  
20 for timber operations shall be available upon the approval  
21 of the Secretary for fire-suppression or emergency preven-  
22 tion purposes: *Provided further*, That any diversions of  
23 appropriations made hereunder shall be reported to Congress  
24 in the annual Budget.

25 For transfer to the Geological Survey for expenditures

1 to be made in inspecting mines and examining mineral de-  
2 posits on Indian lands and in supervising mining operations  
3 on restricted, tribal, and allotted Indian lands leased under  
4 the provisions of the Acts of February 28, 1891 (25  
5 U. S. C. 336, 371, 397), May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. 312),  
6 March 3, 1909 (25 U. S. C. 396), and other Acts authoriz-  
7 ing the leasing of such lands for mining purposes, including  
8 purchase (not to exceed \$2,000), maintenance, repair, and  
9 operation of passenger-carrying vehicles, and not to exceed  
10 \$8,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia.  
11 \$80,000.

12 For the purpose of developing agriculture and stock rais-  
13 ing among the Indians, including necessary personnel, trav-  
14 eling and other expenses, and purchase of supplies and equip-  
15 ment, \$600,000, of which not to exceed \$10,000 may be  
16 used to conduct agricultural experiments and demonstrations  
17 on Indian school or agency farms and to maintain a supply  
18 of suitable plants or seed for issue to Indians, and not to  
19 exceed \$30,000 may be used for the operation and mainte-  
20 nance of a sheepbreeding station on the Navajo Reservation,  
21 and not to exceed \$5,000 may be used for defraying the ex-  
22 penses of Indian fairs, including premiums for exhibits.

23 Industrial assistance (tribal funds): For advances to  
24 individual members of the tribes for the construction of homes  
25 and for the purchase of land, seed, animals, machinery, tools,

1 implements, building material, and other equipment and sup-  
2 plies; and for advances to old, disabled, or indigent Indians  
3 for their support and burial, and Indians having irrigable  
4 allotments to assist them in the development and cultivation  
5 thereof, to be immediately available, \$180,000, payable from  
6 tribal funds as follows: Flathead, Montana, \$130,000; Fort  
7 Peck, Montana, \$25,000; Standing Rock, North Dakota,  
8 \$25,000; and the unexpended balances of funds available  
9 under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act  
10 for the fiscal year 1943 are hereby continued available during  
11 the fiscal year 1944 for the purposes for which they were  
12 appropriated: *Provided*, That advances may be made to  
13 worthy Indian youths to enable them to take educational  
14 courses, including courses in nursing, home economics,  
15 forestry, agriculture, and other industrial subjects in colleges,  
16 universities, or other institutions, and advances so made shall  
17 be reimbursed in not to exceed eight years under such rules  
18 and regulations as the Secretary may prescribe: *Provided*  
19 *further*, That all moneys reimbursed during the fiscal year  
20 1944 shall be credited to the respective appropriations and be  
21 available for the purposes of this paragraph: *Provided further*,  
22 That funds available under this paragraph may be used for  
23 the establishment and operation of tribal enterprises when  
24 proposed by Indian tribes and approved under regulations  
25 prescribed by the Secretary, and revenues derived therefrom

1 shall be covered into the Treasury to the credit of the respec-  
2 tive tribes: *Provided further*, That upon the incorporation of  
3 a tribe operating an enterprise under the authority contained  
4 in the foregoing proviso, the operation of the enterprise and  
5 the handling of revenues therefrom may thereafter be gov-  
6 erned by the rules and regulations established for the making  
7 of loans from the revolving loan fund authorized by the Act of  
8 June 18, 1934 (25 U. S. C. 470) : *Provided further*, That  
9 the unexpended balances of prior appropriations under this  
10 head for any tribe, including reimbursements to such appro-  
11 priations and the appropriations made herein, may be ad-  
12 vanced to such tribe, if incorporated, for use under rules and  
13 regulations established for the making of loans from the  
14 revolving loan fund authorized by the Act of June 18, 1934  
15 (25 U. S. C. 470).

16 For the purpose of encouraging industry and self-  
17 support among Indians and promoting the economic develop-  
18 ment of tribes and of their members, not to exceed \$600,000  
19 of the revolving fund established pursuant to the Acts of  
20 June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 986), and June 26, 1936 (49  
21 Stat. 1967), may be loaned to individual Indians and Indian  
22 organizations otherwise ineligible to participate in said fund,  
23 under regulations prescribed pursuant to said Act or under  
24 other regulations prescribed by the Secretary and subject to  
25 the provisions of existing law relating to said revolving fund,



1 except as otherwise provided herein; and not to exceed  
2 \$135,000 of said revolving fund shall be available for all  
3 necessary expenses of administering such and other loans  
4 to Indians, including \$20,000 for departmental personal  
5 services, and not to exceed \$2,500 for printing and binding.

6 For the development, under the direction of the Com-  
7 missioner of Indian Affairs, of Indian arts and crafts, as  
8 authorized by the Act of August 27, 1935 (49 Stat. 891),  
9 including personal services, purchase and transportation of  
10 equipment and supplies, periodicals, directories, and books of  
11 reference, purchase and operation of motor-propelled  
12 passenger-carrying vehicles, telegraph and telephone services,  
13 expenses of exhibits and of attendance at meetings concerned  
14 with the development of Indian arts and crafts, traveling  
15 expenses, not to exceed \$2,500 for printing and binding,  
16 and other necessary expenses, \$25,000, of which not to  
17 exceed \$9,000 shall be available for personal services in the  
18 District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part of this appro-  
19 priation shall be used to pay any salary at a rate exceeding  
20 \$6,500 per annum.

21 The appropriation "Suppressing contagious diseases of  
22 livestock on Indian reservations" contained in the Third Sup-  
23 plemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, is  
24 hereby continued available for the same purposes until June  
25 30, 1944.



## DEVELOPMENT OF WATER SUPPLY

For the development, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, and operation of domestic and stock water facilities on the Navajo Reservation in Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah, the Hopi Reservation in Arizona, the Papago Reservation in Arizona, and the several Pueblos in New Mexico, including the purchase and installation of pumping and other equipment, \$90,000.

## IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE

For the construction, repair, and maintenance of irrigation systems, and for purchase or rental of irrigation tools and appliances, water rights, ditches, and lands necessary for irrigation purposes for Indian reservations and allotments; for operation of irrigation systems or appurtenances thereto when no other funds are applicable or available for the purpose; for drainage and protection of irrigable lands from damage by floods or loss of water rights, upon the Indian irrigation projects named below, \$220,000, reimbursable, together with \$44,500 operation and maintenance collections, from which latter amount expenditures for any one project shall not exceed the aggregate receipts from such project covered into the Treasury pursuant to section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934:

Miscellaneous projects, \$25,000; Arizona: Ak Chin, \$4,000; Chiu Chui, \$4,000; Fort Apache, \$4,500; San

1 Carlos, \$5,000; Navajo, miscellaneous projects, Arizona  
 2 and New Mexico, \$37,950, together with \$21,500 (Fruit-  
 3 lands, \$9,000; Ganado, \$1,500; Hogback, \$7,000; mis-  
 4 cellaneous projects, \$4,000), collections; Hopi, miscellane-  
 5 ous projects, \$1,500; San Xavier, \$2,000; Truxton Canon,  
 6 \$1,000; California: Mission, \$7,000; together with \$3,000  
 7 (Morongo, \$1,000; Pala and Rincon, \$1,000; miscel-  
 8 laneous projects, \$1,000), collections; Colorado: Southern  
 9 Ute, \$8,000, together with \$8,000, collections; Montana:  
 10 Tongue River, \$2,250, together with \$1,000, collections;  
 11 Nevada: Pyramid Lake, \$3,000, together with \$500, col-  
 12 lections; Walker River, \$4,500, together with \$1,500, col-  
 13 lections; Western Shoshone, \$8,000, together with \$2,000,  
 14 collections; New Mexico: Miscellaneous Pueblos, \$24,300;  
 15 Mescalero, \$2,500; Oregon: Warm Springs, \$3,500; Wash-  
 16 ington: Colville, \$5,000, together with \$5,000, collections;  
 17 Lummi diking project, \$500, together with \$2,000, collec-  
 18 tions; and for necessary miscellaneous expenses incident to  
 19 the general administration of Indian irrigation projects,  
 20 including pay of employees and their traveling and incidental  
 21 expenses. \$66,500: *Provided*, That the foregoing amounts  
 22 shall be available interchangeably in the discretion of the  
 23 Secretary, for necessary expenditures for damages by floods  
 24 and other unforeseen exigencies, but the amounts so inter-  
 25 changed shall not exceed in the aggregate 10 per centum of

1 all the amounts so appropriated: *Provided further*, That the  
2 cost of irrigation projects and of operating and maintaining  
3 such projects where reimbursement thereof is required by law  
4 shall be apportioned on a per-acre basis against the lands  
5 under the respective projects and shall be collected by the  
6 Secretary as required by such law, and any unpaid charges  
7 outstanding against such lands shall constitute a first lien  
8 thereon which shall be recited in any patent or instrument  
9 issued for such lands.

10 For operation and maintenance of the San Carlos project  
11 for the irrigation of lands in the Gila River Indian Reservation  
12 Arizona, \$120,000 (operation and maintenance collections),  
13 and \$215,000 (power revenues), of which latter sum not  
14 to exceed \$20,000 shall be available for major repairs in  
15 case of unforeseen emergencies caused by fire, flood, or  
16 storm, from which amounts, of \$120,000 and \$215,000,  
17 respectively, expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate  
18 receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section  
19 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934; in  
20 all, \$335,000.

21 For continuing subjugation and for cropping operations  
22 on the lands of the Pima Indians in Arizona, there shall be  
23 available not to exceed \$200,000 of the revenues derived  
24 from these operations and deposited into the Treasury of the  
25 United States to the credit of such Indians, and such revenues

1 are hereby made available for payment of irrigation operation  
2 and maintenance charges assessed against tribal or allotted  
3 lands of said Pima Indians.

4 For improvement, operation, and maintenance of the  
5 irrigation system on the Colorado River Indian Reservation,  
6 Arizona, as provided in the Act of April 4, 1910 (36 Stat.  
7 273), \$8,000, reimbursable, together with \$17,000, from  
8 which amount expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate  
9 receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with sec-  
10 tion 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

11 For reclamation and maintenance charges on Indian  
12 lands within the Yuma Reservation, California, and on ten  
13 acres within each of the eleven Yuma homestead entries in  
14 Arizona under the Yuma reclamation project, \$10,000,  
15 reimbursable.

16 For improvements, maintenance, and operation of the  
17 Fort Hall irrigation systems, Idaho, \$23,000, together with  
18 \$22,000, from which amount expenditures shall not exceed  
19 the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accord-  
20 ance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal  
21 Act, 1934.

22 For maintenance and operation, repairs, and purchase of  
23 stored waters, irrigation systems, Fort Belknap Reservation,  
24 Montana, \$11,250, reimbursable, together with \$3,750, from  
25 which amount expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate



1 receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section  
2 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

3 For maintenance and operation of the several units of  
4 the Fort Peck project, Montana, including not to exceed four  
5 thousand acres under the West Side Canal of the Poplar  
6 River Division, \$7,000, reimbursable, together with \$4,965,  
7 from which amount expenditures shall not exceed the aggre-  
8 gate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with  
9 section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

10 For the improvement, maintenance, and operation of  
11 the irrigation systems on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation  
12 in Montana, \$10,850, reimbursable, together with \$13,150,  
13 from which amount expenditures shall not exceed the aggre-  
14 gate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with  
15 section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

16 For operation and maintenance of the irrigation and  
17 power systems on the Flathead Reservation, Montana,  
18 \$4,000, reimbursable, together with \$112,500 (operation  
19 and maintenance collections) and \$113,500 (power reve-  
20 nues), from which amounts of \$112,500 and \$113,500, re-  
21 spectively, expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate re-  
22 ceipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section  
23 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934; in all,  
24 \$230,000.



1 For improvement, maintenance, and operation of the  
2 irrigation systems on the Crow Reservation, Montana, in-  
3 cluding maintenance assessments payable to the Two Leggins  
4 Water Users' Association and Bozeman Trail Ditch Com-  
5 pany, Montana, properly assessable against lands allotted to  
6 the Indians and irrigable thereunder, \$4,000, reimbursable,  
7 together with \$41,000, from which amount expenditures  
8 shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the  
9 Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent  
10 Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

11 For payment to the Tongue River Water Users' Asso-  
12 ciation, Montana, or the State Water Conservation Board of  
13 Montana, in accordance with the provisions of the Act  
14 approved August 11, 1939 (53 Stat. 1411), \$9,750,  
15 reimbursable as provided in said Act.

16 For payment of annual installment of reclamation  
17 charges against Paiute Indian lands within the Newlands  
18 reclamation project, Nevada, \$5,385; and for payment in  
19 advance, as provided by district law, of operation and main-  
20 tenance assessments, including assessments for the operation  
21 of drains to the Truckee-Carson irrigation district, \$5,565,  
22 to be immediately available; in all, \$10,950.

23 For operation and maintenance assessments on Indian  
24 lands, and the buildings and grounds of the Albuquerque  
25 Indian School, within the Middle Rio Grande Conservancy

1 District, New Mexico, \$5,086, of which amount \$3,948  
2 shall be reimbursed in accordance with existing law.

3 For improvements, maintenance, and operation of mis-  
4 cellaneous irrigation projects on the Klamath Reservation,  
5 Oregon, \$2,480, reimbursable, together with \$4,000, from  
6 which amount expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate  
7 receipts from operation and maintenance collections on the  
8 Sand Creek and Modoc Point units covered into the Treasury  
9 in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation  
10 Repeal Act, 1934.

11 For continuing operation and maintenance and better-  
12 ment of the irrigation system to irrigate allotted lands of  
13 the Uncompahgre, Uintah, and White River Utes in Utah,  
14 authorized under the Act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. 375),  
15 \$19,500, reimbursable, together with \$35,500 from which  
16 amount expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate receipts  
17 covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of  
18 the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

19 For payment of operation and maintenance assessments  
20 on certain lands within the Uintah Indian irrigation project  
21 as authorized by section 4 (a) of the Act of May 28, 1941  
22 (55 Stat. 209), \$1,000.

23 For operation and maintenance of the Wapato irrigation  
24 and drainage system, and auxiliary units thereof, Yakima  
25 Indian Reservation, Washington, \$1,000, reimbursable, to-

1   gether with \$175,980 (collections from the water users  
2   on the Wapato-Satus, Toppenish-Simcoe, and Ahtanum  
3   units), from which amount expenditures shall not exceed  
4   the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accord-  
5   ance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal  
6   Act, 1934.

7       For reimbursement to the reclamation fund for stored  
8   water to irrigate Indian lands on the Yakima Indian Reserva-  
9   tion, Washington, pursuant to the Act of July 1, 1940 (54  
10   Stat. 707), \$20,000.

11       For reimbursement to the reclamation fund the propor-  
12   tionate expense of operation and maintenance of the reservoirs  
13   for furnishing stored water to lands in the Yakima Indian  
14   Reservation, Washington, in accordance with the provisions  
15   of section 22 of the Act of August 1, 1914 (38 Stat. 604),  
16   \$11,000.

17       For operation and maintenance of irrigation systems  
18   within the ceded and diminished portions of the Wind River  
19   Reservation, Wyoming, including the Indians' pro rata share  
20   of the cost of operation and maintenance of the Riverton-Le  
21   Clair irrigation district and the Big Bend drainage district on  
22   the ceded reservation, \$18,500, reimbursable, together with  
23   \$26,500, from which amount expenditures shall not exceed  
24   the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accord-

1   ance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal  
2   Act, 1934.

3       Protection of project works (national defense) : For  
4   all expenses necessary to provide protection against sabotage  
5   and other subversive depredations, of dams, powerhouses, or  
6   other structures of the irrigation systems of the Indian Serv-  
7   ice, including employment of civilian guards, floodlights,  
8   gates, barricades, firearms, and ammunition, \$50,000.

9       For the construction, repair, and rehabilitation of irriga-  
10   tion systems on Indian reservations; for the purchase or rental  
11   of equipment, tools, and appliances; for the acquisition of  
12   rights-of-way, and payment of damages in connection with  
13   such irrigation systems; for the development of domestic and  
14   stock water and water for subsistence gardens; for the pur-  
15   chase of water rights, ditches, and lands needed for such  
16   projects; and for drainage and protection of irrigable lands  
17   from damage by floods or loss of water rights, as follows:

18       California: Mission, \$7,500; Sacramento, \$6,000;

19       Montana: Fort Belknap, \$6,250;

20       Nevada: Carson, \$11,000; Western Shoshone, \$9,000;

21       Oregon: Warm Springs, \$7,500;

22       Miscellaneous garden tracts, \$60,000;

23       For surveys, investigations, and administrative expenses,



1 including departmental personal services, and not to exceed  
2 \$2,500 for printing and binding, \$92,750;

3 In all, \$200,000, to be reimbursable in accordance with  
4 law, and to remain available until completion of the projects:  
5 *Provided*, That the foregoing amounts may be used inter-  
6 changeably in the discretion of the Secretary, but not more  
7 than 10 per centum of any specific amount shall be transferred  
8 to any other amount, and no appropriation shall be increased  
9 by more than 15 per centum.

10

## EDUCATION

11 For the support of Indian schools not otherwise pro-  
12 vided for, and for other Indian educational purposes, includ-  
13 ing apprentice teachers for reservation and nonreservation  
14 schools, educational facilities authorized by treaty provisions,  
15 care of Indian children of school age attending public and  
16 private schools, support and education of deaf, dumb, blind,  
17 physically handicapped, delinquent, or mentally deficient  
18 Indian children; for subsistence of pupils in boarding schools  
19 during summer months, for the tuition (which may be paid  
20 in advance) of Indian pupils attending vocational or higher  
21 educational institutions, under such rules and regulations as  
22 the Secretary may prescribe; and tuition and other assistance  
23 for Indian pupils attending public schools, and for the sup-  
24 port of Indian museums at Rapid City, South Dakota, and  
25 Browning, Montana, \$5,864,665: *Provided*, That formal



1 contracts shall not be required for payment (which may be  
2 made from the date of admission) of such tuition and care  
3 of Indian pupils: *Provided further*, That not to exceed  
4 \$10,000 of this appropriation may be used for printing and  
5 binding (including illustrations) in authorized Indian-school  
6 printing plants: *Provided further*, That no part of any appro-  
7 priation in this Act for the Bureau of Indian Affairs shall be  
8 available for expenses of travel for the study of educational  
9 systems or practices outside the continental limits of the  
10 United States and the Territory of Alaska.

11 Support of Indian schools from tribal funds: For the  
12 support of Indian schools, and for other educational purposes,  
13 including care of Indian children of school age attending  
14 public and private schools, tuition and other assistance for  
15 Indian pupils attending public schools, and support and  
16 education of deaf and dumb or blind, physically handicapped,  
17 delinquent, or mentally deficient Indian children, there may  
18 be expended from Indian tribal funds and from school reve-  
19 nues arising under the Act of May 17, 1926 (25 U. S. C.  
20 155), not more than \$340,190, including not to exceed  
21 \$22,190 for payment of tuition for Chippewa Indian children  
22 enrolled in public schools and care of children of school age  
23 attending private schools in the State of Minnesota, payable  
24 from the principal sum on deposit to the credit of the Chip-  
25 pewa Indians in the State of Minnesota arising under section

1 7 of the Act of January 14, 1889 (25 Stat. 645) : *Provided*,  
2 That formal contracts shall not be required for payment  
3 (which may be made from the date of admission) of such  
4 tuition and care of Indian pupils.

5 Education, Osage, Nation, Oklahoma (tribal funds) :  
6 For the education of unallotted Osage Indian children in the  
7 Saint Louis Mission Boarding School, Oklahoma, \$1,500,  
8 payable from funds held in trust by the United States for the  
9 Osage Tribe.

10 For reimbursable loans to Indians for the payment of  
11 tuition and other expenses in recognized vocational and trade  
12 schools, including colleges and universities offering recognized  
13 vocational, trade, and professional courses, and for apprentice  
14 training in Federal, manufacturing, and other establishments,  
15 \$55,000: *Provided*, That not more than \$37,500 of the  
16 amount available for the fiscal year 1944 shall be available  
17 for loans to Indian students pursuing liberal-arts courses in  
18 high schools and colleges: *Provided further*, That advances  
19 made under this authorization shall be reimbursed in not to  
20 exceed eight years, under such rules and regulations as the  
21 Secretary may prescribe.

22 For lease, purchase, repair, and improvement of build-  
23 ings at Indian schools not otherwise provided for, including  
24 the installation, repair, and improvement of heating, lighting,  
25 power, sewer, and water systems in connection therewith,

1 and including the purchase of materials for the use of Indian  
2 pupils in the construction of buildings (not to exceed \$1,500  
3 for any one building) at Indian schools not otherwise pro-  
4 vided for, \$340,000.

5 For support and education of Indian pupils at the follow-  
6 ing nonreservation boarding schools in not to exceed the  
7 following amounts, respectively:

8 Phoenix, Arizona: For five hundred pupils, including  
9 not to exceed \$2,500 for printing and issuing school paper,  
10 \$166,140; for pay of superintendent or other officer in  
11 charge, drayage, and general repairs and improvements,  
12 \$25,000; in all, \$191,140:

13 Sherman Institute, Riverside, California: For six hun-  
14 dred and fifty pupils, including not to exceed \$2,000 for  
15 printing and issuing school paper, \$225,580; for pay of  
16 superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improve-  
17 ments, \$23,700; in all, \$249,280;

18 Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kansas: For six hundred  
19 and twenty-five pupils, including not to exceed \$2,500 for  
20 printing and issuing school paper, \$217,360; for pay of  
21 superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improve-  
22 ments, including necessary drainage work, \$25,200; in all,  
23 \$242,560;

24 Pipestone, Minnesota: For three hundred pupils.

1 \$100,235; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general  
2 repairs and improvements, \$15,200; in all, \$115,435;

3 Carson City, Nevada: For five hundred and twenty-five  
4 pupils, \$172,620; for pay of principal, drayage, and general  
5 repairs and improvements, \$20,000; in all, \$192,620;

6 Albuquerque, New Mexico: For five hundred pupils,  
7 \$173,320; for pay of superintendent or other officer in charge,  
8 drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$25,200;  
9 in all, \$198,520;

10 Santa Fe, New Mexico: For three hundred and eighty  
11 pupils, \$137,845; for drayage, and general repairs and im-  
12 provements, \$15,000; in all, \$152,845;

13 Wahpeton, North Dakota: For two hundred and sev-  
14 enty pupils, \$89,515; for pay of superintendent, drayage,  
15 and general repairs and improvements, \$13,000; in all,  
16 \$102,515;

17 Chilocco, Oklahoma: For six hundred and fifty pupils,  
18 including not to exceed \$2,000 for printing and issuing school  
19 paper, \$226,600; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and  
20 general repairs and improvements, \$25,200; in all, \$251,800;

21 Sequoyah Orphan Training School, near Tablequah, Okla-  
22 homa: For three hundred and fifty orphan Indian children of  
23 the State of Oklahoma belonging to the restricted class,  
24 \$117,545; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general  
25 repairs and improvements, \$15,000; in all, \$132,545;



1 Carter Seminary, Oklahoma: For one hundred and  
2 sixty-five pupils, \$58,850; for pay of principal, drayage,  
3 and general repairs and improvements, \$7,000; in all,  
4 \$65,850;

5 Euchee, Oklahoma: For one hundred and fifteen pupils,  
6 \$41,495; for pay of principal, drayage, and general repairs  
7 and improvements, \$7,000; in all, \$48,495;

8 Eufaula, Oklahoma: For one hundred and forty pupils,  
9 \$49,590; for pay of principal, drayage, and general repairs  
10 and improvements, \$7,000; in all, \$56,590;

11 Jones Academy, Oklahoma: For one hundred and  
12 seventy-five pupils, \$62,365; for pay of principal, drayage,  
13 and general repairs and improvements, \$7,000; in all,  
14 \$69,365;

15 Wheelock Academy, Oklahoma: For one hundred and  
16 thirty pupils, \$46,835; for pay of principal, drayage, and  
17 general repairs and improvements, \$7,000; in all, \$53,835;

18 Chemawa, Oregon: For four hundred and fifty pupils,  
19 including not to exceed \$1,000 for printing and issuing  
20 school paper, \$156,485; for pay of superintendent, drayage,  
21 and general repairs and improvements, \$20,200; in all,  
22 \$176,685;

23 Flandreau, South Dakota: For four hundred and fifty  
24 pupils, \$164,140; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and  
25 general repairs and improvements, \$19,000; in all, \$183,140;



1 Pierre, South Dakota: For three hundred pupils,  
2 \$99,020; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general  
3 repairs and improvements, \$15,200; in all, \$114,220;

4 In all, for above-named nonreservation boarding schools,  
5 not to exceed \$2,597,440: *Provided*, That 10 per centum of  
6 the foregoing amounts shall be available interchangeably for  
7 expenditures for similar purposes in the various boarding  
8 schools named, but not more than 10 per centum shall be  
9 added to the amount appropriated for any one of said board-  
10 ing schools or for any particular item within any boarding  
11 school. Any such interchanges shall be reported to Congress  
12 in the annual Budget.

13 For tuition and for care and other assistance for Indian  
14 pupils attending public schools and special Indian day  
15 schools and for the repair of special Indian day schools in  
16 the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole  
17 Nations and the Qnapaw Agency in Oklahoma, \$378,745,  
18 to be expended in the discretion of the Secretary and under  
19 rules and regulations to be prescribed by him: *Provided*,  
20 That not to exceed \$26,000 may be expended for the pay-  
21 ment of salaries of public-school teachers, employed by the  
22 State, county, or district in special Indian day schools in  
23 full-blooded Indian communities, where there are not  
24 adequate white day schools available for their attendance.

25 Natives in Alaska: To enable the Secretary, in his

1 discretion, to provide for support and education and relief  
2 of destitution of the Eskimos, Aleuts, Indians, and other  
3 natives of Alaska, including necessary traveling expenses of  
4 pupils to and from boarding schools in Alaska; repair and  
5 rental of school buildings; textbooks and industrial apparatus;  
6 pay and traveling expenses of employees; repair, equipment,  
7 maintenance, and operation of vessels; and all other necessary  
8 miscellaneous expenses which are not included under the  
9 above special heads, \$1,233,800, to be immediately available  
10 and to remain available until June 30, 1945: *Provided*,  
11 That a report shall be made to Congress covering expendi-  
12 tures from the amount herein provided for relief of destitution.

13 CONSERVATION OF HEALTH

14 For conservation of health among Indians, including  
15 equipment, materials, and supplies; repairs and improvements  
16 to buildings and plants; compensation and traveling expenses  
17 of officers and employees and renting of quarters for them  
18 when necessary; transportation of patients and attendants to  
19 and from hospitals and sanatoria; returning to their former  
20 homes and interring the remains of deceased patients; and not  
21 exceeding \$25,000 for clinical surveys and general medical  
22 research in connection with tuberculosis, trachoma, and  
23 venereal and other disease conditions among Indians, includ-  
24 ing cooperation with State and other organizations engaged  
25 in similar work and payment of traveling expenses and per

1 diem of physicians, nurses, and other persons whose services  
 2 are donated by such organizations, and including printing and  
 3 binding circulars and pamphlets for use in preventing and  
 4 suppressing trachoma and other contagious and infectious  
 5 diseases, \$5,642,300, including not to exceed \$4,145,000 for  
 6 the following-named hospitals and sanatoria:

7       Arizona: Indian Oasis Hospital, \$32,975; Kayenta Sana-  
 8 torium, \$55,725; Navajo Medical Center, \$303,615; Phoenix  
 9 Sanatorium, \$116,420; Pima Hospital, \$38,490; Truxton  
 10 Canyon Hospital, \$15,395; Western Navajo Hospital,  
 11 \$37,810; Chin Lee Hospital, \$22,390; Fort Apache Hospital,  
 12 \$30,885; Hopi Hospital, \$46,135; San Carlos Hospital,  
 13 \$34,100; Tohatchi Hospital, \$19,485; Colorado River Hos-  
 14 pital, \$24,175; San Xavier Sanatorium, \$47,495; Phoenix  
 15 Hospital, \$49,000; Winslow Sanatorium, \$65,900:

16       California: Hoopa Valley Hospital, \$31,430; Soboba  
 17 Hospital, \$27,775; Fort Yuma Hospital, \$23,895;

18       Colorado: Ute Mountain Hospital, \$16,330; Edward T.  
 19 Taylor Hospital, \$30,000:

20       Idaho: Fort Lapwai Sanatorium, \$103,250; Fort Hall  
 21 Hospitals, \$15,390;

22       Minnesota: Pipestone Hospital, \$25,060; Cass Lake  
 23 Hospital, \$34,230; Fond du Lac Hospital, \$27,315; Red  
 24 Lake Hospital, \$24,800; White Earth Hospital, \$26,485;

25       Mississippi: Choctaw Hospital, \$26,640;

1 Montana: Blackfeet Hospital, \$52,515; Fort Peck Hos-  
 2 pital, \$29,530; Crow Hospital, \$40,100; Fort Belknap Hos-  
 3 pital, \$36,675; Tongue River Hospital, \$32,935;

4 Nebraska: Winnebago Hospital, \$52,000;

5 Nevada: Carson Hospital, \$29,595; Walker River  
 6 Hospital, \$27,785; Western Shoshone Hospital, \$21,895;

7 New Mexico: Albuquerque Sanatorium, \$115,130;  
 8 Jicarilla Hospital and Sanatorium, \$47,390; Mescalero  
 9 Hospital, \$25,745; Eastern Navajo Hospital, \$73,050;  
 10 Northern Navajo Hospital, \$52,590; Taos Hospital,  
 11 \$17,645; Zuni Hospital, \$34,250; Albuquerque Hospital,  
 12 \$55,070; Charles H. Burke Hospital, \$34,065; Santa Fe  
 13 Hospital, \$46,580;

14 North Carolina: Cherokee Hospital, \$25,545;

15 North Dakota: Turtle Mountain Hospital, \$45,250;  
 16 Fort Berthold Hospital, \$21,600; Fort Totten Hospital,  
 17 \$25,410; Standing Rock Hospital, \$37,715;

18 Oklahoma: Cheyenne and Arapahoe Hospital, \$38,255;  
 19 Talihina Sanatorium and Hospital, \$211,085; Shawnee  
 20 Sanatorium, \$115,645; Claremore Hospital, \$90,885; Clin-  
 21 ton Hospital, \$23,420; Pawnee and Ponca Hospital,  
 22 \$41,915; Kiowa Hospital, \$157,820; William W. Hastings  
 23 Hospital, \$78,700;

24 Oregon: Warm Springs Hospital, \$21,385;

25 South Dakota: Crow Creek Hospital, \$23,755; Pine



1 Ridge Hospitals, \$66,750; Rosebud Hospital, \$53,950;  
 2 Yankton Hospital, \$25,325; Cheyenne River Hospital,  
 3 \$42,085; Sioux Sanatorium, \$154,045; Sisseton Hospital,  
 4 \$38,690;

5 Utah: Uintah Hospital, \$32,700;

6 Washington: Yakima Sanatorium, \$44,060; Tacoma  
 7 Sanatorium, \$382,270; Tulalip Hospital, \$13,055; Colville  
 8 Hospital, \$42,480;

9 Wisconsin: Hayward Hospital, \$43,550; Tomah Hos-  
 10 pital, \$37,190;

11 Wyoming: Wind River Hospital, \$33,325;

12 *Provided*, That 10 per centum of the foregoing amounts  
 13 shall be available interchangeably for expenditures in the  
 14 various hospitals named, but not more than 10 per centum  
 15 shall be added to the amount appropriated for any one of  
 16 said hospitals or for any particular item within any hospital,  
 17 and any interchange of appropriations hereunder shall be  
 18 reported to Congress in the annual Budget: *Provided further*,  
 19 That nonreservation boarding schools receiving specific ap-  
 20 propriations shall contribute on a per diem basis for the  
 21 hospitalization of pupils in hospitals located at such schools  
 22 and supported from this appropriation: *Provided further*,  
 23 That in the discretion of the Secretary and under such rules  
 24 and regulations as may be prescribed by him, fees may be  
 25 collected from Indians for medical, hospital, and dental



1 service and any fees so collected shall be covered into the  
2 Treasury of the United States.

3 Medical relief in Alaska: To enable the Secretary in his  
4 discretion through the Bureau of Indian Affairs, with the  
5 advice and cooperation of the Public Health Service, to pro-  
6 vide for the medical and sanitary relief of the Eskimos, Aleuts,  
7 Indians, and other natives of Alaska; repair, rental, and  
8 equipment of hospital buildings; books and surgical appara-  
9 tus; pay and traveling expenses of employees, and all other  
10 necessary miscellaneous expenses which are not included  
11 under the above special heads, \$570,680, to be available  
12 immediately and to remain available until June 30, 1945.

13 GENERAL SUPPORT AND ADMINISTRATION

14 For general administration of Indian property, including  
15 pay of employees authorized by continuing or permanent  
16 treaty provisions, \$2,785,200: *Provided*, That in the discre-  
17 tion of the Secretary, and under such rules and regulations  
18 as may be prescribed by him, fees may be collected from indi-  
19 vidual Indians for services performed for them, and any fees  
20 so collected shall be covered into the Treasury of the United  
21 States.

22 For general support and rehabilitation of needy Indians  
23 in the United States, \$700,000, of which amount not to  
24 exceed \$1,000 shall be available for expenses of Indians  
25 participating in folk festivals, and not to exceed \$40,000

1 shall be available for administrative expenses incident  
2 thereto, including departmental personal services (not to  
3 exceed \$30,000).

4 Reindeer service: For supervision of reindeer in Alaska  
5 and instruction in the care and management thereof, includ-  
6 ing salaries and travel expenses of employees, purchase.  
7 rental, erection, and repair of range cabins, purchase and  
8 maintenance of communication and other equipment, and all  
9 other necessary miscellaneous expenses, \$80,000, to be  
10 immediately available, and to remain available until June 30  
11 1945.

12 For general support of Indians and administration of  
13 Indian property under the jurisdiction of the following  
14 agencies, to be paid from the funds held by the United  
15 States in trust for the respective tribes, in not to exceed  
16 the following sums, respectively:

17 Arizona: Colorado River, \$1,620; Fort Apache,  
18 \$45,000; Navajo, \$4,900, including all necessary expenses  
19 of holding a tribal fair, erection of structures, awards for ex-  
20 hibits and events, feeding of livestock, and labor and ma-  
21 terials; Pima (Camp McDowell), \$360; San Carlos, \$4,240;  
22 Truxton Canon, \$11,300; in all, \$67,420;

23 California: Mission, \$26,000;

24 Colorado: The appropriations under this head (South-  
25 ern Ute and Ute Mountain) for the fiscal year 1943, in-

cluding the purchase of land, the subjugation thereof, and the construction of improvements thereon, are hereby continued available until June 30, 1944, for the purposes hereof;

Iowa: Sac and Fox, \$630;

Minnesota: Consolidated Chippewa, \$1,600 for salary and incidental expenses of the secretary of the tribal executive committee;

Montana: Flathead, \$35,000;

Nevada: Western Shoshone, \$1,000;

North Carolina: Cherokee, \$8,000;

Oregon: Klamath, \$119,275, of which not to exceed \$4,500 shall be available for fees and expenses of an attorney or firm of attorneys selected by the tribe and employed under a contract approved by the Secretary; Umatilla, \$1,315; in all, \$120,590;

Utah: Uintah and Ouray, \$7,000;

Washington: Colville, \$5,400; Puyallup, \$1,000 for upkeep of the Puyallup Indian cemetery; Taholah (Makah), \$6,600, including the purchase of land, title to which shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for the Makah Indians; Yakima, \$300; Tulalip, \$1,000; in all, \$14,300;

Wisconsin: Menominee, \$99,025, including \$40,000, of which not exceeding \$10,000, shall be available for general

1 relief purposes and not exceeding \$30,000 for monthly allow-  
 2 ances, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary may  
 3 prescribe, to old and indigent members of the Menominee  
 4 Tribe who reside with relatives or friends and \$5,200 for  
 5 the compensation and expenses of an attorney or firm of  
 6 attorneys employed by the tribe under a contract approved  
 7 by the Secretary: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$6,000 shall  
 8 be available from the funds of the Menominee Indians for  
 9 the payment of salaries and expenses of the chairman, secre-  
 10 tary, and interpreters of the Menominee general council and  
 11 members of the Menominee advisory council and tribal dele-  
 12 gates when engaged on business of the tribe at rates to be  
 13 determined by the Menominee general council and approved  
 14 by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs;

15 In all, not to exceed \$380,565.

16 Relief of Chippewa Indians in Minnesota (tribal funds) :  
 17 Not to exceed \$49,000 of the principal sum on deposit to the  
 18 credit of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, arising under  
 19 section 7 of the Act entitled "An Act for the relief and  
 20 civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minne-  
 21 sota", approved January 14, 1889 (25 Stat. 645), may be  
 22 expended, in the discretion of the Secretary, in aiding indigent  
 23 Chippewa Indians including boarding-home care of pupils  
 24 attending public, private, or high schools.

25 Relief of needy Indians: For the relief of Indians in need



1 of assistance, including cash grants; the purchase of subsist-  
2 ence supplies, clothing, and household goods; medical, burial,  
3 housing, transportation, and all other necessary expenses,  
4 \$100,000, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of the  
5 particular tribe concerned: *Provided*, That expenditures here-  
6 under may be made without regard to section 3709, Revised  
7 Statutes, or to the Act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 391), as  
8 amended.

9 Expenses of tribal officers, Five Civilized Tribes, Okla-  
10 homa (tribal funds) : For the current fiscal year money may  
11 be expended from the tribal funds of the Choctaw, Chicka-  
12 saw, Creek, and Seminole Tribes for equalization of allot-  
13 ments, per capita, and other payments authorized by law to  
14 individual members of the respective tribes, salaries and con-  
15 tingent expenses of the governor of the Chickasaw Nation  
16 and chief of the Choctaw Nation, one mining trustee for the  
17 Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, at salaries of \$3,000 each  
18 for the said governor, said chief, and said mining trustee,  
19 chief of the Creek Nation at \$1,200 and one attorney each for  
20 the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes employed under contract  
21 approved by the President under existing law: *Provided*,  
22 That the expenses of the above-named officials shall be de-  
23 termined and limited by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs  
24 at not to exceed \$2,500 each.



1       Support of Osage Agency and pay of tribal officers, Okla-  
2   homa (tribal funds) : For the support of the Osage Agency,  
3   and for necessary expenses in connection with oil and gas  
4   production on the Osage Reservation, Oklahoma, including  
5   pay of necessary employees, the tribal attorney and his  
6   stenographer, one special attorney in tax and other matters,  
7   and pay of tribal officers; payment of damages to individual  
8   allottees; repairs to buildings, rent of quarters for employees,  
9   traveling expenses, printing, telegraphing, and telephoning,  
10   and purchase, repair, and operation of automobiles,  
11   \$185,000, payable from funds held by the United  
12   States in trust for the Osage Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma:  
13   *Provided*, That not more than \$1,920 may be used  
14   for the employment of a curator for the Osage Museum,  
15   which employee shall be an Osage Indian and shall be  
16   appointed without regard to civil-service laws and regula-  
17   tions upon the recommendation of the Osage tribal council:  
18   *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be avail-  
19   able, for traveling and other expenses, including not to exceed  
20   \$6 per diem in lieu of subsistence, and not to exceed 5 cents  
21   per mile for use of personally owned automobiles, of members  
22   of the tribal council and other members of the tribe, when  
23   engaged on tribal business, including visits to the District  
24   of Columbia or Chicago, Illinois, when duly authorized or  
25   approved in advance by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

1 Expenses of tribal councils or committees thereof (tribal  
2 funds): For traveling and other expenses of members of  
3 tribal councils, business committees, or other tribal organiza-  
4 tions, when engaged on business of the tribes, including  
5 supplies and equipment, not to exceed \$6 per diem in lieu  
6 of subsistence, and not to exceed 5 cents per mile for use of  
7 personally owned automobiles, when duly authorized or  
8 approved in advance by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs,  
9 \$25,000, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of the  
10 particular tribe interested: *Provided*, That no part of this  
11 appropriation, or of any other appropriation contained in this  
12 Act, shall be available for expenses of members of tribal  
13 councils, business committees, or other tribal organizations,  
14 when in the District of Columbia or Chicago, Illinois, for  
15 more than an eight-day period, unless the Secretary shall in  
16 writing approve a longer period.

17 Compensation and expenses of attorneys, Confederated  
18 Salish and Kootenai Tribes, Montana (tribal funds): For  
19 compensation and expenses of an attorney or attorneys em-  
20 ployed by the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the  
21 Flathead Reservation, Montana, under a contract approved  
22 by the Secretary on May 9, 1941, \$24,000, payable from  
23 funds on deposit to the credit of such tribes.

24 Expenses of attorneys, Northern Cheyenne Tribe,  
25 Tongue River Reservation, Montana (tribal funds): For

1 expenses of an attorney or attorneys employed by the  
 2 Northern Cheyenne Tribe of Indians of the Tongue River  
 3 Reservation under a contract approved by the Assistant  
 4 Secretary of the Interior on March 15, 1941, \$5,400, pay-  
 5 able from funds on deposit in the Treasury to the credit of  
 6 said tribe of Indians.

#### 7 ROADS AND BRIDGES

8 For maintenance and repair of that portion of the Gallup-  
 9 Shiprock Highway within the Navaja Reservation, New  
 10 Mexico, and that portion of the State highway in New  
 11 Mexico between Gallup, New Mexico, and Window Rock,  
 12 Arizona, serving the Navajo Reservation, \$20,000, reim-  
 13 bursable, as authorized by the Act of May 28, 1941.

14 For construction, improvement, repair, and maintenance  
 15 of Indian reservation roads under the provisions of the  
 16 Act of May 26, 1928 (25 U. S. C. 318a), as supplemented  
 17 and amended, \$750,000. to remain available until expended:  
 18 *Provided*, That not to exceed \$10,000 of the foregoing  
 19 amount may be expended for departmental personal services:  
 20 *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$15,000 of this appro-  
 21 priation shall be available for repair of structures for housing  
 22 road materials, supplies, equipment, and quarters for road  
 23 crews.

#### 24 ANNUITIES AND PER CAPITA PAYMENTS

25 For fulfilling treaties with Senecas of New York: For

1 permanent annuity in lieu of interest on stock (Act of  
2 February 19, 1831, 4 Stat. 442), \$6,000.

3 For fulfilling treaties with Six Nations of New York:  
4 For permanent annuity, in clothing and other useful articles  
5 (article 6, treaty of November 11, 1794), \$4,500.

6 For fulfilling treaties with Choctaws, Oklahoma: For  
7 permanent annuity (article 2, treaty of November 16, 1805,  
8 and article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$3,000; for  
9 permanent annuity for support of light horsemen (article 13,  
10 treaty of October 18, 1820, and article 13, treaty of June  
11 22, 1855), \$600; for permanent annuity for support of  
12 blacksmith (article 6, treaty of October 18, 1820, and  
13 article 9, treaty of January 20, 1825, and article 13, treaty  
14 of June 22, 1855), \$600; for permanent annuity for educa-  
15 tion (article 2, treaty of January 20, 1825, and article 13,  
16 treaty of June 22, 1855), \$6,000; for permanent annuity  
17 for iron and steel (article 9, treaty of January 20, 1825,  
18 and article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$320; in  
19 all, \$10,520.

20 For fulfilling treaties with Pawnees, Oklahoma: For  
21 permanent annuity (article 2, treaty of September 24, 1857,  
22 and article 3, agreement of November 23, 1892), \$30,000.

23 For payment of Sioux benefits to Indians of the Sioux  
24 reservations, as authorized by the Act of March 2, 1889  
25 (25 Stat. 895), as amended, \$175,000.



1 For payment of interest on moneys held in trust for the  
2 several Indian tribes, as authorized by various Acts of Con-  
3 gress, \$725,000.

4 Appropriations herein made for the support of Indians  
5 and administration of Indian property, the support of schools,  
6 including nonreservation boarding schools and for conserva-  
7 tion of health among Indians shall be available for the pur-  
8 chase of supplies, materials, and repair parts, for storage in  
9 and distribution from central warehouses, garages, and shops,  
10 and for the maintenance and operation of such warehouses,  
11 garages, and shops, and said appropriations shall be reim-  
12 bursed for services rendered or supplies furnished by such  
13 warehouses, garages, or shops to any activity of the Indian  
14 Service.

15 Appropriations made for the Indian Service for the  
16 fiscal year 1944 shall be available for travel expenses; the  
17 purchase of ice, and the purchase of rubber boots for official  
18 use of employees.

#### 19 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

20 The following sums are appropriated out of the special  
21 fund in the Treasury of the United States created by the  
22 Act of June 17, 1902 (43 U. S. C. 391, 411), and therein  
23 designated "the reclamation fund", to be available imme-  
24 diately:

25 Salaries and expenses: For personal services in the



1 District of Columbia and other necessary expenses, \$101,000,  
2 including not to exceed \$3,500 for printing and binding;

3       Administrative provisions and limitations: For all ex-  
4 penditures authorized by the Act of June 17, 1902, and Acts  
5 amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, known as the  
6 reclamation law, and all other Acts under which expenditures  
7 from said fund are authorized, including not to exceed \$100,-  
8 000 for personal services and \$15,000 for other expenses in  
9 the office of the chief engineer, \$20,000 for telegraph, tele-  
10 phone, and other communication service, \$7,500 for dis-  
11 seminating useful information, photographing and making  
12 photographic prints, and completing and distributing material,  
13 including recordings, \$41,250 for personal services, and  
14 \$7,500 for other expenses in the field legal offices; for the  
15 maintenance, in addition to the main office in the District of  
16 Columbia, of a branch of that office in Denver, Colorado, with  
17 appropriations herein made to be available therefor, the costs  
18 and expenses thereof to be accounted for as though said  
19 branch office were in the District of Columbia; examination  
20 of estimates for appropriations in the field; refunds of over-  
21 collections and deposits for other purposes; not to exceed  
22 \$15,000 for lithographing, engraving, printing, and binding;  
23 purchase of ice; purchase of rubber boots for official use by  
24 employees; maintenance and operation of horse-drawn and  
25 motor-propelled passenger vehicles; not to exceed \$25,000

1 for purchase of horse-drawn and motor-propelled passenger-  
2 carrying vehicles; payment for contract stenographic report-  
3 ing services; payment of damages caused to the owners of  
4 lands or other private property of any kind by reason of the  
5 operations of the United States, its officers or employees, in  
6 the survey, construction, operation, or maintenance of irri-  
7 gation works; payment for official telephone service in the  
8 field hereafter incurred in case of official telephones installed  
9 in private houses when authorized under regulations estab-  
10 lished by the Secretary; payment of rewards, when specifi-  
11 cally authorized by the Secretary, for information leading to  
12 the apprehension and conviction of persons found guilty of the  
13 theft, damage, or destruction of public property: *Provided,*  
14 That no part of any sum provided for in this Act for operation  
15 and maintenance of any project or division of a project by  
16 the Bureau of Reclamation shall be used for the irrigation of  
17 any lands within the boundaries of an irrigation district which  
18 has contracted with the Bureau of Reclamation and which is  
19 in arrears for more than twelve months in the payment of  
20 any charges due the United States, and no part of any sum  
21 provided for in this Act for such purpose shall be used for the  
22 irrigation of any lands which have contracted with the Bureau  
23 of Reclamation and which are in arrears for more than twelve  
24 months in the payment of any charges due from said lands  
25 to the United States;

1       Parker Dam power project, Arizona-California: Not to  
2   exceed \$375,000 from power and other revenues shall be  
3   available for operation and maintenance;

4       Yuma project, Arizona-California: For operation and  
5   maintenance, \$65,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$25,000  
6   from the power revenues shall be available for the operation  
7   and maintenance of the commercial system;

8       Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado: Not to ex-  
9   ceed \$140,000 from power revenues shall be available for  
10   the operation and maintenance of the power system;

11       Boise project, Idaho: For operation and maintenance,  
12   \$73,000;

13       Minidoka project, Idaho: For operation and main-  
14   tenance, reserved works, \$16,500: *Provided*, That not to  
15   exceed \$82,175 from the power revenues shall be available  
16   for the operation of the commercial system;

17       North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming: Not to ex-  
18   ceed \$90,000 from the power revenues shall be available  
19   for the operation and maintenance of the commercial system;  
20   and not to exceed \$5,500 from power revenues allocated to  
21   the Northport irrigation district under subsection I, section  
22   4, of the Act of December 5, 1924 (43 U. S. C. 501), shall  
23   be available for payment on behalf of the Northport irriga-  
24   tion district, to the Farmers' irrigation district for carriage  
25   of water;

1       Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas: For operation  
2   and maintenance, \$90,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed  
3   \$50,000 from power revenues shall be available for the  
4   operation and maintenance of the power system;

5       Owyhee project, Oregon: For operation and mainte-  
6   nance, \$160,000;

7       Klamath project, Oregon-California: For operation and  
8   maintenance, \$130,000: *Provided*, That revenues received  
9   from the lease of marginal lands, Tule Lake division, shall  
10   be available for refunds to the lessees in such cases where  
11   it becomes necessary to make refunds because of flooding  
12   or other reasons within the terms of such leases;

13       Columbia Basin project, Washington (formerly Grand  
14   Coulee Dam project, Washington) : Not to exceed \$900,000  
15   of the moneys deposited in the special account pursu-  
16   ant to section 4 of Executive Order Numbered 8526 shall  
17   be transferred to the reclamation fund to be available im-  
18   mediately for operation, maintenance, and replacements, in-  
19   cluding operation and maintenance of camp and other  
20   facilities heretofore or hereafter turned over by construction  
21   contractors, and similar facilities and the furnishing of  
22   services related thereto, and the payment to the school dis-  
23   trict or school districts serving Mason City and Coulee Dam,  
24   Washington, as reimbursement for instruction during the  
25   1943-1944 school year in the schools operated by said



1 district or districts of each pupil who is a dependent of any  
2 employee of the United States living in or in the vicinity of  
3 Coulee Dam, in the sum of \$25 per semester per pupil in  
4 average daily attendance at said schools, payable after the  
5 term of instruction in any semester has been completed,  
6 under regulations prescribed by the Secretary;

7 Yakima project, Washington: For operation and mainte-  
8 nance, \$248,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$25,000  
9 from power revenues shall be available for operation and  
10 maintenance of the power system;

11 Kendrick project, Wyoming: Not to exceed \$100,000  
12 from the power revenues shall be available for the operation  
13 and maintenance of the power system;

14 Riverton project, Wyoming: For operation and mainte-  
15 nance, \$50,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$45,000 from  
16 the power revenues shall be available for the operation and  
17 maintenance of the commercial system;

18 Shoshone project, Wyoming: For operation and main-  
19 tenance, Willwood division, \$15,000: *Provided*, That not to  
20 exceed \$45,000 from power revenues shall be available for  
21 the operation and maintenance of the commercial system;

22 Operation and maintenance administration: For neces-  
23 sary pay of employees, traveling and other expenses incident  
24 to the general administration of reclamation projects, either  
25 operated and maintained by the Bureau or transferred to



1 water users' organizations for operation and maintenance,  
2 and incident to the sale of unplatted portions of Government  
3 town sites and temporarily and permanently unproductive  
4 public lands as authorized by the Act of May 16, 1930  
5 (46 Stat. 367), including giving information and advice  
6 to settlers on reclamation projects in the selection of lands,  
7 equipment, and livestock, the preparation of land for irriga-  
8 tion, the selection of crops, methods of irrigation and agri-  
9 cultural practice, and general farm management, the cost  
10 of which shall be charged to the general reclamation fund  
11 and shall not be charged as a part of the construction or  
12 operation and maintenance cost payable by the water users  
13 under the projects, \$100,000;

14       Limitation of expenditures: Under the provisions of this  
15 Act no greater sum shall be expended, nor shall the United  
16 States be obligated to expend during the fiscal year 1944,  
17 on any reclamation project appropriated for herein, an  
18 amount in excess of the sum herein appropriated therefor,  
19 nor shall the whole expenditures or obligations incurred for  
20 all of such projects for the fiscal year 1944 exceed the whole  
21 amount in the reclamation fund for the fiscal year;

22       Interchange of appropriations: Ten per centum of the  
23 foregoing amounts shall be available interchangeably for ex-  
24 penditures on the reclamation projects named; but not more  
25 than 10 per centum shall be added to the amount appropri-

1 ated for any one of said projects, except that should existing  
2 works or the water supply for lands under cultivation be  
3 endangered by floods or other unusual conditions, an amount  
4 sufficient to make necessary emergency repairs shall become  
5 available for expenditure by further transfer of appropria-  
6 tion from any of said projects upon approval of the Secretary;

7 For general investigations and administrative expenses,  
8 to be expended from the reclamation fund in the same  
9 manner and for the same objects of expenditure as spec-  
10 ified for projects hereinbefore in this Act under the cap-  
11 tion "Bureau of Reclamation", under the heading "Ad-  
12 ministrative provisions and limitations", but without regard  
13 to the amounts of the limitations therein set forth, all to be  
14 reimbursable under the reclamation law, and to remain avail-  
15 able until expended, as follows:

16 General investigations: For engineering and economic  
17 investigations of proposed Federal reclamation projects and  
18 surveys, investigations and other activities relating to recon-  
19 struction, rehabilitation, extensions, or financial adjustments  
20 of existing projects, and studies of water conservation and  
21 development plans, such investigations, surveys, and studies  
22 to be carried on by said Bureau either independently, or in  
23 cooperation with State agencies and other Federal agencies,  
24 including the Corps of Engineers, and the Federal Power  
25 Commission, \$275,000 *Provided*, That the expenditure of

1 any sums from this appropriation for investigations of any  
2 nature requested by States, municipalities, or other interests  
3 shall be upon the basis of the State, municipality, or other  
4 interest advancing at least 50 per centum of the estimated  
5 cost of such investigations;

6 Administrative expenses: For personal services (not to  
7 exceed \$45,000 in the District of Columbia) and other  
8 expenses, \$65,000;

9 Total, from reclamation fund, \$1,388,500.

10 To defray the cost of operating and maintaining the  
11 Colorado River front work and levee system adjacent to  
12 the Yuma Federal irrigation project in Arizona and Cali-  
13 fornia, and to defray the cost of other necessary protection  
14 works along the Colorado River between said Yuma project  
15 and Boulder Dam, as authorized by the Act of July 1, 1940  
16 (54 Stat. 708), \$75,000.

17 Colorado River Development Fund (expenditure ac-  
18 count): For continuation and extension of studies and  
19 investigations by the Bureau of Reclamation for the formula-  
20 tion of a comprehensive plan for the utilization of waters of  
21 the Colorado River system, as authorized by section 2 of the  
22 Boulder Canyon Project Adjustment Act, approved July  
23 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 774), \$100,000 from the Colorado River  
24 Development Fund (holding account), to remain available

1 until expended, which amount shall be available for personal  
2 services in the District of Columbia (not to exceed \$5,000)  
3 and in the field and for all the other objects of expenditures  
4 specified for projects hereinbefore included in this Act under  
5 the caption "Bureau of Reclamation", under the heading  
6 "Administrative provisions and limitations", but without  
7 regard to the amounts of the limitations therein set forth.

8       Protection of project works (national defense) : For the  
9 employment of civilian guards and other necessary expenses,  
10 and for protective devices such as floodlights, gates, and  
11 barricades for the protection against sabotage and other dep-  
12 redations of any and all dams, powerhouses, and other  
13 structures and works whatsoever, heretofore or hereafter  
14 constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation, which in the  
15 opinion of the Secretary require such protection, \$680,000:  
16 *Provided*, That the Secretary may, in his discretion, enter  
17 into agreements with other Federal agencies or with States,  
18 counties, irrigation, construction, or reclamation districts or  
19 other political subdivisions or water users' associations for  
20 the protection of any such works and for reimbursement from  
21 this appropriation for amounts expended by them in furnish-  
22 ing protection for any such works.

23                   COLORADO RIVER DAM FUND

24       Boulder Canyon project: For the continuation of con-  
25 struction of the Boulder Dam and incidental works in the



1 main stream of the Colorado River at Black Canyon; to  
2 create a storage reservoir, and of a complete plant and inci-  
3 dental structures suitable for the fullest economic develop-  
4 ment of electrical energy from the water discharged from  
5 such reservoir; to acquire by proceedings in eminent domain,  
6 or otherwise, all lands, rights-of-way, and other property  
7 necessary for such purposes; and for incidental operations, as  
8 authorized by the Boulder Canyon Project Act, approved  
9 December 21, 1928 (43 U. S. C., ch. 12A), \$775,000.  
10 to be immediately available and to remain avail-  
11 able until advanced to the Colorado River Dam Fund; and  
12 there shall also be available from power and other revenues  
13 not to exceed \$900,000 for operation, maintenance, and  
14 replacements of the Boulder Dam, power plant, and other  
15 facilities, including payment to the Boulder City School  
16 District, as reimbursement for instruction during the 1943-  
17 1944 school year in the schools operated by said district  
18 of each pupil who is a dependent of any employee of the  
19 United States, living in or in the immediate vicinity of  
20 Boulder City, in the sum of \$45 per semester per pupil in  
21 average daily attendance at said schools, payable after the  
22 term of instruction in any semester has been completed,  
23 under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary, which  
24 amounts of \$775,000 and \$900,000 shall be available for  
25 personal services in the District of Columbia (not to exceed



1 \$25,000) and in the field and for all other objects of ex-  
2 penditure that are specified for projects hereinbefore included  
3 in this Act under the caption "Bureau of Reclamation,  
4 administrative provisions and limitations", without regard  
5 to the amounts of the limitations therein set forth.

6 Boulder Canyon project (All-American Canal): Not  
7 to exceed \$100,000 from unexpended balances of appropria-  
8 tions for this project shall be available for land leveling, con-  
9 struction of farm ditches on units of public lands, production  
10 of soil-building crops, and other necessary expenses in the  
11 preparation of raw public lands for irrigation farming, any  
12 such expenditures to be charged into the construction costs  
13 to be repayable by the lands benefited, and any sums re-  
14 ceived from the sale of crops or otherwise as a result of these  
15 operations to be credited to such construction costs.

#### 16 GENERAL FUND, CONSTRUCTION

17 For continuation of construction of the following  
18 projects and for general investigations and administrative  
19 expenses in not to exceed the following amounts, respec-  
20 tively, to be expended from the general fund of the Treasury  
21 in the same manner and for the same objects of expenditures  
22 as specified for projects included hereinbefore in this Act  
23 under the caption "Bureau of Reclamation" under the head-  
24 ing "Administrative provisions and limitations", but without

1 regard to the amounts of the limitations therein set forth, to  
2 be immediately available, to remain available until expended,  
3 and to be reimbursable under the reclamation law:

4 Gila project, Arizona: Not to exceed \$200,000 from  
5 unexpended balances of appropriations for this project shall  
6 be available for land leveling, construction of farm ditches  
7 on units of public lands, production of soil-building crops, and  
8 other necessary expenses in the preparation of raw public  
9 lands for irrigation farming, any such expenditures to be  
10 charged into the construction costs to be repayable by the  
11 lands benefited, and any sums received from the sale of  
12 crops or otherwise as a result of these operations to be  
13 credited to such construction costs:

14 Central Valley project, California, \$11,500,000:

15 General investigations: For engineering and economic  
16 investigations of proposed Federal reclamation projects and  
17 for surveys and investigations for reconstruction, rehabilita-  
18 tion, extensions of existing projects, and studies of water  
19 conservation and development plans, such investigations,  
20 surveys, and studies to be carried on by the Bureau of  
21 Reclamation either independently, or, if deemed advisable by  
22 the Secretary, in cooperation with State agencies and other  
23 Federal agencies, including the Corps of Engineers, and the  
24 Federal Power Commission, \$250,000;

25 Administrative expenses: For personal services (not to

1 exceed \$250,000 in the District of Columbia) and other  
2 expenses, \$350,000;

3 Total, general fund, construction. \$12,100,000.

4 The paragraph appearing in the Interior Department  
5 Appropriation Act 1942 (55 Stat. 337), under the caption  
6 "Bureau of Reclamation" under the heading "General Fund,  
7 Construction" authorizing the Secretary to incur obligations  
8 and enter into contracts for construction work within specified  
9 amounts, and without regard to appropriations made therein  
10 on the Gila project, Arizona, Colorado-Big Thompson proj-  
11 ect, Colorado, Boise project, Idaho, Tucumcari project, New  
12 Mexico, Lugert-Altus project, Oklahoma, Provo River proj-  
13 ect, Utah, and the Yakima project, Washington, Roza divi-  
14 sion, and the paragraph in the said Act (55 Stat. 338)  
15 authorizing the Bureau of Reclamation to enter into contracts  
16 for the procurement of materials and supplies and for the  
17 purchase of necessary interest in lands for the Fort Peck  
18 project, Montana, are hereby repealed.

19 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

20 For all salaries and expenses necessary for the work  
21 of the Geological Survey, including personal services in the  
22 District of Columbia; purchase (not to exceed \$35,000).  
23 hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled  
24 and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles for field use;  
25 and exchange of unserviceable and worn-out passenger-carry-

1 ing and freight-carrying vehicles as part payment for new  
2 freight-carrying vehicles; as follows:

3 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-  
4 bia, \$173,000.

5 Topographic surveys: For topographic surveys in the  
6 United States, Alaska, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico,  
7 \$680,000, of which not to exceed \$235,000 may be expended  
8 for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*,  
9 That no part of this appropriation shall be expended in coop-  
10 eration with States or municipalities except upon the basis of  
11 the State or municipality bearing all of the expense incident  
12 thereto in excess of such an amount as is necessary for the  
13 Geological Survey to perform its share of standard topo-  
14 graphic surveys, such share of the Geological Survey in no  
15 case exceeding 50 per centum of the cost of the survey:  
16 *Provided further*, That \$260,000 of this amount shall be  
17 available only for such cooperation with States or munici-  
18 palities;

19 Geologic surveys: For geologic surveys in the United  
20 States and chemical and physical researches relative thereto,  
21 \$880,000, of which not to exceed \$475,000 may be ex-  
22 pended for personal services in the District of Columbia;

23 Strategic and critical minerals (national defense): For  
24 scientific and economic investigations of strategic and critical  
25 minerals in the United States or its Territories or Insular

1 possessions, \$624,000, of which not to exceed \$100,000  
2 may be expended for personal services in the District of  
3 Columbia;

4 Mineral resources of Alaska: For investigation of the  
5 mineral resources of Alaska, \$74,000, to be available im-  
6 mediately, of which not to exceed \$24,000 may be expended  
7 for personal services in the District of Columbia;

8 Gaging streams: For gaging streams and determining  
9 the water supply of the United States, investigating under-  
10 ground currents and artesian wells and methods of utiliz-  
11 ing the water resources, \$1,314,000, of which not to  
12 exceed \$169,000 may be expended for personal services  
13 in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part of this  
14 appropriation shall be expended in cooperation with States  
15 or municipalities except upon the basis of the State or munic-  
16 ipality bearing all of the expense incident thereto in excess  
17 of such an amount as is necessary for the Geological Survey  
18 to perform its share of general water resource investigations,  
19 such share of the Geological Survey in no case exceeding 50  
20 per centum of the cost of the investigation: *Provided further*,  
21 That \$975,000 of this amount shall be available only for such  
22 cooperation with States or municipalities;

23 Classification of lands: For the examination and classifi-  
24 cation of lands with respect to mineral character and water  
25 resources as required by the public-land laws and for related



1 administrative operations; for the preparation and publication  
2 of mineral-land classification and water-resources maps and  
3 reports; for engineering supervision of power permits and  
4 grants under the jurisdiction of the Secretary; and for per-  
5 formance of work for the Federal Power Commission,  
6 \$95,000, of which not to exceed \$40,000 may be expended  
7 for personal services in the District of Columbia;

8       Printing and binding, and so forth: For printing  
9 and binding, \$75,000; for preparation of illustrations,  
10 \$20,000; and for engraving and printing geologic and  
11 topographic maps, \$200,000; in all, \$295,000;

12       Mineral leasing: For the enforcement of the provisions of  
13 the Acts of October 20, 1914 (48 U. S. C. 435), October  
14 2, 1917 (30 U. S. C. 141), February 25, 1920 (30 U. S. C.  
15 181), as amended, and March 4, 1921 (48 U. S. C. 444),  
16 and other Acts relating to the mining and recovery of min-  
17 erals on Indian and public lands and naval petroleum re-  
18 serves, and for necessary related operations; and for every  
19 expense incident thereto, including supplies, equipment, ex-  
20 penses of travel, the construction, maintenance, and repair  
21 of necessary camp buildings and appurtenances thereto,  
22 \$339,600, of which not to exceed \$60,000 may be expended  
23 for personal services in the District of Columbia;

24       During the fiscal year 1944 the head of any department  
25 or independent establishment of the Government having

1 funds available for scientific and technical investigations  
2 within the scope of the functions of the Geological Survey  
3 may, with the approval of the Secretary, transfer to the  
4 Geological Survey such sums as may be necessary therefor,  
5 which sums so transferred may be expended for the same  
6 objects and in the same manner as sums appropriated herein  
7 may be expended: *Provided*, That any funds herein appro-  
8 priated for the Geological Survey for cooperative work may  
9 be utilized prior to July 1, 1943, as required to enable the  
10 Geological Survey to continue its cooperative work pending  
11 reimbursement from cooperative agencies, the amount re-  
12 quired for such cooperative work to be placed to the credit  
13 of the 1943 appropriation account of the Geological Survey  
14 and subsequently repaid to the appropriation from which  
15 advanced: *Provided further*, That not to exceed 10 per  
16 centum of any of the appropriations for the Geological Sur-  
17 vey may be transferred to any other of such appropriations,  
18 but no appropriation shall be increased more than 10 per  
19 centum thereby. Any such transfers shall be reported to  
20 Congress in the annual Budget;

21 In all, salaries and expenses, United States Geological  
22 Survey, \$4,474,600.

## 23 BUREAU OF MINES

24 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses neces-  
25 sary for the general administration of the Bureau of Mines,

1 including \$56,000 for personal services in the District of  
2 Columbia, \$67,765.

3       Operating mine rescue cars and stations and investigation  
4 of mine accidents: For salaries and expenses necessary for  
5 the investigation and improvement of mine-rescue and first-  
6 aid methods and appliances and the teaching of mine safety,  
7 rescue, and first-aid methods; investigations as to the causes  
8 of mine explosions, causes of falls of roof and coal, methods  
9 of mining, especially in relation to the safety of miners, the  
10 possible improvement of conditions under which mining  
11 operations are carried on, the use of explosives and electricity,  
12 the prevention of accidents, statistical studies and reports  
13 relating to mine accidents, and other investigations pertinent  
14 to the mining industry; including the construction of tempo-  
15 rary buildings; equipment and supplies; travel expenses of  
16 employees in attendance at meetings and conferences held for  
17 the purpose of promoting safety and health in the mining  
18 and allied industries; purchase not exceeding \$7,500, opera-  
19 tion, maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-  
20 carrying vehicles; purchase and exchange in part payment  
21 therefor of cooks' uniforms, goggles, gloves, rubber boots,  
22 aprons; and not to exceed \$60,000 for personal services in  
23 the District of Columbia, \$673,200, of which not to exceed  
24 \$500 may be expended for the purchase and bestowal of  
25 trophies in connection with mine-rescue and first-aid contests.

1 Coal-mine inspections and investigations: For all salaries  
2 and expenses necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines to  
3 perform the duties imposed upon it by the Act of May 7,  
4 1941 (55 Stat. 177): including supplies and equipment:  
5 traveling expenses; not to exceed \$59,000 for personal serv-  
6 ices in the District of Columbia; purchase in the District of  
7 Columbia and elsewhere of furniture and equipment, sta-  
8 tionery and supplies; professional books and publications;  
9 purchase (not to exceed \$1,500), operation, maintenance,  
10 and repair of motor-propelled trucks and passenger-carrying  
11 vehicles for official use and in transporting employees between  
12 their homes and temporary locations where they may be  
13 employed; purchase of special wearing apparel or equipment  
14 for the protection of employees while engaged in their  
15 work; travel, and other incidental expenses of employees in  
16 attendance at meetings and conferences held for promoting  
17 safety and health in the coal-mining industry, \$718,380:  
18 *Provided*, That the Secretary, acting through the Director  
19 of the Bureau of Mines, is hereby authorized to accept build-  
20 ings, equipment, and other contributions from public or  
21 private sources.

22 Enforcement of Federal Explosives Act: For all neces-  
23 sary expenses of the Bureau of Mines in performing the  
24 duties imposed upon it by the Federal Explosives Act, includ-  
25 ing not to exceed \$100,000 for personal services in the Dis-

1    trict of Columbia; books of reference, periodicals, and news-  
2    papers; not to exceed \$11,250 for printing and binding; con-  
3    tract stenographic reporting services; supplies and equip-  
4    ment; traveling expenses; maintenance, repair, and operation  
5    of passenger-carrying automobiles; purchase of special wear-  
6    ing apparel or equipment for the protection of employees  
7    while engaged in their work; purchase in the District of  
8    Columbia and elsewhere of other items otherwise properly  
9    chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, De-  
10    partment of the Interior"; \$530,000: *Provided*, That section  
11    3709, Revised Statutes shall not apply to any purchase or  
12    service rendered under this appropriation when the aggregate  
13    amount involved does not exceed \$300: *Provided further*,  
14    That the Secretary, through the Director of the Bureau of  
15    Mines, is hereby authorized to carry out projects hereunder in  
16    cooperation with other departments or agencies of the Federal  
17    Government, the District of Columbia, States, Territories,  
18    insular possessions, with other organizations or individuals,  
19    and with foreign countries and the political subdivisions  
20    thereof.

21        Testing fuel: To conduct inquiries and scientific and  
22    technologic investigations concerning the mining, prepara-  
23    tion, treatment, and use of mineral fuels, and for investigation  
24    of mineral fuels belonging to or for the use of the United  
25    States, with a view to their most efficient utilization; to



1 recommend to various departments such changes in selection  
2 and use of fuel as may result in greater economy, and, upon  
3 request of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, to  
4 investigate the fuel-burning equipment in use by or pro-  
5 posed for any of the departments, establishments, or institu-  
6 tions of the United States in the District of Columbia,  
7 \$340,000, of which not to exceed \$40,000 may be expended  
8 for personal services in the District of Columbia.

9 Mineral mining investigations: For scientific and tech-  
10 nologic investigations concerning the mining, preparation,  
11 treatment, and utilization of ores and mineral substances,  
12 other than fuels, with a view to improving health conditions  
13 and increasing safety, efficiency, and economy in the mining,  
14 quarrying, metallurgical, and other mineral industries; in-  
15 cluding all equipment, supplies, expenses of travel, purchase,  
16 not to exceed \$12,000, operation, maintenance, and repair  
17 of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and not to  
18 exceed \$30,000 for personal services in the District of Co-  
19 lumbia, \$440,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropria-  
20 tion may be expended for an investigation in behalf of any  
21 private party.

22 Oil and gas investigations: For inquiries and investiga-  
23 tions and dissemination of information concerning the mining,  
24 preparation, treatment, and utilization of petroleum and  
25 natural gas, and for every other expense incident thereto,

1 including supplies, equipment, newspapers, expenses of travel,  
2 purchase, not to exceed \$6,500, maintenance, operation, and  
3 repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, pur-  
4 chase of laboratory gloves, goggles, rubber boots, and aprons,  
5 \$328,380, of which not to exceed \$25,500 may be expended  
6 for personal services in the District of Columbia.

7 Mining experiment stations: For personal services, pur-  
8 chase of laboratory gloves, goggles, rubber boots, and aprons,  
9 purchase not to exceed \$3,000, maintenance, operation, and  
10 repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and  
11 all other expenses in connection with the establishment,  
12 maintenance, and operation of mining experiment stations, as  
13 provided in the Act of March 3, 1915 (30 U. S. C. 8).  
14 \$550,000, of which not to exceed \$16,000 may be expended  
15 for personal services in the District of Columbia.

16 Buildings and grounds, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: For  
17 care and maintenance of buildings and grounds at Pittsburgh  
18 and Bruceton, Pennsylvania, including personal services, the  
19 purchase, operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger  
20 automobiles, and all other expenses requisite for and incident  
21 thereto, including not to exceed \$10,000 for additions and  
22 improvements, \$110,000;

23 Economics of mineral industries: For investigations, and  
24 the dissemination of information concerning the economic  
25 problems of the mining, quarrying, metallurgical, and other

1 mineral industries, with a view to assuring ample supplies  
2 and efficient distribution of the mineral products of the mines  
3 and quarries, including studies and reports relating to uses,  
4 reserves, production, distribution, stocks, consumption, prices,  
5 and marketing of mineral commodities and primary products  
6 thereof; preparation of the reports of the mineral resources  
7 of the United States, including special statistical inquiries;  
8 and including personal services in the District of Columbia  
9 and elsewhere; purchase of furniture and equipment: sta-  
10 tionery and supplies; newspapers; traveling expenses; pur-  
11 chase (not to exceed \$1,500), operation, maintenance, and  
12 repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles: and  
13 for all other necessary expenses not included in the foregoing.  
14 \$450,000, of which not to exceed \$295,000 may be expended  
15 for personal services in the District of Columbia.

16 Investigation of raw material resources for western steel  
17 production (national defense) : For all expenses, without re-  
18 gard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, necessary to enable  
19 the Bureau of Mines to investigate by subsurface exploration  
20 the amount and quality of iron ores, limestone, and coking  
21 coals essential to expanding steel production in States in  
22 which such deposits may exist, including all necessary labo-  
23 ratory research; preliminary examination and subsurface ex-  
24 ploration of raw materials; supplies and equipment; traveling  
25 expenses; operation, maintenance, and repair, of two motor-

1 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; not to exceed \$8,000  
2 for personal services in the District of Columbia; printing  
3 and binding; purchase in the District of Columbia and else-  
4 where of furniture and equipment, professional books and  
5 publications, stationery and supplies, and purchase of such  
6 personal wearing apparel or equipment as may be required  
7 for the protection of employees while engaged in their work.  
8 \$149,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary, acting through the  
9 Director of the Bureau of Mines, is hereby authorized to  
10 accept buildings, equipment, and other contributions from  
11 public or private sources and to carry out the projects in  
12 cooperation with other departments or agencies of the Fed-  
13 eral Government, States, and State agencies, and other  
14 organizations.

15 Construction and equipment of an electrodevelopment  
16 laboratory: The unobligated balance of the appropriation  
17 under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation  
18 Act, 1943, is hereby made available for the same purposes  
19 and under the same conditions until June 30, 1944.

20 Manganese beneficiation pilot plants and research (na-  
21 tional defense): For all necessary expenses, without regard  
22 to section 3709, Revised Statutes, of investigations and devel-  
23 opment of methods of beneficiating and smelting domestic  
24 manganese ores, including ore dressing, hydrometallurgy,  
25 pyrometallurgy, and for the production of metallic manganese

1 by electrolytic or other methods, including all necessary pre-  
2 liminary and supplemental laboratory research: maintenance  
3 and operation of pilot plants: procurement of necessary mate-  
4 rials and ores for metallurgical tests, purchase or lease of  
5 land: construction and equipment of buildings to house pilot  
6 plants: including employment by contract or otherwise,  
7 at such rates of compensation as the Secretary may  
8 determine, of engineers, architects, or firms or corporations  
9 thereof that are necessary to design and construct the build-  
10 ings and pilot plants; supplies and equipment; travel ex-  
11 penses; personal services in the District of Columbia (not  
12 to exceed \$20,000): printing and binding (not to exceed  
13 \$1,500): purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere  
14 of furniture and equipment, stationery and supplies; pro-  
15 fessional books and publications; purchase not to exceed  
16 \$5,000, operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-pro-  
17 pelled passenger-carrying vehicles; purchase of special wear-  
18 ing apparel or equipment for the protection of employees  
19 while engaged in their work, \$900,000: *Provided*, That the  
20 Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau of  
21 Mines, is hereby authorized to accept buildings, equipment,  
22 and other contributions from public or private sources offer-  
23 ing to cooperate in carrying out the purposes of this appro-  
24 priation, and to operate the plants in cooperation with other



1 departments or agencies of the Federal Government, States,  
2 and State agencies, and other organizations.

3       Production of alumina from low-grade bauxite, alumi-  
4 num clays and alunite (national defense) : For all expenses  
5 necessary, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes,  
6 to the conduct of investigations and research on processes for  
7 production of alumina from siliceous bauxites, aluminum  
8 clays and alunite, including all necessary laboratory research ;  
9 maintenance and operation of small subcommercial plants ;  
10 procurement of necessary materials and ores ; construction  
11 and equipment of buildings to house testing and subcom-  
12 mercial plant units ; engagement by contract or otherwise,  
13 and at such rates of compensation as the Secretary  
14 may determine, of the services of engineers, architects,  
15 or firms or corporations thereof, that are necessary to  
16 design and construct the buildings and plant units ; purchase  
17 of supplies and equipment ; travel expenses : not to exceed  
18 \$15,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia ;  
19 purchase of furniture and equipment, stationery and supplies,  
20 professional books and publications ; purchase of special wear-  
21 ing apparel or equipment for protection of employees engaged  
22 in their work, \$430,000.

23       Investigation of bauxite and alunite ores and aluminum  
24 clay deposits (national defense) : For all necessary expenses,  
25 without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, for investi-

gations, including laboratory research and procurement of materials therefor, concerning the extent, mode of occurrence, and quality of bauxite and alunite ores and aluminum clays in order to determine domestic sources of supply; to explore and develop on public lands and, with the consent of owners, on private lands, deposits of such ores and clays, including geologic studies and geophysical prospecting; construction, maintenance, and repair of necessary camp buildings and mining structures and appurtenances; including not to exceed \$38,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase (not to exceed \$6,000), operation, maintenance and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; professional books and publications; printing and binding; purchase of such wearing apparel and equipment as may be required for the protection of employees while engaged in their work; and other items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior, fiscal year 1944", \$478,500, of which \$80,000 (including not to exceed \$17,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia) shall be made available to the Geological Survey to carry out the purposes of this appropriation: *Provided*, That the Secretary, acting through the Directors of the Bureau of Mines and the Geological Survey, is hereby authorized to accept buildings, equipment, and

1 other contributions from public or private sources, and to  
2 carry out the projects in cooperation with other departments  
3 or agencies of the Federal Government, States, and State  
4 agencies, and other organizations.

5 Investigation of deposits of critical and essential minerals  
6 in the United States and its possessions (national defense) :  
7 For all necessary expenses, without regard to section 3709  
8 of the Revised Statutes, for investigating deposits of critical  
9 and essential minerals in the United States and its possessions,  
10 including laboratory research; preliminary examination and  
11 surface and subsurface exploration; supplies and equipment;  
12 travel expenses; not to exceed \$50,000 for personal services  
13 in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$3,000 for printing  
14 and binding; purchase in the District of Columbia and else-  
15 where of other items otherwise properly chargeable to the  
16 appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the  
17 Interior"; books of reference and periodicals; purchase not to  
18 exceed \$20,000, operation, maintenance, and repair of pas-  
19 senger-carrying automobiles; special wearing apparel and  
20 equipment for the protection of employees while employed;  
21 \$2,475,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary, through the Di-  
22 rector of the Bureau of Mines, is authorized to accept lands,  
23 buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public  
24 or private sources for the purposes hereof, and to carry out

1 the projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal,  
2 State, or private.

3 During the fiscal year 1944 the head of any depart-  
4 ment or independent establishment of the Government hav-  
5 ing funds available for scientific investigations within the  
6 scope of the functions of the Bureau of Mines may, with the  
7 approval of the Secretary, transfer to the Bureau such sums  
8 as may be necessary therefor, which sums so transferred may  
9 be expended for the same objects and in the same manner as  
10 sums appropriated herein may be expended.

11 The Federal Security Administrator may detail medical  
12 officers of the Public Health Service for cooperative health,  
13 safety, or sanitation work with the Bureau of Mines, and the  
14 compensation and expenses of the officers so detailed may be  
15 paid from the applicable appropriations made herein for the  
16 Bureau of Mines.

17 Helium production and investigations: The sums made  
18 available for the fiscal year 1944 in the Acts making appro-  
19 priations for the War and Navy Departments for the ac-  
20 quisition of helium from the Bureau of Mines shall be trans-  
21 ferred to the Bureau of Mines on July 1, 1943, for oper-  
22 ation and maintenance of the plants for the production of  
23 helium for military and naval purposes, including laboratory  
24 gloves, goggles, rubber boots, and aprons; purchase, not to



1 exceed \$4,500, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-  
2 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and all other necessary  
3 expenses, and including \$40,000 for personal services in the  
4 District of Columbia, in addition to which sums the Bureau  
5 of Mines may use for helium-plant operations in the fiscal  
6 year 1944 the unobligated balance of funds transferred to  
7 it for such operations in the fiscal year 1943: *Provided,*  
8 That section 3709, Revised Statutes, shall not be construed  
9 to apply to this appropriation, or to the appropriation for  
10 development and operation of helium properties (special  
11 fund) in section 3 (c) of the Act of September 1, 1937  
12 (50 U. S. C. 164).

13 Total, Bureau of Mines, \$8,640,225.

#### 14 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

15 Salaries: For departmental personal services, including  
16 such services in the District of Columbia, and for the services  
17 of employees (including the temporary employment of  
18 specialists and experts without regard to civil service require-  
19 ments) to examine lands to determine their suitability for  
20 inclusion in the national park system, \$300,000.

21 Regional headquarters: For salaries and expenses of  
22 regional headquarters necessary in the administration, pro-  
23 tection, maintenance, and improvement of the national park  
24 system, including maintenance, operation, and repair of  
25 motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles, \$161,110.



1       General expenses: For all expenses necessary for the  
2 work of the office of the Director not herein provided for,  
3 including traveling expenses, telegrams, photographic sup-  
4 plies, prints, and motion-picture films, and expenses of em-  
5 ployees engaged in examining lands to determine their suit-  
6 ability for inclusion in the national park system, \$20,000.

7       National parks: For administration, protection, main-  
8 tenance, and improvement of national parks, including main-  
9 tenance and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles;  
10 \$3,000 for George B. Dorr, as superintendent of Acadia  
11 National Park, without regard to the requirements of the  
12 provisions of the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended,  
13 and \$3,000 for temporary services for investigation of titles  
14 and preparation of abstracts thereof of lands donated to the  
15 United States for inclusion in Acadia National Park, Maine;  
16 necessary repairs to the roads from Glacier Park Station  
17 through the Blackfeet Indian Reservation to the various  
18 points in the boundary line of Glacier National Park, Mon-  
19 tana, and the international boundary; repair and maintenance  
20 of approximately two and seventy-seven one-hundredths  
21 miles of road leading from United States Highway 187 to the  
22 north entrance of Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming;  
23 not to exceed \$1,000 for the maintenance of approach roads  
24 through the Lassen National Forest leading to Lassen Vol-  
25 canic National Park, California; maintenance and repair of

1 the Generals Highway between the boundaries of Sequoia  
 2 National Park, California, and the Grant Grove section of  
 3 Kings Canyon National Park, California; not exceeding  
 4 \$15,500 for maintenance of the roads in the national forests  
 5 leading out of Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, Idaho,  
 6 and Montana; and not exceeding \$2,000 for maintenance of  
 7 the road in the Stanislaus National Forest connecting the  
 8 Tioga Road with the Hetch Hetchy Road near Mather Sta-  
 9 tion, Yosemite National Park, California, and necessary ex-  
 10 penses of a comprehensive study of the problems relating to  
 11 the use and enjoyment of Yosemite National Park and the  
 12 preservation of its natural features, \$1,861.200.

13 National monuments: For administration, protection,  
 14 maintenance, improvement, and preservation of national  
 15 monuments, including maintenance, operation, and repair of  
 16 motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles, \$275,000.

17 National historical parks and monuments: For adminis-  
 18 tration, protection, maintenance, and improvement, includ-  
 19 ing maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven pas-  
 20 senger-carrying vehicles, \$150,500.

21 National military parks, battlefields, monuments, and  
 22 cemeteries: For administration, protection, maintenance, and  
 23 improvement, including maintenance, operation, and repair of  
 24 motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles, and including the  
 25 maintenance and repair of the approach road to the Custer

1 Battlefield National Cemetery and the road connecting the  
2 said cemetery with the Reno Monument site, Montana, and  
3 not exceeding \$308 for right-of-way easements across pri-  
4 vately owned railroad lands necessary for supplying water  
5 to the Statue of Liberty National Monument, \$400,000.

6 Boulder Dam National Recreational Area, Arizona and  
7 Nevada: For administration, protection, improvement, and  
8 maintenance of the recreational activities of the Boulder  
9 Dam National Recreational Area and any lands that may  
10 be added thereto by Presidential or other authority, including  
11 maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passen-  
12 ger-carrying vehicles, \$70,000.

13 Emergency reconstruction and fighting forest fires: For  
14 reconstruction, replacement, and repair of roads, trails,  
15 bridges, buildings, and other physical improvements and of  
16 equipment in areas under the jurisdiction of the National  
17 Park Service that are damaged or destroyed by flood, fire,  
18 storm, or other unavoidable causes, and for fighting or  
19 emergency prevention of forest fires in areas administered  
20 by the National Park Service, or fires that endanger such  
21 areas, including lands in process of condemnation for national  
22 park or monument purposes, \$30,000, together with not to  
23 exceed \$100,000 to be transferred upon the approval of the  
24 Secretary from the various appropriations for national parks  
25 and national monuments herein contained, any such diversions

1 of appropriations to be reported to Congress in the annual  
 2 Budget: *Provided*, That the allotment of these funds to the  
 3 various areas administered by the National Park Service  
 4 as may be required for fire-fighting purposes shall be made  
 5 by the Secretary only after the obligation for the expenditure  
 6 has been incurred.

7 Forest protection and fire prevention: For the control  
 8 and the prevention of spread of forest insects and tree  
 9 diseases and for fire-prevention measures, including equip-  
 10 ment, personal services, and maintenance, operation, and  
 11 repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles, \$140,000.

12 The total of the foregoing amounts shall be available  
 13 in one fund for the National Park Service: *Provided*, That 10  
 14 per centum of the foregoing amounts shall be available inter-  
 15 changeably and any such diversion of funds shall be re-  
 16 ported to Congress in the annual Budget: *Provided further*,  
 17 That no part of the foregoing appropriations for the National  
 18 Park Service shall be available for the payment of the sal-  
 19 aries or expenses of any employee of the National Park  
 20 Service assigned to duties in connection with the Jefferson  
 21 National Expansion Memorial in Saint Louis, Missouri.

22 Appropriations herein made for the national parks,  
 23 national monuments, and other reservations under the juris-  
 24 diction of the National Park Service, shall be available for  
 25 the giving of educational lectures therein; for the services



1 of field employees in cooperation with such nonprofit scien-  
2 tific and historical societies engaged in educational work in  
3 the various parks and monuments as the Secretary may  
4 designate; and for travel expenses of employees attending  
5 Government camps for training in forest-fire prevention and  
6 suppression and the Federal Bureau of Investigation National  
7 Police Academy, and attending Federal, State, or municipal  
8 schools for training in building fire prevention and suppression.

9       Appropriations herein made for the National Park Serv-  
10 ice shall be available for the installation and operation of  
11 telephones in Government-owned residences, apartments, or  
12 quarters occupied by employees of the National Park Service.

13       Appropriations available to the National Park Service for  
14 the construction of roads and trails and for the construction  
15 and maintenance of the Blue Ridge, Natchez Trace, and  
16 George Washington Memorial Parkways shall be available  
17 for the maintenance and operation of passenger-carrying  
18 automobiles.

19       Investigation and purchase of water rights: The unex-  
20 pended balance of funds available for this purpose for the  
21 fiscal year 1943 is continued available for the same purpose  
22 during the fiscal year 1944, including the maintenance, opera-  
23 tion, and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles.

24       Recreational demonstration areas: For administration,  
25 protection, operation, and maintenance of recreational



1 demonstration areas, including personal services and the  
2 operation and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying  
3 vehicles, \$150,000.

4       Recreational resources of Denison Dam and Reservoir  
5 project, Texas and Oklahoma: The unexpended balance of  
6 the appropriation under this head in the First Supplemental  
7 National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, is hereby made  
8 available for the same purposes and under the same condi-  
9 tions until June 30, 1944, including not to exceed \$2,500 for  
10 printing and binding.

11       Salaries and expenses, National Capital parks: For  
12 administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement of  
13 the Arlington Memorial Bridge, George Washington Memo-  
14 rial Parkway, monuments and memorials, Lee Mansion, Bat-  
15 tleground National Cemetery, Chopawamsic Recreational  
16 Area, Federal parks in the District of Columbia, and other  
17 Federal lands authorized by the Act of May 29, 1930 (46  
18 Stat. 482), including the pay and allowances in accordance  
19 with the provisions of the Act of May 27, 1924, as amended,  
20 of the police force for the George Washington Memorial  
21 Parkway, and the purchase, operation, maintenance, repair,  
22 and storage of automobiles, and motorcycles, revolvers, am-  
23 munition, purchase, cleaning, and repair of uniforms for  
24 police, guards, and elevator conductors, and equipment, per  
25 diem employees at rates of pay approved by the Director not

1 exceeding current rates for similar services in the District of  
2 Columbia, stenographic reporting service, traveling expenses  
3 and carfare, and leather and rubber articles for the protection  
4 of public property and employees, \$400,000.

## 5 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

6 For salaries and expenses, including the purchase of  
7 printed bags, tags, and labels, without regard to existing laws  
8 applicable to public printing, and traveling expenses, neces-  
9 sary in conducting investigations and carrying out the work  
10 of the Service, including cooperation with Federal, State,  
11 county, or other agencies or with farm bureaus, organizations,  
12 or individuals, as follows:

### 13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 General administrative expenses: For general adminis-  
15 trative purposes, including personal services in the District  
16 of Columbia, \$170,000.

17 Propagation of food fishes: For maintenance, repair, al-  
18 teration, improvement, equipment, and operation of fish-cul-  
19 tural stations, including the erection of necessary buildings  
20 and other structures; propagation and distribution of food  
21 fishes and fresh-water mussels; purchase, collection, and  
22 transportation of specimens and other expenses incidental to  
23 the maintenance and operation of aquarium, \$875,000.

24 Operation and maintenance of fish screens: For opera-  
25 tion and maintenance, in cooperation with the Bureau of

1 Reclamation and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, or either, of  
2 fish screens and ladders on Federal irrigation projects, and  
3 for the conduct of investigations and surveys, the prepara-  
4 tion of designs, and for determining the requirements for  
5 fishways and other fish protective devices at dams con-  
6 structed under licenses issued by the Federal Power Com-  
7 mission, \$11,350.

8       Investigations respecting food fishes: For investigations  
9 and studies into the cause of the decrease of food fishes, and  
10 other aquatic and plant resources, in connection therewith,  
11 and of means of securing a maximum sustained yield from  
12 such resources; and maintenance, repair, improvement,  
13 equipment, and operation of fishery-experiment and biological  
14 stations, \$440,000.

15       Fishery industries: For collection and compilation of  
16 statistics of the fisheries and the study of their methods and  
17 relations, and the methods of preservation and utilization of  
18 fishery products, and enforcing the applicable provisions of  
19 the Act authorizing associations of producers of aquatic prod-  
20 ucts (15 U. S. C. 521), including contract stenographic  
21 reporting services, \$125,000.

22       Fishery market news service: For collecting, publishing,  
23 and distributing, by telegraph, mail, or otherwise, information  
24 on the fishery industry, market supply and demand, com-

1   mercial movement, location, disposition, and market prices  
2   of fishery products, \$80,000.

3       Alaska fisheries: For protecting the seal, sea otter, and  
4   other fisheries of Alaska, including the furnishing of food,  
5   fuel, clothing, and other necessities of life to the natives of  
6   the Pribilof Islands of Alaska; construction, improvement,  
7   repair, and alteration of buildings and roads, and subsistence  
8   of employees while on said islands; and contract stenographic  
9   reporting service, \$459,000, of which \$100,000 shall be  
10  available immediately.

11       Enforcement of Black Bass and Whaling Treaty Acts:  
12  For enforcement of the Act of July 2, 1930, and the Act of  
13  May 1, 1936 (16 U. S. C. 851-856, 901-915), \$12,000.

14       Fur-resources investigations: For investigations, expe-  
15  riments, and demonstrations in connection with the produc-  
16  tion and utilization of animals the pelts of which are used  
17  commercially for fur, \$90,000.

18       Biological investigations: For biological investigations,  
19  including the relations, habits, geographic distribution, and  
20  migration of animals and plants, and the preparation of maps  
21  of the life zones, and including \$35,000 for investigations of  
22  the relations of wild animal life to forests, under section 5  
23  of the Act approved May 22, 1928 (16 U. S. C. 581d),  
24  and for investigations of the wildlife resources of the Territory  
25  of Alaska, \$125,000.



1       Control of predatory animals and injurious rodents: For  
2 investigations and demonstrations in destroying animals in-  
3 jurious to agriculture, horticulture, forestry, animal hus-  
4 bandry, and wild game, and in protecting stock and other  
5 domestic animals through the suppression of rabies and other  
6 diseases in predatory wild animals as authorized by law  
7 (7 U. S. C. 426-426b) ; and for repairs, additions, and  
8 installations in and about the grounds and buildings of the  
9 game-management supply depot and laboratory at Pocatello,  
10 Idaho, including purchase, transportation, and handling of  
11 supplies and materials for distribution from said depot to  
12 other projects, in accordance with the provisions of the Act  
13 approved June 24, 1936 (16 U. S. C. 667), \$740,000.

14       Protection of migratory birds: For the enforcement of  
15 the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of July 3, 1918, as amended,  
16 to carry into effect the treaty with Great Britain and the  
17 convention between the United States and the United Mex-  
18 ican States (16 U. S. C. 703-711) ; for cooperation with  
19 local authorities in the protection of migratory birds, includ-  
20 ing necessary investigations; for the enforcement of the Act  
21 for the protection of the bald eagle (16 U. S. C. 668c) ; for  
22 the enforcement of sections 241-244 of the Act approved  
23 March 4, 1909, as amended (18 U. S. C. 391-394), and  
24 for the enforcement of section 1 of the Act approved May



1 25, 1900 (16 U. S. C. 701), including necessary investi-  
2 gations, \$300,000, of which not to exceed \$10,000 may be  
3 expended in the discretion of the Secretary for the purpose  
4 of securing information concerning violations of the laws for  
5 the enforcement of which this appropriation is made available.

6 Enforcement of Alaska game law: For the enforcement  
7 of the Act of January 13, 1925, as amended (48 U. S. C.  
8 192-211), \$130,000.

9 Maintenance of mammal and bird reservations: For the  
10 maintenance of mammal and bird reservations, and for the  
11 maintenance of game introduced into suitable localities on  
12 public lands, under supervision of the Fish and Wildlife  
13 Service, including construction of fencing, wardens' quar-  
14 ters, shelters for animals, landings, roads, trails, bridges,  
15 ditches, telephone lines, rockwork, bulkheads, and other im-  
16 provements necessary for the economical administration and  
17 protection of the reservations; for the enforcement of section  
18 84 of the Act approved March 4, 1909 (18 U. S. C. 145),  
19 and section 10 of the Migratory Bird Conservation Act of  
20 February 18, 1929 (16 U. S. C. 715i); for the purchase,  
21 capture, and transportation of game for national reservations;  
22 and for the maintenance of the herd of long-horned cattle  
23 on the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge, \$540,000.

24 Migratory bird conservation refuges: For carrying into

1 effect the Migratory Bird Conservation Act, as amended (16  
2 U. S. C. 715-715r) , \$50,000.

3 In all, salaries and expenses, \$4,147,350.

4 MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION FUND

5 For carrying into effect the provisions of section 4 of  
6 the Act of March 16, 1934, as amended (16 U. S. C. 718-  
7 718h), an amount equal to the sum received during the  
8 fiscal year 1944 from the proceeds from the sale of stamps,  
9 to be warranted monthly; and in addition thereto an amount  
10 equal to the unobligated balance on June 30, 1943, of the  
11 total of the proceeds received from the sale of stamps prior  
12 to July 1, 1943.

13 FEDERAL AID IN WILDLIFE RESTORATION

14 For carrying out the provisions of the Act of September  
15 2, 1937, as amended (16 U. S. C. 669-669j) , \$750,000:  
16 *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the  
17 aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury under the  
18 provisions of said Act.

19 Total, Fish and Wildlife Service, \$4,897,350, and in  
20 addition thereto funds made available under the Migratory  
21 Bird Conservation Fund, of which amounts not to exceed  
22 \$700,000 may be expended for departmental personal  
23 services, including such services in the District of Columbia,  
24 and not to exceed \$20,725 shall be available for the purchase  
25 of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles. Funds

1 available for the work of the Fish and Wildlife Service shall  
 2 be available for the maintenance, repair, and operation of  
 3 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; the installation  
 4 and operation of telephones in Government-owned residences,  
 5 apartments, or quarters occupied by employees of the Fish  
 6 and Wildlife Service; books, periodicals, and newspapers  
 7 (not to exceed \$100), rubber boots, oilskins, first-aid outfits,  
 8 and rations for officers and crews of vessels; and for the  
 9 expenditure from appropriations available for the purchase  
 10 of lands of not to exceed \$1 for each option to purchase any  
 11 tract of land. Not to exceed 10 per centum of the foregoing  
 12 amounts for expenses of the Fish and Wildlife Service shall  
 13 be available interchangeably for expenditure on the objects  
 14 included within the general expenses of said Service, but  
 15 no more than 10 per centum shall be added to any one item  
 16 or appropriation.

## 17 GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

### 18 TERRITORY OF ALASKA

19 Salaries of the Governor and the secretary, \$15,600.

20 For incidental and contingent expenses of the offices of  
 21 the Governor and the secretary of the Territory, clerk hire,  
 22 not to exceed \$11,200; janitor service for the Governor's  
 23 office and the executive mansion, not to exceed \$4,480;  
 24 traveling expenses; repair and preservation of Governor's

1 house and furniture; care of grounds and purchase of neces-  
2 sary equipment; maintenance, operation, and repair of one  
3 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle for the use of the  
4 Governor; stationery, lights, water, and fuel; in all, \$21,000,  
5 to be expended under the direction of the Governor.

6 For the establishment and maintenance of public schools,  
7 Territory of Alaska, \$50,000: *Provided*, That expenditures  
8 hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered  
9 into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Per-  
10 manent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

11 Insane of Alaska: For care and custody of persons legally  
12 adjudged insane in Alaska, including compensation and travel  
13 expenses of medical supervisor, transportation, burial, and  
14 other expenses, \$273,500: *Provided*, That authority is  
15 granted to the Secretary to pay from this appropriation to  
16 the Sanitarium Company, of Portland, Oregon, or to other  
17 contracting institution or institutions, not to exceed \$840  
18 per capita per annum for the care and maintenance of  
19 Alaskan insane patients during the fiscal year 1944: *Pro-*  
20 *vided further*, That so much of this sum as may be required  
21 shall be available for all necessary expenses in ascertaining  
22 the residence of inmates and in returning those who are not  
23 legal residents of Alaska to their legal residence or to their  
24 friends, and the Secretary shall, as soon as practicable, return  
25 to their places of residence or to their friends all inmates not



1 residents of Alaska at the time they became insane, and the  
2 commitment papers for any person hereafter adjudged insane  
3 shall include a statement by the committing authority as to  
4 the legal residence of such person.

5 For the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads,  
6 tramways, bridges, and trails, Territory of Alaska,  
7 \$152,500, to be available until expended: *Provided*, That  
8 expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate re-  
9 ceipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section  
10 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

11 For the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads.  
12 tramways, ferries, bridges, and trails, Territory of Alaska,  
13 to be expended under the provisions of the Act approved  
14 June 30, 1932 (48 U. S. C. 321a-321c), \$880,000. to be  
15 immediately available.

16 The Alaska Railroad: All amounts received by the  
17 Alaska Railroad during the fiscal year 1944 shall be  
18 available, and continue available until expended, for every  
19 expenditure requisite for and incident to the authorized work  
20 of the Alaska Railroad, including maintenance, operation, and  
21 improvements of railroads in Alaska; maintenance and opera-  
22 tion of river steamers and other boats on the Yukon River  
23 and its tributaries in Alaska; operation and maintenance of  
24 ocean-going or coastwise vessels by ownership, charter, or  
25 arrangement with other branches of the Government service,



1 for the purpose of providing additional facilities for the trans-  
2 portation of freight, passengers, or mail, when deemed neces-  
3 sary, for the benefit and development of industries and travel  
4 affecting territory tributary to the Alaska Railroad; main-  
5 tenance and operation of lodges, camps, and transportation  
6 facilities for the accommodation of visitors to Mount Mc-  
7 Kinley National Park, including the purchase, main-  
8 tenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled pas-  
9 senger-carrying vehicles as authorized by the Act of March  
10 29, 1940 (54 Stat. 80) ; stores for resale; payment of claims  
11 for losses and damages arising from operations, including  
12 claims of employees of the railroad for loss and damage re-  
13 sulting from wreck or accident on the railroad, not due to  
14 negligence of the claimant, limited to clothing and other  
15 necessary personal effects used in connection with his duties  
16 and not exceeding \$100 in value; payment of amounts due  
17 connecting lines; payment of compensation and expenses as  
18 authorized by section 42 of the Injury Compensation Act ap-  
19 proved September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C. 793), to be reim-  
20 bursed as therein provided: *Provided*, That not to exceed  
21 \$6,000 of this fund shall be available for personal services in  
22 the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1944,  
23 and no one other than the general manager of said  
24 railroad shall be paid an annual salary out of this fund of  
25 more than \$7,500: *Provided further*, That not to exceed

1 \$12,500 of such fund shall be available for printing and  
2 binding.

3 TERRITORY OF HAWAII

4 Salaries of the Governor and of the secretary, \$15,800.

5 For contingent expenses, to be expended by the Gov-  
6 ernor for stationery, postage, and incidentals, and for travel-  
7 ing expenses of the Governor while absent from the capital  
8 on official business, \$1,950; private secretary to the Governor,  
9 \$3,100; temporary clerk hire, \$750; in all, \$5,800.

10 GOVERNMENT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

11 For salaries of the Governor and employees incident  
12 to the execution of the Acts of March 3, 1917 (48 U. S. C.  
13 1391), and June 22, 1936 (48 U. S. C. 1405v), traveling  
14 expenses of officers and employees, necessary janitor service,  
15 care of Federal grounds, repair and preservation of Federal  
16 buildings and furniture, purchase of equipment, stationery,  
17 lights, water, and other necessary miscellaneous expenses,  
18 maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled  
19 passenger-carrying vehicles, and not to exceed \$4,000 for  
20 personal services, household equipment and furnishings, fuel,  
21 ice, and electricity necessary in the operation of Govern-  
22 ment House at Saint Thomas and Government House at  
23 Saint Croix, \$168,820.

24 For salaries and expenses of the agricultural experiment

1 station and the vocational school in the Virgin Islands, in-  
2 cluding technical personnel, clerks, and other persons; scien-  
3 tific investigations of plants and plant industries, and diseases  
4 of animals; demonstrations in practical farming; official  
5 traveling expenses; fixtures, apparatus, and supplies; clearing  
6 and fencing of land; and other necessary expenses, main-  
7 tenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-  
8 carrying vehicles, \$37,640.

9 For defraying the deficit in the treasury of the municipal  
10 government of Saint Croix because of the excess of current  
11 expenses over current revenues for the fiscal year 1944,  
12 \$125,000, to be paid to the said treasury in monthly in-  
13 stallments.

14 PUERTO RICO HURRICANE RELIEF

15 To enable the Division of Territories and Island Posses-  
16 sions to continue collection and administration of moneys due  
17 the United States on account of loans made under the joint  
18 resolutions approved December 21, 1928 (45 Stat. 1067),  
19 and January 22, 1930 (46 Stat. 57), and to make composi-  
20 tions and adjustments in any loan heretofore made, as au-  
21 thorized by Public Resolutions Numbered 59 (49 Stat. 926)  
22 and 60 (49 Stat. 928), Seventy-fourth Congress, approved  
23 August 27, 1935, not to exceed \$20,000 of any unobligated  
24 balances of appropriations made by authority of those joint  
25 resolutions, including repayment of principal and payments

1 of interest on such loans, is hereby made available for ad-  
2 ministrative expenses during the fiscal year 1944.

3 SEC. 2. Appropriations herein made for field work shall  
4 be available for the hire, with or without personal services,  
5 of boats, work animals and animal-drawn and motor-propelled  
6 vehicles and equipment.

7 SEC. 3. Appropriations herein made shall be available  
8 for the purchase, maintenance, operation, and repair of ve-  
9 hicles generally known as quarter-ton or half-ton pick-up  
10 trucks and as station wagons without such vehicles being con-  
11 sidered as passenger-carrying vehicles.

12 SEC. 4. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the  
13 contrary, aliens may be employed during the fiscal year 1944  
14 in the field service of the Department for periods of not more  
15 than thirty days in cases of emergency caused by fire, flood,  
16 storm, act of God, or sabotage.

17 SEC. 5. Appropriations herein made for the fol-  
18 lowing bureaus and offices shall be available for expenses  
19 of attendance of officers and employees at meetings or conven-  
20 tions of members of societies or associations concerned with  
21 their work in not to exceed the amounts indicated: Office of  
22 the Secretary, \$500; Grazing Service, \$400; Petroleum  
23 Conservation Division, \$150; General Land Office, \$400;  
24 Bureau of Indian Affairs, \$3,000; Bureau of Reclamation,



1 \$2,500; Geological Survey, \$1,500; Bureau of Mines,  
2 \$3,000; National Park Service, \$1,500; Fish and Wildlife  
3 Service, \$2,250; and Soil and Moisture Conservation Oper-  
4 ations (all bureaus), \$1,500.

5 SEC. 6. Appropriations available for expenses of travel  
6 of officers and employees of the Department shall be avail-  
7 able for traveling expenses of new appointees from Seattle,  
8 Washington, or from any point within Alaska, to their posts  
9 of duty in Alaska, and return.

10 SEC. 7. No part of any appropriation contained in this  
11 Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person  
12 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that  
13 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United  
14 States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes  
15 hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence  
16 that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is  
17 not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-  
18 throw of the Government of the United States by force or  
19 violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates,  
20 or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the  
21 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force  
22 or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for  
23 which are paid from any appropriation contained in this  
24 Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be  
25 fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than



1 one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty  
2 clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any  
3 other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That in  
4 cases of emergency, caused by fire, flood, storm, act of God,  
5 or sabotage, persons may be employed for periods of not  
6 more than thirty days and be paid salaries and wages without  
7 the necessity of inquiring into their membership in any  
8 organization.

9 SEC. 8. This Act may be cited as the "Interior Depart-  
10 ment Appropriation Act, 1944".

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that a knowledge of the past is essential for a full understanding of the present. The author then proceeds to a detailed examination of the early years of the Republic, from the time of the signing of the Declaration of Independence to the end of the War of 1812. This section covers the political, social, and economic developments of the period, and the role of the various states in the formation of the new nation. The author concludes this section by stating that the study of this period is of great importance to the understanding of the United States as a whole.

The second part of the paper discusses the role of the judiciary in the United States. It is argued that the judiciary is one of the most important branches of the government, and that it plays a crucial role in the protection of the rights of the citizenry. The author then proceeds to a detailed examination of the role of the Supreme Court in the development of the United States. This section covers the various cases that have been heard by the Court, and the impact of these cases on the development of the law. The author concludes this section by stating that the study of the role of the judiciary is of great importance to the understanding of the United States as a whole.

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[FULL COMMITTEE PRINT]

Union Calendar No.

78<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
1<sup>ST</sup> Session

**H. R.**

[Report No.     ]

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**A BILL**

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

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By **Mr. JOHNSON** of Oklahoma

May     , 1943

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

Union Calendar No. 162

78TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION**H. R. 2719**

[Report No. 455]

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 17, 1943

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

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**A BILL**

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

- 1      *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2      *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3      That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money  
4      in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-  
5      ment of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30,  
6      1944, namely:

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

## SALARIES

Salaries: For the Secretary of the Interior (hereafter in this Act referred to as the Secretary), and other personal services in the District of Columbia, including a special assistant to the Secretary to be appointed without reference to civil-service requirements, at a salary of not to exceed \$5,000, \$1,028,560: *Provided*, That no part of the appropriation made available to the office of the Secretary by this section shall be used for the broadcast of radio programs designed for or calculated to influence the passage or defeat of any legislation pending before the Congress.

## OFFICE OF SOLICITOR

For personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$188,500.

## DIVISION OF TERRITORIES AND ISLAND POSSESSIONS

For personal services in the District of Columbia, \$108,620.

## GRAZING SERVICE

Salaries and expenses: For carrying out the provisions of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 8A), including examination and classification of lands with respect to grazing or agricultural utility, preparation of land classification maps and reports, fire prevention and the suppression or emergency prevention of fires on or threatening lands

1 under the jurisdiction of the Grazing Service, traveling and  
2 other necessary expenses, not to exceed \$12,925 for per-  
3 sonal services in the District of Columbia, and the purchase  
4 (not to exceed \$12,300), operation, and maintenance of  
5 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, \$801,700; for  
6 payment of a salary of \$5 per diem while actually employed  
7 and for the payment of necessary travel expenses, exclusive  
8 of subsistence, of members of advisory committees of local  
9 stockmen, \$55,000; in all, \$856,700.

10 For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range  
11 improvements within grazing districts, pursuant to the pro-  
12 visions of sections 10 and 11 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as  
13 amended (43 U. S. C. 8A), and not including contributions  
14 under section 9 of the Act of June 28, 1934, \$75,000:  
15 *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed  
16 25 per centum of all moneys received from grazing dis-  
17 tricts under the provisions of said Act of June 28, 1934,  
18 as amended, during the fiscal years 1943 and 1944.

19 Leasing of grazing lands: For leasing State, county,  
20 or privately owned lands in accordance with the provisions  
21 of the Act of June 23, 1938 (52 Stat. 1033), \$8,000:  
22 *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the  
23 aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance  
24 with section 4 of said Act.

## 1                    PETROLEUM CONSERVATION DIVISION

2            For all salaries and expenses necessary for administer-  
3   ing and enforcing the provisions of the Act of February 22,  
4   1935, as amended (15 U. S. C. 15A), and for cooperation  
5   with Federal and State authorities in the production and  
6   conservation of oil and gas, including personal services in  
7   the District of Columbia; travel expenses; contract steno-  
8   graphic reporting services; stationery and office supplies; not  
9   to exceed \$3,600 for printing and binding; not to exceed \$700  
10   for books and periodicals; and the maintenance, operation,  
11   and repair of passenger-carrying vehicles, \$235,000.

## 12                    SOIL AND MOISTURE CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

13            For all necessary expenses of administering and carry-  
14   ing out directly and in cooperation with other agencies a soil  
15   and moisture conservation program on lands under the juris-  
16   diction of the Department of the Interior in accordance with  
17   the provisions of the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C.  
18   590a-590f), and Reorganization Plan No. IV, including  
19   such special measures as may be necessary to prevent floods  
20   and siltation of reservoirs; the improvement of irrigation  
21   and land drainage; the procurement of nursery stock and the  
22   establishment and operation of erosion nurseries; the making  
23   of conservation plans and surveys; the dissemination of in-  
24   formation; and including departmental personal services in-  
25   cluding such services in the District of Columbia (not to



1 exceed \$70,000), and elsewhere; traveling expenses; furni-  
2 ture, furnishings, office equipment and supplies; not to exceed  
3 \$2,000 for the purchase of books and periodicals; purchase  
4 (not to exceed \$5,000), operation, maintenance, and repair  
5 of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying  
6 vehicles, \$1,198,200: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall  
7 be available for meeting expenses of warehouse maintenance  
8 and the procurement, care, and handling of supplies, mate-  
9 rials, and equipment stored therein for distribution to projects  
10 under the supervision of the Department of the Interior, and  
11 for sale and distribution to other Government activities, the  
12 cost of such supplies and materials or the value of such equip-  
13 ment (including the cost of transportation and handling), to  
14 be reimbursed to the appropriation for soil and moisture con-  
15 servation operations current at the time such reimbursement  
16 is received: *Provided further*, That any part of this appro-  
17 priation allocated for the production or procurement of  
18 nursery stock shall remain available for expenditure for not  
19 more than three fiscal years.

20 CONTINGENT EXPENSES, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

21 For the contingent expenses of the office of the Secre-  
22 tary and the bureaus and offices of the Department (except  
23 as otherwise provided), including furniture, carpets, ice,  
24 lumber, hardware, dry goods, advertising, teletype rentals  
25 and service, telegraphing, telephone service, including per-

1 sonal services of temporary or emergency telephone oper-  
2 ators; streetcar fares not exceeding \$150; constructing  
3 model and other cases and furniture; postage stamps to  
4 prepay postage on foreign mail and for special-delivery and  
5 air-mail stamps for use in the United States; traveling ex-  
6 penses, including necessary expenses of inspectors and  
7 attorneys; fuel and light; examination of estimates for ap-  
8 propriations in the field for any bureau, office, or service of  
9 the Department; not exceeding \$500 for the payment of  
10 damages caused to private property by Department motor  
11 vehicles; purchase of motortrucks, motorcycles, and bicycles;  
12 maintenance, repair, and operation of four motor-propelled  
13 passenger-carrying vehicles and motortrucks, motorcycles,  
14 and bicycles to be used only for official purposes; ex-  
15 pense of taking testimony and preparing the same in  
16 connection with disbarment proceedings instituted against  
17 persons charged with improper practices before the De-  
18 partment, its bureaus and offices; expense of translations,  
19 and not exceeding \$1,000 for contract stenographic re-  
20 porting services; not exceeding \$700 for newspapers; sta-  
21 tionery, including tags, labels, index cards, cloth-lined  
22 wrappers, and specimen bags, printed in the course of manu-  
23 facture, and such printed envelopes as are not supplied under  
24 contracts made by the Postmaster General, for the Depart-  
25 ment and its several bureaus and offices, and other necessary

1 expenses not hereinafter provided for, \$160,000; and, in  
2 addition thereto, sums amounting to \$57,900 for station-  
3 ery supplies shall be deducted from other appropriations  
4 made for the fiscal year 1944 as follows: General Land  
5 Office, \$6,500; Geological Survey, \$9,000; National Park  
6 Service, \$12,500; Bureau of Reclamation, \$8,400, any  
7 unexpended portion of which shall revert and be credited to  
8 the reclamation fund; Bureau of Mines, \$15,500; Grazing  
9 Service, \$6,000; and said sums so deducted shall be credited  
10 to this appropriation.

11 For the purchase or exchange of professional and scien-  
12 tific books, law and medical books, and books to complete  
13 broken sets, periodicals, directories, and other books of ref-  
14 erence relating to the business of the Department, \$400,  
15 and in addition there is hereby made available from any ap-  
16 propriations made for any of the following bureaus or offices  
17 of the Department not to exceed the following respective  
18 sums: Grazing Service, \$250; Indian Service, \$500; Bureau  
19 of Reclamation, \$8,000; Geological Survey, \$6,000; National  
20 Park Service, \$3,000; General Land Office, \$1,000; Bureau  
21 of Mines, \$4,500.

22 PRINTING AND BINDING

23 For printing and binding for the Department of the In-  
24 terior, including the purchase of reprints of scientific and

1 technical articles published in periodicals and journals,  
2 \$167,500, of which \$37,500 shall be for the National  
3 Park Service, \$60,000 for the Bureau of Mines, and  
4 \$20,000 for the Fish and Wildlife Service, including  
5 the publication of bulletins which shall be adapted to  
6 the interests of the people of the different sections of the  
7 country, an equal proportion of four-fifths of the bulletins to  
8 be delivered to or sent out under addressed franks furnished  
9 by the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress,  
10 as they may direct.

#### 11 COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

12 For expenses made necessary by the Act entitled "An  
13 Act establishing a Commission of Fine Arts", approved May  
14 17, 1910 (40 U. S. C. 104), including the purchase of  
15 periodicals, maps, and books of reference, and payment of  
16 actual traveling expenses of the members and secretary of  
17 the Commission in attending meetings and committee meet-  
18 ings of the Commission either within or outside of the District  
19 of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers approved by the  
20 Commission, \$7,420, of which not to exceed \$5,000 may  
21 be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

22 For all printing and binding for the Commission of Fine  
23 Arts, \$300.

24 Total, Commission of Fine Arts, \$7,720.



## BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

Not to exceed \$3,200,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation "Construction, Operation, and Maintenance, Bonneville Power Transmission System", shall be available in the fiscal year 1944 for expenses of marketing and operation of transmission facilities, and administrative costs in connection therewith, including \$20,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia.

UNITED STATES HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE  
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

For the maintenance of the office of the United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands as authorized by subsection 4 of section 7 of the Act approved March 24, 1934 (48 U. S. C. 1232), including salaries and wages; rental, furnishings, equipment, maintenance, renovation, and repair of office quarters and living quarters for the High Commissioner; supplies and equipment; purchase and exchange of lawbooks and books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; traveling expenses, including for persons appointed hereunder within the United States and their families, actual expenses of travel and transportation of household effects from their homes in the United States to the Philippine Islands, and return, utilizing Government vessels whenever practicable; operation, maintenance, and repair of motor



1 vehicles, and all other necessary expenses, \$97,200, of which  
2 not exceeding \$5,200 shall be available for expenditure in  
3 the discretion of the High Commissioner for maintenance of  
4 his household: *Provided*, That the salary of the legal adviser  
5 and the financial expert shall not exceed the annual rate of  
6 \$10,000 and \$9,000 each, respectively: *Provided further*,  
7 That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5),  
8 shall not apply to any purchase or service rendered under this  
9 appropriation when the aggregate amount involved does not  
10 exceed the sum of \$100.

#### 11 SOLID FUELS ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR

12 For all necessary expenses of the Solid Fuels Adminis-  
13 tration for War in performing its functions as prescribed in  
14 Executive Order Numbered 9332 of April 19, 1943, includ-  
15 ing the employment without regard to civil service and  
16 classification laws of a Deputy Administrator at not to ex-  
17 ceed \$10,000 per annum and not to exceed eighteen tech-  
18 nical employees; other personal services in the District of  
19 Columbia; printing and binding; traveling expenses, includ-  
20 ing attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with  
21 the purposes of this appropriation, and actual transportation  
22 and other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem  
23 in lieu of subsistence of persons serving, while away from  
24 their homes, in an advisory capacity without other compen-  
25 sation from the United States, or at \$1 per annum; contract

1 stenographic reporting services; books of reference, periodi-  
2 cals and newspapers; office supplies; furniture and equip-  
3 ment; purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of pas-  
4 senger-carrying automobiles; and the acceptance and utiliza-  
5 tion of voluntary and uncompensated services: \$850,000:  
6 *Provided*, That section 3709, Revised Statutes, shall not  
7 apply to any purchase or service rendered under this appro-  
8 priation when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed  
9 \$300.

#### 10 GENERAL LAND OFFICE

11 For personal services in the District of Columbia,  
12 \$778,300, including one clerk, who shall be designated by  
13 the President, to sign land patents.

14 For traveling expenses of officers and employees, for  
15 employment of stenographers and other assistants, for separate  
16 maps of public-land States and Alaska; for the reproduction  
17 by photolithography or otherwise of official plats of surveys;  
18 for expenses of restoration to the public domain of lands in  
19 forest reserves and of lands temporarily withdrawn for forest-  
20 reserve purposes; and for expenses of hearings or other pro-  
21 ceedings held by order of the General Land Office to deter-  
22 mine the character of lands, whether alleged fraudulent entries  
23 are of that character or have been made in compliance with  
24 the law, and of hearings in disbarment proceedings, \$18,000.

25 Surveying public lands: For surveys and resurveys of

1 public lands, examination of surveys heretofore made and  
2 reported to be defective or fraudulent, inspecting mineral  
3 deposits, coal fields, and timber districts, making fragmentary  
4 surveys, and such other surveys or examinations as may be  
5 required for identification of lands for purposes of evidence in  
6 any suit or proceeding in behalf of the United States, under  
7 the supervision of the Commissioner of the General Land  
8 Office and direction of the Secretary, \$400,000, including  
9 operation and maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-  
10 carrying vehicles: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$5,000  
11 of this appropriation may be expended for salaries of em-  
12 ployees of the field surveying service temporarily detailed  
13 to the General Land Office: *Provided further*, That this  
14 appropriation may be expended for surveys made under the  
15 supervision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office,  
16 but when expended for surveys that would not otherwise be  
17 chargeable hereto it shall be reimbursed from the applicable  
18 appropriation, fund, or special deposit.

19 Salaries and expenses, branch of field examination: For  
20 salaries and expenses of field examinations, classification of  
21 lands, and investigations required in the administration and  
22 execution of the public land laws, and the protection of the  
23 public lands and their resources from trespass, including  
24 operation and maintenance of passenger-carrying automobiles  
25 and motorboats, \$345,000.

1       Registers: For salaries and commissions of registers of  
2 district land offices, \$74,000.

3       Salaries and expenses of land offices: For salaries (ex-  
4 cept registers) and all necessary expenses incident to the  
5 operation and maintenance of district land offices and the  
6 disposal, supervision, and management of the public lands,  
7 including operation and maintenance of motor-propelled pas-  
8 senger-carrying vehicles, \$163,000: *Provided*, That no ex-  
9 penses chargeable to the Government shall be incurred by  
10 registers in the conduct of local land offices except upon  
11 previous specific authorization by the Commissioner of the  
12 General Land Office.

13       For the prevention and suppression of fires on the public  
14 domain in Alaska, including the maintenance of patrols, the  
15 employment of field personnel, the use of airplanes by charter  
16 or otherwise, and the maintenance and operation of motor-  
17 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, \$29,000.

18       Payments to States of 5 per centum of proceeds from  
19 sales of public lands: For payment to the several States of  
20 5 per centum of the net proceeds of sales of public lands  
21 lying within their limits, for the purpose of education or of  
22 making public roads and improvements, \$2,500: *Provided*,  
23 That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate  
24 receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section  
25 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.



1       Revested Oregon and California Railroad and recon-  
2       veyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, Oregon: For  
3       carrying out the provisions of title I of the Act of August 28,  
4       1937 (50 Stat. 874), including fire protection and patrol  
5       on these and adjacent and intermingled public lands, through  
6       cooperative agreements with Federal, State, and county  
7       agencies, or otherwise, and including travel and other neces-  
8       sary expenses; not to exceed \$5,500 for personal services in  
9       the District of Columbia; and operation and maintenance of  
10      motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, \$270,000: *Pro-*  
11      *vided*, That such expenditures shall be reimbursed from the  
12      25 per centum referred to in section c, title II, of the Act  
13      approved August 28, 1937, of the special fund designated the  
14      “Oregon and California Land Grant Fund” and section 4  
15      of the Act approved May 24, 1939, of the special fund desig-  
16      nated the “Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Fund”.

17      Range improvements on public lands outside of grazing  
18      districts (receipt limitation): For construction, purchase,  
19      and maintenance of range improvements on the public lands  
20      subject to grazing leases under the provisions of section 15  
21      and pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of the Act of  
22      June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 8A), including  
23      operation and maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-  
24      carrying vehicles, \$36,550: *Provided*, That expenditures  
25      hereunder shall not exceed 25 per centum of all moneys



1 received under the provisions of section 15 of said Act during  
2 the fiscal years 1943 and 1944.

3 Payment to Oklahoma from royalties, oil and gas, south  
4 half of Red River: For payment of  $37\frac{1}{2}$  per centum of the  
5 royalties derived from the south half of Red River in Okla-  
6 homa under the provisions of the Act of March 4, 1923 (30  
7 U. S. C. 233), which shall be paid to the State of Oklahoma  
8 in lieu of all State and local taxes upon tribal funds accruing  
9 under said Act, to be expended by the State in the same  
10 manner as if received under section 35 of the Act approved  
11 February 25, 1920 (30 U. S. C. 191), \$3,000: *Provided,*  
12 That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate  
13 receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section  
14 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

## 15 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

### 16 SALARIES AND GENERAL EXPENSES

17 For departmental personal services, including such  
18 services in the District of Columbia, \$692,860.

19 For travel expenses of departmental employees of the  
20 Bureau of Indian Affairs; radio, telegraph, and telephone  
21 toll messages on business pertaining to the Indian Service  
22 sent and received by the Bureau of Indian Affairs at  
23 Washington, District of Columbia, and Chicago, Illinois;  
24 rental of office equipment and the purchase of necessary  
25 supplies therefor, and other necessary expenses of the Indian

1 Service for which no other appropriation is available,  
2 \$49,000.

3 For advertising, inspection, storage, and all other ex-  
4 penses incident to the purchase of goods and supplies for  
5 the Indian Service and for payment of railroad, pipe-line,  
6 and other transportation costs of such goods and supplies,  
7 \$790,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation  
8 shall be used in payment for any services except bill there-  
9 for is rendered within one year from the time the service is  
10 performed.

11 For maintaining law and order on Indian reservations,  
12 including pay of judges of Indian courts, pay of Indian police,  
13 and pay of employees engaged in the suppression of the  
14 traffic in intoxicating liquors, marihuana, and deleterious  
15 drugs among Indians, and including traveling expenses, sup-  
16 plies, and equipment, \$267,000.

17 For lease, purchase, construction (not to exceed \$1,500  
18 for any one building), repair, and improvement of agency  
19 buildings, exclusive of hospital buildings, including the  
20 installation, repair, and improvement of heating, lighting,  
21 power, and sewerage and water systems in connection there-  
22 with, \$175,000.

23 Vehicles, Indian Service: Not to exceed \$450,000 of  
24 applicable appropriations made herein for the Bureau of

1 Indian Affairs shall be available for the maintenance, repair,  
2 and operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-  
3 carrying vehicles for the use of employees in the Indian  
4 field service, and the transportation of Indian school pupils,  
5 and not to exceed \$175,000 of applicable appropriations  
6 may be used for the purchase of motor-propelled passenger-  
7 carrying vehicles, and such vehicles may be used for the  
8 transportation of Indian school pupils.

9 Replacement of property destroyed by fire, flood, or  
10 storm: That to meet possible emergencies not exceeding  
11 \$35,000 of the appropriations made by this Act for sup-  
12 port of reservation and nonreservation schools, for school  
13 and agency buildings, and for conservation of health among  
14 Indians shall be available, upon approval of the Secretary,  
15 for replacing any buildings, equipment, supplies, livestock,  
16 or other property of those activities of the Indian Service  
17 above referred to which may be destroyed or rendered un-  
18 serviceable by fire, flood, or storm: *Provided*, That any di-  
19 versions of appropriations made hereunder shall be reported  
20 to Congress in the annual Budget.

#### 21 INDIAN LANDS

22 Leasing of lands for Navajo Indians (tribal funds) : For  
23 lease, pending purchase, of land and water rights for the use  
24 and benefit of Indians of the Navajo Tribe in Arizona and

1 New Mexico, \$12,000, payable from funds on deposit to  
2 the credit of the Navajo Tribe.

3 The unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$25,000  
4 contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act,  
5 fiscal year 1938, for the payment of taxes, including penal-  
6 ties and interest, assessed against individually owned Indian  
7 land, title to which is held subject to restrictions against  
8 alienation or encumbrance except with the consent or ap-  
9 proval of the Secretary, when such land was purchased  
10 with trust or restricted funds with the understanding that  
11 after purchase it would be nontaxable, as authorized by the  
12 Act of June 20, 1936 (49 Stat. 1542), is hereby continued  
13 available for the same purposes until June 30, 1944.

14 For payments to Indians, and to States, counties, or  
15 political subdivisions thereof, in accordance with the provi-  
16 sions of the Act of June 11, 1940, entitled "An Act for  
17 the relief of Indians who have paid taxes on allotted lands  
18 for which patents in fee were issued without application by  
19 or consent of the allottees and subsequently canceled, and  
20 for the reimbursement of public subdivisions by whom judg-  
21 ments for such claims have been paid" (54 Stat. 298), as  
22 amended by the Act of February 10, 1942 (56 Stat. 87-88),  
23 \$45,000.

24 For the purchase of land and improvements thereon  
25 for the Indians of the Blackfeet Reservation, Montana,



1 \$25,000, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of said  
2 Indians: *Provided*, That title to any land and improvements  
3 so purchased shall be taken in the name of the United States  
4 in trust for the Indians of the Blackfeet Reservation.

5 Purchase of land, Flathead Indians, Montana (tribal  
6 funds) : For the purchase of land and improvements thereon  
7 for the Indians of the Flathead Reservation, Montana,  
8 \$25,000, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of said  
9 Indians: *Provided*, That title to any land and improvements  
10 so purchased shall be taken in the name of the United States  
11 in trust for the Indians of the Flathead Reservation: *Pro-*  
12 *vided further*, That no funds shall be expended under this  
13 authorization without the consent of the tribal council of the  
14 Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead  
15 Reservation.

16 INDUSTRIAL ASSISTANCE AND ADVANCEMENT

17 For the preservation of timber on Indian reservations  
18 and allotments other than the Menominee Indian Reservation  
19 in Wisconsin, the education of Indians in the proper care of  
20 forests, and the general administration of forestry and graz-  
21 ing work, including fire prevention and payment of reason-  
22 able rewards for information leading to arrest and convic-  
23 tion of a person or persons setting forest fires, or taking or  
24 otherwise destroying timber, in contravention of law on  
25 Indian lands, \$400,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation



1 shall be available for the expenses of administration of Indian  
2 forest lands from which timber is sold to the extent only that  
3 proceeds from the sales of timber from such lands are insuffi-  
4 cient for that purpose.

5 For expenses incidental to the sale of timber, and for  
6 the expenses of administration, including fire prevention, of  
7 Indian forest lands only from which such timber is sold,  
8 \$135,000, reimbursable to the United States as provided in  
9 the Act of February 14, 1920 (25 U. S. C. 413), from the  
10 proceeds of timber sales: *Provided*, That this appropriation  
11 shall be available for the payment of reasonable rewards for  
12 information leading to arrest and conviction of a person or  
13 persons setting forest fires, or taking or otherwise destroying  
14 timber, in contravention of law.

15 For the suppression or emergency prevention of forest  
16 fires on or threatening Indian reservations, \$12,000, together  
17 with \$25,000 from funds held by the United States in trust  
18 for the respective tribes of Indians interested: *Provided*,  
19 That not to exceed \$50,000 of appropriations herein made  
20 for timber operations shall be available upon the approval  
21 of the Secretary for fire-suppression or emergency preven-  
22 tion purposes: *Provided further*, That any diversions of  
23 appropriations made hereunder shall be reported to Congress  
24 in the annual Budget.

25 For transfer to the Geological Survey for expenditures

1 to be made in inspecting mines and examining mineral de-  
2 posits on Indian lands and in supervising mining operations  
3 on restricted, tribal, and allotted Indian lands leased under  
4 the provisions of the Acts of February 28, 1891 (25  
5 U. S. C. 336, 371, 397), May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. 312),  
6 March 3, 1909 (25 U. S. C. 396), and other Acts authoriz-  
7 ing the leasing of such lands for mining purposes, including  
8 purchase (not to exceed \$2,000), maintenance, repair, and  
9 operation of passenger-carrying vehicles, and not to exceed  
10 \$8,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia.  
11 \$80,000.

12 For the purpose of developing agriculture and stock rais-  
13 ing among the Indians, including necessary personnel, trav-  
14 eling and other expenses, and purchase of supplies and equip-  
15 ment, \$600,000, of which not to exceed \$10,000 may be  
16 used to conduct agricultural experiments and demonstrations  
17 on Indian school or agency farms and to maintain a supply  
18 of suitable plants or seed for issue to Indians, and not to  
19 exceed \$30,000 may be used for the operation and mainte-  
20 nance of a sheepbreeding station on the Navajo Reservation,  
21 and not to exceed \$5,000 may be used for defraying the ex-  
22 penses of Indian fairs, including premiums for exhibits.

23 Industrial assistance (tribal funds): For advances to  
24 individual members of the tribes for the construction of homes  
25 and for the purchase of land, seed, animals, machinery, tools,

1 implements, building material, and other equipment and sup-  
2 plies; and for advances to old, disabled, or indigent Indians  
3 for their support and burial, and Indians having irrigable  
4 allotments to assist them in the development and cultivation  
5 thereof, to be immediately available, \$180,000, payable from  
6 tribal funds as follows: Flathead, Montana, \$130,000; Fort  
7 Peck, Montana, \$25,000; Standing Rock, North Dakota,  
8 \$25,000; and the unexpended balances of funds available  
9 under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act  
10 for the fiscal year 1943 are hereby continued available during  
11 the fiscal year 1944 for the purposes for which they were  
12 appropriated: *Provided*, That advances may be made to  
13 worthy Indian youths to enable them to take educational  
14 courses, including courses in nursing, home economics,  
15 forestry, agriculture, and other industrial subjects in colleges,  
16 universities, or other institutions, and advances so made shall  
17 be reimbursed in not to exceed eight years under such rules  
18 and regulations as the Secretary may prescribe: *Provided*  
19 *further*, That all moneys reimbursed during the fiscal year  
20 1944 shall be credited to the respective appropriations and be  
21 available for the purposes of this paragraph: *Provided further*,  
22 That funds available under this paragraph may be used for  
23 the establishment and operation of tribal enterprises when  
24 proposed by Indian tribes and approved under regulations  
25 prescribed by the Secretary, and revenues derived therefrom

1 shall be covered into the Treasury to the credit of the respec-  
2 tive tribes: *Provided further*, That upon the incorporation of  
3 a tribe operating an enterprise under the authority contained  
4 in the foregoing proviso, the operation of the enterprise and  
5 the handling of revenues therefrom may thereafter be gov-  
6 erned by the rules and regulations established for the making  
7 of loans from the revolving loan fund authorized by the Act of  
8 June 18, 1934 (25 U. S. C. 470) : *Provided further*, That  
9 the unexpended balances of prior appropriations under this  
10 head for any tribe, including reimbursements to such appro-  
11 priations and the appropriations made herein, may be ad-  
12 vanced to such tribe, if incorporated, for use under rules and  
13 regulations established for the making of loans from the  
14 revolving loan fund authorized by the Act of June 18, 1934  
15 (25 U. S. C. 470).

16 For the purpose of encouraging industry and self-  
17 support among Indians and promoting the economic develop-  
18 ment of tribes and of their members, not to exceed \$600,000  
19 of the revolving fund established pursuant to the Acts of  
20 June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 986), and June 26, 1936 (49  
21 Stat. 1967), may be loaned to individual Indians and Indian  
22 organizations otherwise ineligible to participate in said fund,  
23 under regulations prescribed pursuant to said Act or under  
24 other regulations prescribed by the Secretary and subject to  
25 the provisions of existing law relating to said revolving fund,



1 except as otherwise provided herein; and not to exceed  
2 \$135,000 of said revolving fund shall be available for all  
3 necessary expenses of administering such and other loans  
4 to Indians, including \$20,000 for departmental personal  
5 services, and not to exceed \$2,500 for printing and binding.

6 For the development, under the direction of the Com-  
7 missioner of Indian Affairs, of Indian arts and crafts, as  
8 authorized by the Act of August 27, 1935 (49 Stat. 891),  
9 including personal services, purchase and transportation of  
10 equipment and supplies, periodicals, directories, and books of  
11 reference, purchase and operation of motor-propelled  
12 passenger-carrying vehicles, telegraph and telephone services,  
13 expenses of exhibits and of attendance at meetings concerned  
14 with the development of Indian arts and crafts, traveling  
15 expenses, not to exceed \$2,500 for printing and binding,  
16 and other necessary expenses, \$25,000, of which not to  
17 exceed \$9,000 shall be available for personal services in the  
18 District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part of this appro-  
19 priation shall be used to pay any salary at a rate exceeding  
20 \$6,500 per annum.

21 The appropriation "Suppressing contagious diseases of  
22 livestock on Indian reservations" contained in the Third Sup-  
23 plemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, is  
24 hereby continued available for the same purposes until June  
25 30, 1944.



## DEVELOPMENT OF WATER SUPPLY

For the development, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, and operation of domestic and stock water facilities on the Navajo Reservation in Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah, the Hopi Reservation in Arizona, the Papago Reservation in Arizona, and the several Pueblos in New Mexico, including the purchase and installation of pumping and other equipment, \$90,000.

## IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE

For the construction, repair, and maintenance of irrigation systems, and for purchase or rental of irrigation tools and appliances, water rights, ditches, and lands necessary for irrigation purposes for Indian reservations and allotments; for operation of irrigation systems or appurtenances thereto when no other funds are applicable or available for the purpose; for drainage and protection of irrigable lands from damage by floods or loss of water rights, upon the Indian irrigation projects named below, \$220,000, reimbursable, together with \$44,500 operation and maintenance collections, from which latter amount expenditures for any one project shall not exceed the aggregate receipts from such project covered into the Treasury pursuant to section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934:

Miscellaneous projects, \$25,000; Arizona: Ak Chin, \$4,000; Chiu Chui, \$4,000; Fort Apache, \$4,500; San

1 Carlos, \$5,000; Navajo, miscellaneous projects, Arizona  
 2 and New Mexico, \$37,950, together with \$21,500 (Fruit-  
 3 lands, \$9,000; Ganado, \$1,500; Hogback, \$7,000; mis-  
 4 cellaneous projects, \$4,000), collections; Hopi, miscellane-  
 5 ous projects, \$1,500; San Xavier, \$2,000; Truxton Canon,  
 6 \$1,000; California: Mission, \$7,000; together with \$3,000  
 7 (Morongo, \$1,000; Pala and Rincon, \$1,000; miscel-  
 8 laneous projects, \$1,000), collections; Colorado: Southern  
 9 Ute, \$8,000, together with \$8,000, collections; Montana:  
 10 Tongue River, \$2,250, together with \$1,000, collections;  
 11 Nevada: Pyramid Lake, \$3,000, together with \$500, col-  
 12 lections; Walker River, \$4,500, together with \$1,500, col-  
 13 lections; Western Shoshone, \$8,000, together with \$2,000,  
 14 collections; New Mexico: Miscellaneous Pueblos, \$24,300;  
 15 Mescalero, \$2,500; Oregon: Warm Springs, \$3,500; Wash-  
 16 ington: Colville, \$5,000, together with \$5,000, collections;  
 17 Lummi diking project, \$500, together with \$2,000, collec-  
 18 tions; and for necessary miscellaneous expenses incident to  
 19 the general administration of Indian irrigation projects,  
 20 including pay of employees and their traveling and incidental  
 21 expenses, \$66,500: *Provided*, That the foregoing amounts  
 22 shall be available interchangeably in the discretion of the  
 23 Secretary, for necessary expenditures for damages by floods  
 24 and other unforeseen exigencies, but the amounts so inter-  
 25 changed shall not exceed in the aggregate 10 per centum of

1 all the amounts so appropriated: *Provided further*, That the  
2 cost of irrigation projects and of operating and maintaining  
3 such projects where reimbursement thereof is required by law  
4 shall be apportioned on a per-acre basis against the lands  
5 under the respective projects and shall be collected by the  
6 Secretary as required by such law, and any unpaid charges  
7 outstanding against such lands shall constitute a first lien  
8 thereon which shall be recited in any patent or instrument  
9 issued for such lands.

10 For operation and maintenance of the San Carlos project  
11 for the irrigation of lands in the Gila River Indian Reservation  
12 Arizona, \$120,000 (operation and maintenance collections),  
13 and \$215,000 (power revenues), of which latter sum not  
14 to exceed \$20,000 shall be available for major repairs in  
15 case of unforeseen emergencies caused by fire, flood, or  
16 storm, from which amounts, of \$120,000 and \$215,000,  
17 respectively, expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate  
18 receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section  
19 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934; in  
20 all, \$335,000.

21 For continuing subjugation and for cropping operations  
22 on the lands of the Pima Indians in Arizona, there shall be  
23 available not to exceed \$200,000 of the revenues derived  
24 from these operations and deposited into the Treasury of the  
25 United States to the credit of such Indians, and such revenues

1 are hereby made available for payment of irrigation operation  
2 and maintenance charges assessed against tribal or allotted  
3 lands of said Pima Indians.

4 For improvement, operation, and maintenance of the  
5 irrigation system on the Colorado River Indian Reservation,  
6 Arizona, as provided in the Act of April 4, 1910 (36 Stat.  
7 273), \$8,000, reimbursable, together with \$17,000, from  
8 which amount expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate  
9 receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with sec-  
10 tion 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

11 For reclamation and maintenance charges on Indian  
12 lands within the Yuma Reservation, California, and on ten  
13 acres within each of the eleven Yuma homestead entries in  
14 Arizona under the Yuma reclamation project, \$10,000,  
15 reimbursable.

16 For improvements, maintenance, and operation of the  
17 Fort Hall irrigation systems, Idaho, \$23,000, together with  
18 \$22,000, from which amount expenditures shall not exceed  
19 the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accord-  
20 ance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal  
21 Act, 1934.

22 For maintenance and operation, repairs, and purchase of  
23 stored waters, irrigation systems, Fort Belknap Reservation,  
24 Montana, \$11,250, reimbursable, together with \$3,750, from  
25 which amount expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate



1 receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section  
2 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

3 For maintenance and operation of the several units of  
4 the Fort Peck project, Montana, including not to exceed four  
5 thousand acres under the West Side Canal of the Poplar  
6 River Division, \$7,000, reimbursable, together with \$4,965,  
7 from which amount expenditures shall not exceed the aggre-  
8 gate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with  
9 section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

10 For the improvement, maintenance, and operation of  
11 the irrigation systems on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation  
12 in Montana, \$10,850, reimbursable, together with \$13,150,  
13 from which amount expenditures shall not exceed the aggre-  
14 gate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with  
15 section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

16 For operation and maintenance of the irrigation and  
17 power systems on the Flathead Reservation, Montana,  
18 \$4,000, reimbursable, together with \$112,500 (operation  
19 and maintenance collections) and \$113,500 (power reve-  
20 nues), from which amounts of \$112,500 and \$113,500, re-  
21 spectively, expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate re-  
22 ceipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section  
23 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934; in all,  
24 \$230,000.



1       For improvement, maintenance, and operation of the  
2 irrigation systems on the Crow Reservation, Montana, in-  
3 cluding maintenance assessments payable to the Two Leggins  
4 Water Users' Association and Bozeman Trail Ditch Com-  
5 pany, Montana, properly assessable against lands allotted to  
6 the Indians and irrigable thereunder, \$4,000, reimbursable,  
7 together with \$41,000, from which amount expenditures  
8 shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the  
9 Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent  
10 Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

11       For payment to the Tongue River Water Users' Asso-  
12 ciation, Montana, or the State Water Conservation Board of  
13 Montana, in accordance with the provisions of the Act  
14 approved August 11, 1939 (53 Stat. 1411), \$9,750,  
15 reimbursable as provided in said Act.

16       For payment of annual installment of reclamation  
17 charges against Paiute Indian lands within the Newlands  
18 reclamation project, Nevada, \$5,385; and for payment in  
19 advance, as provided by district law, of operation and main-  
20 tenance assessments, including assessments for the operation  
21 of drains to the Truckee-Carson irrigation district, \$5,565,  
22 to be immediately available; in all, \$10,950.

23       For operation and maintenance assessments on Indian  
24 lands, and the buildings and grounds of the Albuquerque  
25 Indian School, within the Middle Rio Grande Conservancy

1 District, New Mexico, \$5,086, of which amount \$3,948  
2 shall be reimbursed in accordance with existing law.

3 For improvements, maintenance, and operation of mis-  
4 cellaneous irrigation projects on the Klamath Reservation,  
5 Oregon, \$2,480, reimbursable, together with \$4,000, from  
6 which amount expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate  
7 receipts from operation and maintenance collections on the  
8 Sand Creek and Modoc Point units covered into the Treasury  
9 in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation  
10 Repeal Act, 1934.

11 For continuing operation and maintenance and better-  
12 ment of the irrigation system to irrigate allotted lands of  
13 the Uncompahgre, Uintah, and White River Utes in Utah,  
14 authorized under the Act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. 375),  
15 \$19,500, reimbursable, together with \$35,500 from which  
16 amount expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate receipts  
17 covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of  
18 the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

19 For payment of operation and maintenance assessments  
20 on certain lands within the Uintah Indian irrigation project  
21 as authorized by section 4 (a) of the Act of May 28, 1941  
22 (55 Stat. 209), \$1,000.

23 For operation and maintenance of the Wapato irrigation  
24 and drainage system, and auxiliary units thereof, Yakima  
25 Indian Reservation, Washington, \$1,000, reimbursable, to-

1   gether with \$175,980 (collections from the water users  
2   on the Wapato-Satus, Toppenish-Simcoe, and Ahtanum  
3   units), from which amount expenditures shall not exceed  
4   the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accord-  
5   ance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal  
6   Act, 1934.

7       For reimbursement to the reclamation fund for stored  
8   water to irrigate Indian lands on the Yakima Indian Reserva-  
9   tion, Washington, pursuant to the Act of July 1, 1940 (54  
10   Stat. 707), \$20,000.

11       For reimbursement to the reclamation fund the propor-  
12   tionate expense of operation and maintenance of the reservoirs  
13   for furnishing stored water to lands in the Yakima Indian  
14   Reservation, Washington, in accordance with the provisions  
15   of section 22 of the Act of August 1, 1914 (38 Stat. 604),  
16   \$11,000.

17       For operation and maintenance of irrigation systems  
18   within the ceded and diminished portions of the Wind River  
19   Reservation, Wyoming, including the Indians' pro rata share  
20   of the cost of operation and maintenance of the Riverton-Le  
21   Clair irrigation district and the Big Bend drainage district on  
22   the ceded reservation, \$18,500, reimbursable, together with  
23   \$26,500, from which amount expenditures shall not exceed  
24   the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accord-

1   ance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal  
2   Act, 1934.

3       Protection of project works (national defense) : For  
4   all expenses necessary to provide protection against sabotage  
5   and other subversive depredations, of dams, powerhouses, or  
6   other structures of the irrigation systems of the Indian Serv-  
7   ice, including employment of civilian guards, floodlights,  
8   gates, barricades, firearms, and ammunition, \$50,000.

9       For the construction, repair, and rehabilitation of irriga-  
10   tion systems on Indian reservations ; for the purchase or rental  
11   of equipment, tools, and appliances ; for the acquisition of  
12   rights-of-way, and payment of damages in connection with  
13   such irrigation systems ; for the development of domestic and  
14   stock water and water for subsistence gardens ; for the pur-  
15   chase of water rights, ditches, and lands needed for such  
16   projects ; and for drainage and protection of irrigable lands  
17   from damage by floods or loss of water rights, as follows :

18       California : Mission, \$7,500 ; Sacramento, \$6,000 ;

19       Montana : Fort Belknap, \$6,250 ;

20       Nevada : Carson, \$11,000 ; Western Shoshone, \$9,000 ;

21       Oregon : Warm Springs, \$7,500 ;

22       Miscellaneous garden tracts, \$60,000 ;

23       For surveys, investigations, and administrative expenses,



1 including departmental personal services, and not to exceed  
2 \$2,500 for printing and binding, \$92,750;

3 In all, \$200,000, to be reimbursable in accordance with  
4 law, and to remain available until completion of the projects:  
5 *Provided*, That the foregoing amounts may be used inter-  
6 changeably in the discretion of the Secretary, but not more  
7 than 10 per centum of any specific amount shall be transferred  
8 to any other amount, and no appropriation shall be increased  
9 by more than 15 per centum.

10

## EDUCATION

11 For the support of Indian schools not otherwise pro-  
12 vided for, and for other Indian educational purposes, includ-  
13 ing apprentice teachers for reservation and nonreservation  
14 schools, educational facilities authorized by treaty provisions,  
15 care of Indian children of school age attending public and  
16 private schools, support and education of deaf, dumb, blind,  
17 physically handicapped, delinquent, or mentally deficient  
18 Indian children; for subsistence of pupils in boarding schools  
19 during summer months, for the tuition (which may be paid  
20 in advance) of Indian pupils attending vocational or higher  
21 educational institutions, under such rules and regulations as  
22 the Secretary may prescribe; and tuition and other assistance  
23 for Indian pupils attending public schools, and for the sup-  
24 port of Indian museums at Rapid City, South Dakota, and  
25 Browning, Montana, \$5,864,665: *Provided*, That formal



1 contracts shall not be required for payment (which may be  
2 made from the date of admission) of such tuition and care  
3 of Indian pupils: *Provided further*, That not to exceed  
4 \$10,000 of this appropriation may be used for printing and  
5 binding (including illustrations) in authorized Indian-school  
6 printing plants: *Provided further*, That no part of any appro-  
7 priation in this Act for the Bureau of Indian Affairs shall be  
8 available for expenses of travel for the study of educational  
9 systems or practices outside the continental limits of the  
10 United States and the Territory of Alaska.

11 Support of Indian schools from tribal funds: For the  
12 support of Indian schools, and for other educational purposes,  
13 including care of Indian children of school age attending  
14 public and private schools, tuition and other assistance for  
15 Indian pupils attending public schools, and support and  
16 education of deaf and dumb or blind, physically handicapped,  
17 delinquent, or mentally deficient Indian children, there may  
18 be expended from Indian tribal funds and from school reve-  
19 nues arising under the Act of May 17, 1926 (25 U. S. C.  
20 155), not more than \$340,190, including not to exceed  
21 \$22,190 for payment of tuition for Chippewa Indian children  
22 enrolled in public schools and care of children of school age  
23 attending private schools in the State of Minnesota, payable  
24 from the principal sum on deposit to the credit of the Chip-  
25 pewa Indians in the State of Minnesota arising under section

1 7 of the Act of January 14, 1889 (25 Stat. 645) : *Provided*,  
2 That formal contracts shall not be required for payment  
3 (which may be made from the date of admission) of such  
4 tuition and care of Indian pupils.

5 Education, Osage, Nation, Oklahoma (tribal funds) :  
6 For the education of unallotted Osage Indian children in the  
7 Saint Louis Mission Boarding School, Oklahoma, \$1,500,  
8 payable from funds held in trust by the United States for the  
9 Osage Tribe.

10 For reimbursable loans to Indians for the payment of  
11 tuition and other expenses in recognized vocational and trade  
12 schools, including colleges and universities offering recognized  
13 vocational, trade, and professional courses, and for apprentice  
14 training in Federal, manufacturing, and other establishments,  
15 \$55,000: *Provided*, That not more than \$37,500 of the  
16 amount available for the fiscal year 1944 shall be available  
17 for loans to Indian students pursuing liberal-arts courses in  
18 high schools and colleges: *Provided further*, That advances  
19 made under this authorization shall be reimbursed in not to  
20 exceed eight years, under such rules and regulations as the  
21 Secretary may prescribe.

22 For lease, purchase, repair, and improvement of build-  
23 ings at Indian schools not otherwise provided for, including  
24 the installation, repair, and improvement of heating, lighting,  
25 power, sewer, and water systems in connection therewith,

1 and including the purchase of materials for the use of Indian  
2 pupils in the construction of buildings (not to exceed \$1,500  
3 for any one building) at Indian schools not otherwise pro-  
4 vided for, \$340,000.

5 For support and education of Indian pupils at the follow-  
6 ing nonreservation boarding schools in not to exceed the  
7 following amounts, respectively:

8 Phoenix, Arizona: For five hundred pupils, including  
9 not to exceed \$2,500 for printing and issuing school paper,  
10 \$166,140; for pay of superintendent or other officer in  
11 charge, drayage, and general repairs and improvements,  
12 \$25,000; in all, \$191,140;

13 Sherman Institute, Riverside, California: For six hun-  
14 dred and fifty pupils, including not to exceed \$2,000 for  
15 printing and issuing school paper, \$225,580; for pay of  
16 superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improve-  
17 ments, \$23,700; in all, \$249,280;

18 Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kansas: For six hundred  
19 and twenty-five pupils, including not to exceed \$2,500 for  
20 printing and issuing school paper, \$217,360; for pay of  
21 superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improve-  
22 ments, including necessary drainage work, \$25,200; in all,  
23 \$242,560;

24 Pipestone, Minnesota: For three hundred pupils,

1 \$100,235; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general  
2 repairs and improvements, \$15,200; in all, \$115,435;

3 Carson City, Nevada: For five hundred and twenty-five  
4 pupils, \$172,620; for pay of principal, drayage, and general  
5 repairs and improvements, \$20,000; in all, \$192,620;

6 Albuquerque, New Mexico: For five hundred pupils,  
7 \$173,320; for pay of superintendent or other officer in charge,  
8 drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$25,200;  
9 in all, \$198,520;

10 Santa Fe, New Mexico: For three hundred and eighty  
11 pupils, \$137,845; for drayage, and general repairs and im-  
12 provements, \$15,000; in all, \$152,845;

13 Wahpeton, North Dakota: For two hundred and sev-  
14 enty pupils, \$89,515; for pay of superintendent, drayage,  
15 and general repairs and improvements, \$13,000; in all,  
16 \$102,515;

17 Chilocco, Oklahoma: For six hundred and fifty pupils,  
18 including not to exceed \$2,000 for printing and issuing school  
19 paper, \$226,600; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and  
20 general repairs and improvements, \$25,200; in all, \$251,800;

21 Sequoyah Orphan Training School, near Tablequah, Okla-  
22 homa: For three hundred and fifty orphan Indian children of  
23 the State of Oklahoma belonging to the restricted class,  
24 \$117,545; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general  
25 repairs and improvements, \$15,000; in all, \$132,545;



1 Carter Seminary, Oklahoma: For one hundred and  
2 sixty-five pupils, \$58,850; for pay of principal, drayage,  
3 and general repairs and improvements, \$7,000; in all,  
4 \$65,850;

5 Euchee, Oklahoma: For one hundred and fifteen pupils,  
6 \$41,495; for pay of principal, drayage, and general repairs  
7 and improvements, \$7,000; in all, \$48,495;

8 Eufaula, Oklahoma: For one hundred and forty pupils,  
9 \$49,590; for pay of principal, drayage, and general repairs  
10 and improvements, \$7,000; in all, \$56,590;

11 Jones Academy, Oklahoma: For one hundred and  
12 seventy-five pupils, \$62,365; for pay of principal, drayage,  
13 and general repairs and improvements, \$7,000; in all,  
14 \$69,365;

15 Wheelock Academy, Oklahoma: For one hundred and  
16 thirty pupils, \$46,835; for pay of principal, drayage, and  
17 general repairs and improvements, \$7,000; in all, \$53,835;

18 Chemawa, Oregon: For four hundred and fifty pupils,  
19 including not to exceed \$1,000 for printing and issuing  
20 school paper, \$156,485; for pay of superintendent, drayage,  
21 and general repairs and improvements, \$20,200; in all,  
22 \$176,685;

23 Flandreau, South Dakota: For four hundred and fifty  
24 pupils, \$164,140; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and  
25 general repairs and improvements, \$19,000; in all, \$183,140;



1 Pierre, South Dakota: For three hundred pupils,  
2 \$99,020; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general  
3 repairs and improvements, \$15,200; in all, \$114,220;

4 In all, for above-named nonreservation boarding schools,  
5 not to exceed \$2,597,440: *Provided*, That 10 per centum of  
6 the foregoing amounts shall be available interchangeably for  
7 expenditures for similar purposes in the various boarding  
8 schools named, but not more than 10 per centum shall be  
9 added to the amount appropriated for any one of said board-  
10 ing schools or for any particular item within any boarding  
11 school. Any such interchanges shall be reported to Congress  
12 in the annual Budget.

13 For tuition and for care and other assistance for Indian  
14 pupils attending public schools and special Indian day  
15 schools and for the repair of special Indian day schools in  
16 the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole  
17 Nations and the Quapaw Agency in Oklahoma, \$378,745,  
18 to be expended in the discretion of the Secretary and under  
19 rules and regulations to be prescribed by him: *Provided*,  
20 That not to exceed \$26,000 may be expended for the pay-  
21 ment of salaries of public-school teachers, employed by the  
22 State, county, or district in special Indian day schools in  
23 full-blooded Indian communities, where there are not  
24 adequate white day schools available for their attendance.

25 Natives in Alaska: To enable the Secretary, in his

1 discretion, to provide for support and education and relief  
2 of destitution of the Eskimos, Aleuts, Indians, and other  
3 natives of Alaska, including necessary traveling expenses of  
4 pupils to and from boarding schools in Alaska; repair and  
5 rental of school buildings; textbooks and industrial apparatus;  
6 pay and traveling expenses of employees; repair, equipment,  
7 maintenance, and operation of vessels; and all other necessary  
8 miscellaneous expenses which are not included under the  
9 above special heads, \$1,233,800, to be immediately available  
10 and to remain available until June 30, 1945: *Provided*,  
11 That a report shall be made to Congress covering expendi-  
12 tures from the amount herein provided for relief of destitution.

#### 13 CONSERVATION OF HEALTH

14 For conservation of health among Indians, including  
15 equipment, materials, and supplies; repairs and improvements  
16 to buildings and plants; compensation and traveling expenses  
17 of officers and employees and renting of quarters for them  
18 when necessary; transportation of patients and attendants to  
19 and from hospitals and sanatoria; returning to their former  
20 homes and interring the remains of deceased patients; and not  
21 exceeding \$25,000 for clinical surveys and general medical  
22 research in connection with tuberculosis, trachoma, and  
23 venereal and other disease conditions among Indians, includ-  
24 ing cooperation with State and other organizations engaged  
25 in similar work and payment of traveling expenses and per

1 diem of physicians, nurses, and other persons whose services  
 2 are donated by such organizations, and including printing and  
 3 binding circulars and pamphlets for use in preventing and  
 4 suppressing trachoma and other contagious and infectious  
 5 diseases, \$5,642,300, including not to exceed \$4,145,000 for  
 6 the following-named hospitals and sanatoria:

7 Arizona: Indian Oasis Hospital, \$32,975; Kayenta Sana-  
 8 torium, \$55,725; Navajo Medical Center, \$303,615; Phoenix  
 9 Sanatorium, \$116,420; Pima Hospital, \$38,490; Truxton  
 10 Canyon Hospital, \$15,395; Western Navajo Hospital,  
 11 \$37,810; Chin Lee Hospital, \$22,390; Fort Apache Hospital,  
 12 \$30,885; Hopi Hospital, \$46,135; San Carlos Hospital,  
 13 \$34,100; Tohatchi Hospital, \$19,485; Colorado River Hos-  
 14 pital, \$24,175; San Xavier Sanatorium, \$47,495; Phoenix  
 15 Hospital, \$49,000; Winslow Sanatorium, \$65,900;

16 California: Hoopa Valley Hospital, \$31,430; Soboba  
 17 Hospital, \$27,775; Fort Yuma Hospital, \$23,895;

18 Colorado: Ute Mountain Hospital, \$16,330; Edward T.  
 19 Taylor Hospital, \$30,000;

20 Idaho: Fort Lapwai Sanatorium, \$103,250; Fort Hall  
 21 Hospitals, \$15,390:

22 Minnesota: Pipestone Hospital, \$25,060; Cass Lake  
 23 Hospital, \$34,230; Fond du Lac Hospital, \$27,315; Red  
 24 Lake Hospital, \$24,800; White Earth Hospital, \$26,485;

25 Mississippi: Choctaw Hospital, \$26,640;

- 1 Montana: Blackfeet Hospital, \$52,515; Fort Peck Hos-
- 2 pital, \$29,530; Crow Hospital, \$40,100; Fort Belknap Hos-
- 3 pital, \$36,675; Tongue River Hospital, \$32,935;
- 4 Nebraska: Winnebago Hospital, \$52,000;
- 5 Nevada: Carson Hospital, \$29,595; Walker River
- 6 Hospital, \$27,785; Western Shoshone Hospital, \$21,895;
- 7 New Mexico: Albuquerque Sanatorium, \$115,130;
- 8 Jicarilla Hospital and Sanatorium, \$47,390; Mescalero
- 9 Hospital, \$25,745; Eastern Navajo Hospital, \$73,050;
- 10 Northern Navajo Hospital, \$52,590; Taos Hospital,
- 11 \$17,645; Zuni Hospital, \$34,250; Albuquerque Hospital,
- 12 \$55,070; Charles H. Burke Hospital, \$34,065; Santa Fe
- 13 Hospital, \$46,580;
- 14 North Carolina: Cherokee Hospital, \$25,545;
- 15 North Dakota: Turtle Mountain Hospital, \$45,250;
- 16 Fort Berthold Hospital, \$21,600; Fort Totten Hospital,
- 17 \$25,410; Standing Rock Hospital, \$37,715;
- 18 Oklahoma: Cheyenne and Arapahoe Hospital, \$38,255;
- 19 Talihina Sanatorium and Hospital, \$211,085; Shawnee
- 20 Sanatorium, \$115,645; Claremore Hospital, \$90,885; Clin-
- 21 ton Hospital, \$23,420; Pawnee and Ponca Hospital,
- 22 \$41,915; Kiowa Hospital, \$157,820; William W. Hastings
- 23 Hospital, \$78,700;
- 24 Oregon: Warm Springs Hospital, \$21,385;
- 25 South Dakota: Crow Creek Hospital, \$23,755; Pine



- 1 Ridge Hospitals, \$66,750; Rosebud Hospital, \$53,950;
- 2 Yankton Hospital, \$25,325; Cheyenne River Hospital,
- 3 \$42,085; Sioux Sanatorium, \$154,045; Sisseton Hospital,
- 4 \$38,690;
- 5 Utah: Unitah Hospital, \$32,700;
- 6 Washington: Yakima Sanatorium, \$44,060; Tacoma
- 7 Sanatorium, \$382,270; Tulalip Hospital, \$13,055; Colville
- 8 Hospital, \$42,480;
- 9 Wisconsin: Hayward Hospital, \$43,550; Tomah Hos-
- 10 pital, \$37,190;
- 11 Wyoming: Wind River Hospital, \$33,325;
- 12 *Provided*, That 10 per centum of the foregoing amounts
- 13 shall be available interchangeably for expenditures in the
- 14 various hospitals named, but not more than 10 per centum
- 15 shall be added to the amount appropriated for any one of
- 16 said hospitals or for any particular item within any hospital,
- 17 and any interchange of appropriations hereunder shall be
- 18 reported to Congress in the annual Budget: *Provided further*,
- 19 That nonreservation boarding schools receiving specific ap-
- 20 propriations shall contribute on a per diem basis for the
- 21 hospitalization of pupils in hospitals located at such schools
- 22 and supported from this appropriation: *Provided further*,
- 23 That in the discretion of the Secretary and under such rules
- 24 and regulations as may be prescribed by him, fees may be
- 25 collected from Indians for medical, hospital, and dental

1 service and any fees so collected shall be covered into the  
2 Treasury of the United States.

3 Medical relief in Alaska: To enable the Secretary in his  
4 discretion through the Bureau of Indian Affairs, with the  
5 advice and cooperation of the Public Health Service, to pro-  
6 vide for the medical and sanitary relief of the Eskimos, Aleuts,  
7 Indians, and other natives of Alaska; repair, rental, and  
8 equipment of hospital buildings; books and surgical appara-  
9 tus; pay and traveling expenses of employees, and all other  
10 necessary miscellaneous expenses which are not included  
11 under the above special heads, \$570,680, to be available  
12 immediately and to remain available until June 30, 1945.

13 GENERAL SUPPORT AND ADMINISTRATION

14 For general administration of Indian property, including  
15 pay of employees authorized by continuing or permanent  
16 treaty provisions, \$2,785,200: *Provided*, That in the discre-  
17 tion of the Secretary, and under such rules and regulations  
18 as may be prescribed by him, fees may be collected from indi-  
19 vidual Indians for services performed for them, and any fees  
20 so collected shall be covered into the Treasury of the United  
21 States.

22 For general support and rehabilitation of needy Indians  
23 in the United States, \$700,000, of which amount not to  
24 exceed \$1,000 shall be available for expenses of Indians  
25 participating in folk festivals, and not to exceed \$40,000

1 shall be available for administrative expenses incident  
2 thereto, including departmental personal services (not to  
3 exceed \$30,000).

4 Reindeer service: For supervision of reindeer in Alaska  
5 and instruction in the care and management thereof, includ-  
6 ing salaries and travel expenses of employees, purchase.  
7 rental, erection, and repair of range cabins, purchase and  
8 maintenance of communication and other equipment, and all  
9 other necessary miscellaneous expenses, \$80,000, to be  
10 immediately available, and to remain available until June 30  
11 1945.

12 For general support of Indians and administration of  
13 Indian property under the jurisdiction of the following  
14 agencies, to be paid from the funds held by the United  
15 States in trust for the respective tribes, in not to exceed  
16 the following sums, respectively:

17 Arizona: Colorado River, \$1,620; Fort Apache,  
18 \$45,000; Navajo, \$4,900, including all necessary expenses  
19 of holding a tribal fair, erection of structures, awards for ex-  
20 hibits and events, feeding of livestock, and labor and ma-  
21 terials; Pima (Camp McDowell), \$360; San Carlos, \$4,240;  
22 Truxton Canon, \$11,300; in all, \$67,420;

23 California: Mission, \$26,000;

24 Colorado: The appropriations under this head (South-  
25 ern Ute and Ute Mountain) for the fiscal year 1943, in-

cluding the purchase of land, the subjugation thereof, and the construction of improvements thereon, are hereby continued available until June 30, 1944, for the purposes hereof;

Iowa: Sac and Fox, \$630;

Minnesota: Consolidated Chippewa, \$1,600 for salary and incidental expenses of the secretary of the tribal executive committee;

Montana: Flathead, \$35,000;

Nevada: Western Shoshone, \$1,000;

North Carolina: Cherokee, \$8,000;

Oregon: Klamath, \$119,275, of which not to exceed \$4,500 shall be available for fees and expenses of an attorney or firm of attorneys selected by the tribe and employed under a contract approved by the Secretary; Umatilla, \$1,315; in all, \$120,590;

Utah: Uintah and Ouray, \$7,000;

Washington: Colville, \$5,400; Puyallup, \$1,000 for upkeep of the Puyallup Indian cemetery; Taholah (Makah), \$6,600, including the purchase of land, title to which shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for the Makah Indians; Yakima, \$300; Tulalip, \$1,000; in all, \$14,300;

Wisconsin: Menominee, \$99,025, including \$40,000, of which not exceeding \$10,000, shall be available for general



1 relief purposes and not exceeding \$30,000 for monthly allow-  
2 ances, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary may  
3 prescribe, to old and indigent members of the Menominee  
4 Tribe who reside with relatives or friends and \$5,200 for  
5 the compensation and expenses of an attorney or firm of  
6 attorneys employed by the tribe under a contract approved  
7 by the Secretary: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$6,000 shall  
8 be available from the funds of the Menominee Indians for  
9 the payment of salaries and expenses of the chairman, secre-  
10 tary, and interpreters of the Menominee general council and  
11 members of the Menominee advisory council and tribal dele-  
12 gates when engaged on business of the tribe at rates to be  
13 determined by the Menominee general council and approved  
14 by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs;

15 In all, not to exceed \$380,565.

16 Relief of Chippewa Indians in Minnesota (tribal funds) :  
17 Not to exceed \$49,000 of the principal sum on deposit to the  
18 credit of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, arising under  
19 section 7 of the Act entitled "An Act for the relief and  
20 civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minne-  
21 sota", approved January 14, 1889 (25 Stat. 645), may be  
22 expended, in the discretion of the Secretary, in aiding indigent  
23 Chippewa Indians including boarding-home care of pupils  
24 attending public, private, or high schools.

25 Relief of needy Indians: For the relief of Indians in need

1 of assistance, including cash grants; the purchase of subsist-  
2 ence supplies, clothing, and household goods; medical, burial,  
3 housing, transportation, and all other necessary expenses,  
4 \$100,000, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of the  
5 particular tribe concerned: *Provided*, That expenditures here-  
6 under may be made without regard to section 3709, Revised  
7 Statutes, or to the Act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 391), as  
8 amended.

9 Expenses of tribal officers, Five Civilized Tribes, Okla-  
10 homa (tribal funds) : For the current fiscal year money may  
11 be expended from the tribal funds of the Choctaw, Chicka-  
12 saw, Creek, and Seminole Tribes for equalization of allot-  
13 ments, per capita, and other payments authorized by law to  
14 individual members of the respective tribes, salaries and con-  
15 tingent expenses of the governor of the Chickasaw Nation  
16 and chief of the Choctaw Nation, one mining trustee for the  
17 Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, at salaries of \$3,000 each  
18 for the said governor, said chief, and said mining trustee,  
19 chief of the Creek Nation at \$1,200 and one attorney each for  
20 the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes employed under contract  
21 approved by the President under existing law: *Provided*,  
22 That the expenses of the above-named officials shall be de-  
23 termined and limited by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs  
24 at not to exceed \$2,500 each.

1        Support of Osage Agency and pay of tribal officers, Okla-  
2    homa (tribal funds) : For the support of the Osage Agency,  
3    and for necessary expenses in connection with oil and gas  
4    production on the Osage Reservation, Oklahoma, including  
5    pay of necessary employees, the tribal attorney and his  
6    stenographer, one special attorney in tax and other matters,  
7    and pay of tribal officers; payment of damages to individual  
8    allottees; repairs to buildings, rent of quarters for employees,  
9    traveling expenses, printing, telegraphing, and telephoning,  
10   and purchase, repair, and operation of automobiles,  
11   \$185,000, payable from funds held by the United  
12   States in trust for the Osage Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma:  
13   *Provided*, That not more than \$1,920 may be used  
14   for the employment of a curator for the Osage Museum,  
15   which employee shall be an Osage Indian and shall be  
16   appointed without regard to civil-service laws and regula-  
17   tions upon the recommendation of the Osage tribal council:  
18   *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be avail-  
19   able, for traveling and other expenses, including not to exceed  
20   \$6 per diem in lieu of subsistence, and not to exceed 5 cents  
21   per mile for use of personally owned automobiles, of members  
22   of the tribal council and other members of the tribe, when  
23   engaged on tribal business, including visits to the District  
24   of Columbia or Chicago, Illinois, when duly authorized or  
25   approved in advance by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

1 Expenses of tribal councils or committees thereof (tribal  
2 funds) : For traveling and other expenses of members of  
3 tribal councils, business committees, or other tribal organiza-  
4 tions, when engaged on business of the tribes, including  
5 supplies and equipment, not to exceed \$6 per diem in lieu  
6 of subsistence, and not to exceed 5 cents per mile for use of  
7 personally owned automobiles, when duly authorized or  
8 approved in advance by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs,  
9 \$25,000, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of the  
10 particular tribe interested: *Provided*, That no part of this  
11 appropriation, or of any other appropriation contained in this  
12 Act, shall be available for expenses of members of tribal  
13 councils, business committees, or other tribal organizations,  
14 when in the District of Columbia or Chicago, Illinois, for  
15 more than an eight-day period, unless the Secretary shall in  
16 writing approve a longer period.

17 Compensation and expenses of attorneys, Confederated  
18 Salish and Kootenai Tribes, Montana (tribal funds) : For  
19 compensation and expenses of an attorney or attorneys em-  
20 ployed by the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the  
21 Flathead Reservation, Montana, under a contract approved  
22 by the Secretary on May 9, 1941, \$24,000, payable from  
23 funds on deposit to the credit of such tribes.

24 Expenses of attorneys, Northern Cheyenne Tribe,  
25 Tongue River Reservation, Montana (tribal funds) : For



1 expenses of an attorney or attorneys employed by the  
2 Northern Cheyenne Tribe of Indians of the Tongue River  
3 Reservation under a contract approved by the Assistant  
4 Secretary of the Interior on March 15, 1941, \$5,400, pay-  
5 able from funds on deposit in the Treasury to the credit of  
6 said tribe of Indians.

7 ROADS AND BRIDGES

8 For maintenance and repair of that portion of the Gallup-  
9 Shiprock Highway within the Navaja Reservation, New  
10 Mexico, and that portion of the State highway in New  
11 Mexico between Gallup, New Mexico, and Window Rock,  
12 Arizona, serving the Navajo Reservation, \$20,000, reim-  
13 bursable, as authorized by the Act of May 28, 1941.

14 For construction, improvement, repair, and maintenance  
15 of Indian reservation roads under the provisions of the  
16 Act of May 26, 1928 (25 U. S. C. 318a), as supplemented  
17 and amended, \$750,000, to remain available until expended:  
18 *Provided*, That not to exceed \$10,000 of the foregoing  
19 amount may be expended for departmental personal services:  
20 *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$15,000 of this appro-  
21 priation shall be available for repair of structures for housing  
22 road materials, supplies, equipment, and quarters for road  
23 crews.

24 ANNUITIES AND PER CAPITA PAYMENTS

25 For fulfilling treaties with Senecas of New York: For

1 permanent annuity in lieu of interest on stock (Act of  
2 February 19, 1831, 4 Stat. 442), \$6,000.

3 For fulfilling treaties with Six Nations of New York:

4 For permanent annuity, in clothing and other useful articles  
5 (article 6, treaty of November 11, 1794), \$4,500.

6 For fulfilling treaties with Choctaws, Oklahoma: For  
7 permanent annuity (article 2, treaty of November 16, 1805,  
8 and article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$3,000; for  
9 permanent annuity for support of light horsemen (article 13,  
10 treaty of October 18, 1820, and article 13, treaty of June  
11 22, 1855), \$600; for permanent annuity for support of  
12 blacksmith (article 6, treaty of October 18, 1820, and  
13 article 9, treaty of January 20, 1825, and article 13, treaty  
14 of June 22, 1855), \$600; for permanent annuity for educa-  
15 tion (article 2, treaty of January 20, 1825, and article 13,  
16 treaty of June 22, 1855), \$6,000; for permanent annuity  
17 for iron and steel (article 9, treaty of January 20, 1825,  
18 and article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$320; in  
19 all, \$10,520.

20 For fulfilling treaties with Pawnees, Oklahoma: For  
21 permanent annuity (article 2, treaty of September 24, 1857,  
22 and article 3, agreement of November 23, 1892), \$30,000.

23 For payment of Sioux benefits to Indians of the Sioux  
24 reservations, as authorized by the Act of March 2, 1889  
25 (25 Stat. 895), as amended, \$175,000.

1       For payment of interest on moneys held in trust for the  
2 several Indian tribes, as authorized by various Acts of Con-  
3 gress, \$725,000.

4       Appropriations herein made for the support of Indians  
5 and administration of Indian property, the support of schools,  
6 including nonreservation boarding schools and for conserva-  
7 tion of health among Indians shall be available for the pur-  
8 chase of supplies, materials, and repair parts, for storage in  
9 and distribution from central warehouses, garages, and shops,  
10 and for the maintenance and operation of such warehouses,  
11 garages, and shops, and said appropriations shall be reim-  
12 bursed for services rendered or supplies furnished by such  
13 warehouses, garages, or shops to any activity of the Indian  
14 Service.

15       Appropriations made for the Indian Service for the  
16 fiscal year 1944 shall be available for travel expenses; the  
17 purchase of ice, and the purchase of rubber boots for official  
18 use of employees.

#### 19                   BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

20       The following sums are appropriated out of the special  
21 fund in the Treasury of the United States created by the  
22 Act of June 17, 1902 (43 U. S. C. 391, 411), and therein  
23 designated "the reclamation fund", to be available imme-  
24 diately:

25       Salaries and expenses: For personal services in the

1 District of Columbia and other necessary expenses, \$101,000,  
2 including not to exceed \$3,500 for printing and binding;

3       Administrative provisions and limitations: For all ex-  
4 penditures authorized by the Act of June 17, 1902, and Acts  
5 amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, known as the  
6 reclamation law, and all other Acts under which expenditures  
7 from said fund are authorized, including not to exceed \$100,-  
8 000 for personal services and \$15,000 for other expenses in  
9 the office of the chief engineer, \$20,000 for telegraph, tele-  
10 phone, and other communication service, \$7,500 for dis-  
11 seminating useful information, photographing and making  
12 photographic prints, and completing and distributing material,  
13 including recordings, \$41,250 for personal services, and  
14 \$7,500 for other expenses in the field legal offices; for the  
15 maintenance, in addition to the main office in the District of  
16 Columbia, of a branch of that office in Denver, Colorado, with  
17 appropriations herein made to be available therefor, the costs  
18 and expenses thereof to be accounted for as though said  
19 branch office were in the District of Columbia; examination  
20 of estimates for appropriations in the field; refunds of over-  
21 collections and deposits for other purposes; not to exceed  
22 \$15,000 for lithographing, engraving, printing, and binding;  
23 purchase of ice; purchase of rubber boots for official use by  
24 employees; maintenance and operation of horse-drawn and  
25 motor-propelled passenger vehicles; not to exceed \$25,000



1 for purchase of horse-drawn and motor-propelled passenger-  
2 carrying vehicles; payment for contract stenographic report-  
3 ing services; payment of damages caused to the owners of  
4 lands or other private property of any kind by reason of the  
5 operations of the United States, its officers or employees, in  
6 the survey, construction, operation, or maintenance of irri-  
7 gation works; payment for official telephone service in the  
8 field hereafter incurred in case of official telephones installed  
9 in private houses when authorized under regulations estab-  
10 lished by the Secretary; payment of rewards, when specifi-  
11 cally authorized by the Secretary, for information leading to  
12 the apprehension and conviction of persons found guilty of the  
13 theft, damage, or destruction of public property: *Provided,*  
14 That no part of any sum provided for in this Act for operation  
15 and maintenance of any project or division of a project by  
16 the Bureau of Reclamation shall be used for the irrigation of  
17 any lands within the boundaries of an irrigation district which  
18 has contracted with the Bureau of Reclamation and which is  
19 in arrears for more than twelve months in the payment of  
20 any charges due the United States, and no part of any sum  
21 provided for in this Act for such purpose shall be used for the  
22 irrigation of any lands which have contracted with the Bureau  
23 of Reclamation and which are in arrears for more than twelve  
24 months in the payment of any charges due from said lands  
25 to the United States;

1       Parker Dam power project, Arizona-California: Not to  
2 exceed \$375,000 from power and other revenues shall be  
3 available for operation and maintenance;

4       Yuma project, Arizona-California: For operation and  
5 maintenance, \$65,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$25,000  
6 from the power revenues shall be available for the operation  
7 and maintenance of the commercial system;

8       Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado: Not to ex-  
9 ceed \$140,000 from power revenues shall be available for  
10 the operation and maintenance of the power system;

11       Boise project, Idaho: For operation and maintenance,  
12 \$73,000;

13       Minidoka project, Idaho: For operation and main-  
14 tenance, reserved works, \$16,500: *Provided*, That not to  
15 exceed \$82,175 from the power revenues shall be available  
16 for the operation of the commercial system;

17       North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming: Not to ex-  
18 ceed \$90,000 from the power revenues shall be available  
19 for the operation and maintenance of the commercial system;  
20 and not to exceed \$5,500 from power revenues allocated to  
21 the Northport irrigation district under subsection I, section  
22 4, of the Act of December 5, 1924 (43 U. S. C. 501), shall  
23 be available for payment on behalf of the Northport irriga-  
24 tion district, to the Farmers' irrigation district for carriage  
25 of water;

1       Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas: For operation  
2 and maintenance, \$90,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed  
3 \$50,000 from power revenues shall be available for the  
4 operation and maintenance of the power system;

5       Owyhee project, Oregon: For operation and maintenance,  
6 \$160,000;

7       Klamath project, Oregon-California: For operation and  
8 maintenance, \$130,000: *Provided*, That revenues received  
9 from the lease of marginal lands, Tule Lake division, shall  
10 be available for refunds to the lessees in such cases where  
11 it becomes necessary to make refunds because of flooding  
12 or other reasons within the terms of such leases;

13       Columbia Basin project, Washington (formerly Grand  
14 Coulee Dam project, Washington) : Not to exceed \$900,000  
15 of the moneys deposited in the special account pursuant  
16 to section 4 of Executive Order Numbered 8526 shall  
17 be transferred to the reclamation fund to be available immediately  
18 for operation, maintenance, and replacements, including  
19 operation and maintenance of camp and other  
20 facilities heretofore or hereafter turned over by construction  
21 contractors, and similar facilities and the furnishing of  
22 services related thereto, and the payment to the school district  
23 or school districts serving Mason City and Coulee Dam,  
24 Washington, as reimbursement for instruction during the  
25 1943-1944 school year in the schools operated by said

1 district or districts of each pupil who is a dependent of any  
2 employee of the United States living in or in the vicinity of  
3 Coulee Dam, in the sum of \$25 per semester per pupil in  
4 average daily attendance at said schools, payable after the  
5 term of instruction in any semester has been completed,  
6 under regulations prescribed by the Secretary;

7 Yakima project, Washington: For operation and mainte-  
8 nance, \$248,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$25,000  
9 from power revenues shall be available for operation and  
10 maintenance of the power system;

11 Kendrick project, Wyoming: Not to exceed \$100,000  
12 from the power revenues shall be available for the operation  
13 and maintenance of the power system;

14 Riverton project, Wyoming: For operation and mainte-  
15 nance, \$50,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$45,000 from  
16 the power revenues shall be available for the operation and  
17 maintenance of the commercial system;

18 Shoshone project, Wyoming: For operation and main-  
19 tenance, Willwood division, \$15,000: *Provided*, That not to  
20 exceed \$45,000 from power revenues shall be available for  
21 the operation and maintenance of the commercial system;

22 Operation and maintenance administration: For neces-  
23 sary pay of employees, traveling and other expenses incident  
24 to the general administration of reclamation projects, either  
25 operated and maintained by the Bureau or transferred to



1 water users' organizations for operation and maintenance,  
2 and incident to the sale of unplatted portions of Government  
3 town sites and temporarily and permanently unproductive  
4 public lands as authorized by the Act of May 16, 1930  
5 (46 Stat. 367), including giving information and advice  
6 to settlers on reclamation projects in the selection of lands,  
7 equipment, and livestock, the preparation of land for irriga-  
8 tion, the selection of crops, methods of irrigation and agri-  
9 cultural practice, and general farm management, the cost  
10 of which shall be charged to the general reclamation fund  
11 and shall not be charged as a part of the construction or  
12 operation and maintenance cost payable by the water users  
13 under the projects, \$100,000;

14       Limitation of expenditures: Under the provisions of this  
15 Act no greater sum shall be expended, nor shall the United  
16 States be obligated to expend during the fiscal year 1944,  
17 on any reclamation project appropriated for herein, an  
18 amount in excess of the sum herein appropriated therefor,  
19 nor shall the whole expenditures or obligations incurred for  
20 all of such projects for the fiscal year 1944 exceed the whole  
21 amount in the reclamation fund for the fiscal year;

22       Interchange of appropriations: Ten per centum of the  
23 foregoing amounts shall be available interchangeably for ex-  
24 penditures on the reclamation projects named; but not more  
25 than 10 per centum shall be added to the amount appropri-

1 ated for any one of said projects, except that should existing  
2 works or the water supply for lands under cultivation be  
3 endangered by floods or other unusual conditions, an amount  
4 sufficient to make necessary emergency repairs shall become  
5 available for expenditure by further transfer of appropria-  
6 tion from any of said projects upon approval of the Secretary;

7 For general investigations and administrative expenses,  
8 to be expended from the reclamation fund in the same  
9 manner and for the same objects of expenditure as spec-  
10 ified for projects hereinbefore in this Act under the cap-  
11 tion "Bureau of Reclamation", under the heading "Ad-  
12 ministrative provisions and limitations", but without regard  
13 to the amounts of the limitations therein set forth, all to be  
14 reimbursable under the reclamation law, and to remain avail-  
15 able until expended, as follows:

16 General investigations: For engineering and economic  
17 investigations of proposed Federal reclamation projects and  
18 surveys, investigations and other activities relating to recon-  
19 struction, rehabilitation, extensions, or financial adjustments  
20 of existing projects, and studies of water conservation and  
21 development plans, such investigations, surveys, and studies  
22 to be carried on by said Bureau either independently, or in  
23 cooperation with State agencies and other Federal agencies,  
24 including the Corps of Engineers, and the Federal Power  
25 Commission, \$275,000: *Provided*, That the expenditure of

1 any sums from this appropriation for investigations of any  
2 nature requested by States, municipalities, or other interests  
3 shall be upon the basis of the State, municipality, or other  
4 interest advancing at least 50 per centum of the estimated  
5 cost of such investigations;

6 Administrative expenses: For personal services (not to  
7 exceed \$45,000 in the District of Columbia) and other  
8 expenses, \$65,000;

9 Total, from reclamation fund, \$1,388,500.

10 To defray the cost of operating and maintaining the  
11 Colorado River front work and levee system adjacent to  
12 the Yuma Federal irrigation project in Arizona and Cali-  
13 fornia, and to defray the cost of other necessary protection  
14 works along the Colorado River between said Yuma project  
15 and Boulder Dam, as authorized by the Act of July 1, 1940  
16 (54 Stat. 708), \$75,000.

17 Colorado River Development Fund (expenditure ac-  
18 count): For continuation and extension of studies and  
19 investigations by the Bureau of Reclamation for the formula-  
20 tion of a comprehensive plan for the utilization of waters of  
21 the Colorado River system, as authorized by section 2 of the  
22 Boulder Canyon Project Adjustment Act, approved July  
23 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 774), \$100,000 from the Colorado River  
24 Development Fund (holding account), to remain available

1 until expended, which amount shall be available for personal  
2 services in the District of Columbia (not to exceed \$5,000)  
3 and in the field and for all the other objects of expenditures  
4 specified for projects hereinbefore included in this Act under  
5 the caption "Bureau of Reclamation", under the heading  
6 "Administrative provisions and limitations", but without  
7 regard to the amounts of the limitations therein set forth.

8       Protection of project works (national defense) : For the  
9 employment of civilian guards and other necessary expenses,  
10 and for protective devices such as floodlights, gates, and  
11 barricades for the protection against sabotage and other dep-  
12 redations of any and all dams, powerhouses, and other  
13 structures and works whatsoever, heretofore or hereafter  
14 constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation, which in the  
15 opinion of the Secretary require such protection, \$680,000:  
16 *Provided*, That the Secretary may, in his discretion, enter  
17 into agreements with other Federal agencies or with States,  
18 counties, irrigation, construction, or reclamation districts or  
19 other political subdivisions or water users' associations for  
20 the protection of any such works and for reimbursement from  
21 this appropriation for amounts expended by them in furnish-  
22 ing protection for any such works.

23                               COLORADO RIVER DAM FUND

24       Boulder Canyon project: For the continuation of con-  
25 struction of the Boulder Dam and incidental works in the



1 main stream of the Colorado River at Black Canyon, to  
2 create a storage reservoir, and of a complete plant and inci-  
3 dental structures suitable for the fullest economic develop-  
4 ment of electrical energy from the water discharged from  
5 such reservoir; to acquire by proceedings in eminent domain,  
6 or otherwise, all lands, rights-of-way, and other property  
7 necessary for such purposes; and for incidental operations, as  
8 authorized by the Boulder Canyon Project Act, approved  
9 December 21, 1928 (43 U. S. C., ch. 12A), \$775,000,  
10 to be immediately available and to remain avail-  
11 able until advanced to the Colorado River Dam Fund; and  
12 there shall also be available from power and other revenues  
13 not to exceed \$900,000 for operation, maintenance, and  
14 replacements of the Boulder Dam, power plant, and other  
15 facilities, including payment to the Boulder City School  
16 District, as reimbursement for instruction during the 1943-  
17 1944 school year in the schools operated by said district  
18 of each pupil who is a dependent of any employee of the  
19 United States, living in or in the immediate vicinity of  
20 Boulder City, in the sum of \$45 per semester per pupil in  
21 average daily attendance at said schools, payable after the  
22 term of instruction in any semester has been completed,  
23 under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary, which  
24 amounts of \$775,000 and \$900,000 shall be available for  
25 personal services in the District of Columbia (not to exceed

1 \$25,000) and in the field and for all other objects of ex-  
2 penditure that are specified for projects hereinbefore included  
3 in this Act under the caption "Bureau of Reclamation,  
4 administrative provisions and limitations", without regard  
5 to the amounts of the limitations therein set forth.

6 Boulder Canyon project (All-American Canal) : Not  
7 to exceed \$100,000 from unexpended balances of appropria-  
8 tions for this project shall be available for land leveling, con-  
9 struction of farm ditches on units of public lands, production  
10 of soil-building crops, and other necessary expenses in the  
11 preparation of raw public lands for irrigation farming, any  
12 such expenditures to be charged into the construction costs  
13 to be repayable by the lands benefited, and any sums re-  
14 ceived from the sale of crops or otherwise as a result of these  
15 operations to be credited to such construction costs.

16 GENERAL FUND, CONSTRUCTION

17 For continuation of construction of the following  
18 projects and for general investigations and administrative  
19 expenses in not to exceed the following amounts, respec-  
20 tively, to be expended from the general fund of the Treasury  
21 in the same manner and for the same objects of expenditures  
22 as specified for projects included hereinbefore in this Act  
23 under the caption "Bureau of Reclamation" under the head-  
24 ing "Administrative provisions and limitations", but without

1 regard to the amounts of the limitations therein set forth, to  
2 be immediately available, to remain available until expended,  
3 and to be reimbursable under the reclamation law:

4 Gila project, Arizona: Not to exceed \$200,000 from  
5 unexpended balances of appropriations for this project shall  
6 be available for land leveling, construction of farm ditches  
7 on units of public lands, production of soil-building crops, and  
8 other necessary expenses in the preparation of raw public  
9 lands for irrigation farming, any such expenditures to be  
10 charged into the construction costs to be repayable by the  
11 lands benefited, and any sums received from the sale of  
12 crops or otherwise as a result of these operations to be  
13 credited to such construction costs;

14 Central Valley project, California, \$11,500,000;

15 General investigations: For engineering and economic  
16 investigations of proposed Federal reclamation projects and  
17 for surveys and investigations for reconstruction, rehabilita-  
18 tion, extensions of existing projects, and studies of water  
19 conservation and development plans, such investigations,  
20 surveys, and studies to be carried on by the Bureau of  
21 Reclamation either independently, or, if deemed advisable by  
22 the Secretary, in cooperation with State agencies and other  
23 Federal agencies, including the Corps of Engineers, and the  
24 Federal Power Commission, \$250,000;

25 Administrative expenses: For personal services (not to

1 exceed \$250,000 in the District of Columbia) and other  
2 expenses, \$350,000;

3 Total, general fund, construction, \$12,100,000.

4 The paragraph appearing in the Interior Department  
5 Appropriation Act 1942 (55 Stat. 337), under the caption  
6 "Bureau of Reclamation" under the heading "General Fund,  
7 Construction" authorizing the Secretary to incur obligations  
8 and enter into contracts for construction work within specified  
9 amounts, and without regard to appropriations made therein  
10 on the Gila project, Arizona, Colorado-Big Thompson proj-  
11 ect, Colorado, Boise project, Idaho, Tucumcari project, New  
12 Mexico, Lugert-Altus project, Oklahoma, Provo River proj-  
13 ect, Utah, and the Yakima project, Washington, Roza divi-  
14 sion, and the paragraph in the said Act (55 Stat. 338)  
15 authorizing the Bureau of Reclamation to enter into contracts  
16 for the procurement of materials and supplies and for the  
17 purchase of necessary interest in lands for the Fort Peck  
18 project, Montana, are hereby repealed.

## 19 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

20 For all salaries and expenses necessary for the work  
21 of the Geological Survey, including personal services in the  
22 District of Columbia; purchase (not to exceed \$35,000),  
23 hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled  
24 and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles for field use;  
25 and exchange of unserviceable and worn-out passenger-carry-



1 ing and freight-carrying vehicles as part payment for new  
2 freight-carrying vehicles; as follows:

3 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-  
4 bia, \$173,000.

5 Topographic surveys: For topographic surveys in the  
6 United States, Alaska, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico,  
7 \$680,000, of which not to exceed \$235,000 may be expended  
8 for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*,  
9 That no part of this appropriation shall be expended in coop-  
10 eration with States or municipalities except upon the basis of  
11 the State or municipality bearing all of the expense incident  
12 thereto in excess of such an amount as is necessary for the  
13 Geological Survey to perform its share of standard topo-  
14 graphic surveys, such share of the Geological Survey in no  
15 case exceeding 50 per centum of the cost of the survey:  
16 *Provided further*, That \$260,000 of this amount shall be  
17 available only for such cooperation with States or munici-  
18 palities;

19 Geologic surveys: For geologic surveys in the United  
20 States and chemical and physical researches relative thereto,  
21 \$880,000, of which not to exceed \$475,000 may be ex-  
22 pended for personal services in the District of Columbia;

23 Strategic and critical minerals (national defense): For  
24 scientific and economic investigations of strategic and critical  
25 minerals in the United States or its Territories or Insular

1 possessions, \$624,000, of which not to exceed \$100,000  
2 may be expended for personal services in the District of  
3 Columbia;

4 Mineral resources of Alaska: For investigation of the  
5 mineral resources of Alaska, \$74,000, to be available im-  
6 mediately, of which not to exceed \$24,000 may be expended  
7 for personal services in the District of Columbia;

8 Gaging streams: For gaging streams and determining  
9 the water supply of the United States, investigating under-  
10 ground currents and artesian wells and methods of utiliz-  
11 ing the water resources, \$1,314,000, of which not to  
12 exceed \$169,000 may be expended for personal services  
13 in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part of this  
14 appropriation shall be expended in cooperation with States  
15 or municipalities except upon the basis of the State or munic-  
16 ipality bearing all of the expense incident thereto in excess  
17 of such an amount as is necessary for the Geological Survey  
18 to perform its share of general water resource investigations,  
19 such share of the Geological Survey in no case exceeding 50  
20 per centum of the cost of the investigation: *Provided further*,  
21 That \$975,000 of this amount shall be available only for such  
22 cooperation with States or municipalities;

23 Classification of lands: For the examination and classifi-  
24 cation of lands with respect to mineral character and water  
25 resources as required by the public-land laws and for related

1 administrative operations; for the preparation and publication  
2 of mineral-land classification and water-resources maps and  
3 reports; for engineering supervision of power permits and  
4 grants under the jurisdiction of the Secretary; and for per-  
5 formance of work for the Federal Power Commission,  
6 \$95,000, of which not to exceed \$40,000 may be expended  
7 for personal services in the District of Columbia;

8       Printing and binding, and so forth: For printing  
9 and binding. \$75,000; for preparation of illustrations,  
10 \$20,000; and for engraving and printing geologic and  
11 topographic maps, \$200,000; in all, \$295,000;

12       Mineral leasing: For the enforcement of the provisions of  
13 the Acts of October 20, 1914 (48 U. S. C. 435), October  
14 2, 1917 (30 U. S. C. 141), February 25, 1920 (30 U. S. C.  
15 181), as amended, and March 4, 1921 (48 U. S. C. 444),  
16 and other Acts relating to the mining and recovery of min-  
17 erals on Indian and public lands and naval petroleum re-  
18 serves, and for necessary related operations; and for every  
19 expense incident thereto, including supplies, equipment, ex-  
20 penses of travel, the construction, maintenance, and repair  
21 of necessary camp buildings and appurtenances thereto,  
22 \$339,600, of which not to exceed \$60,000 may be expended  
23 for personal services in the District of Columbia;

24       During the fiscal year 1944 the head of any department  
25 or independent establishment of the Government having

1 funds available for scientific and technical investigations  
2 within the scope of the functions of the Geological Survey  
3 may, with the approval of the Secretary, transfer to the  
4 Geological Survey such sums as may be necessary therefor,  
5 which sums so transferred may be expended for the same  
6 objects and in the same manner as sums appropriated herein  
7 may be expended: *Provided*, That any funds herein appro-  
8 priated for the Geological Survey for cooperative work may  
9 be utilized prior to July 1, 1943, as required to enable the  
10 Geological Survey to continue its cooperative work pending  
11 reimbursement from cooperative agencies, the amount re-  
12 quired for such cooperative work to be placed to the credit  
13 of the 1943 appropriation account of the Geological Survey  
14 and subsequently repaid to the appropriation from which  
15 advanced: *Provided further*, That not to exceed 10 per  
16 centum of any of the appropriations for the Geological Sur-  
17 vey may be transferred to any other of such appropriations,  
18 but no appropriation shall be increased more than 10 per  
19 centum thereby. Any such transfers shall be reported to  
20 Congress in the annual Budget;

21 In all, salaries and expenses, United States Geological  
22 Survey, \$4,474,600.

## 23 BUREAU OF MINES

24 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses neces-  
25 sary for the general administration of the Bureau of Mines,



1 including \$56,000 for personal services in the District of  
2 Columbia, \$67,765.

3       Operating mine rescue cars and stations and investigation  
4 of mine accidents: For salaries and expenses necessary for  
5 the investigation and improvement of mine-rescue and first-  
6 aid methods and appliances and the teaching of mine safety,  
7 rescue, and first-aid methods; investigations as to the causes  
8 of mine explosions, causes of falls of roof and coal, methods  
9 of mining, especially in relation to the safety of miners, the  
10 possible improvement of conditions under which mining  
11 operations are carried on, the use of explosives and electricity,  
12 the prevention of accidents, statistical studies and reports  
13 relating to mine accidents, and other investigations pertinent  
14 to the mining industry; including the construction of tempo-  
15 rary buildings; equipment and supplies; travel expenses of  
16 employees in attendance at meetings and conferences held for  
17 the purpose of promoting safety and health in the mining  
18 and allied industries; purchase not exceeding \$7,500, opera-  
19 tion, maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-  
20 carrying vehicles; purchase and exchange in part payment  
21 therefor of cooks' uniforms, goggles, gloves, rubber boots,  
22 aprons; and not to exceed \$60,000 for personal services in  
23 the District of Columbia, \$673,200, of which not to exceed  
24 \$500 may be expended for the purchase and bestowal of  
25 trophies in connection with mine-rescue and first-aid contests.

1 Coal-mine inspections and investigations: For all salaries  
2 and expenses necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines to  
3 perform the duties imposed upon it by the Act of May 7,  
4 1941 (55 Stat. 177) ; including supplies and equipment;  
5 traveling expenses; not to exceed \$59,000 for personal serv-  
6 ices in the District of Columbia; purchase in the District of  
7 Columbia and elsewhere of furniture and equipment, sta-  
8 tionery and supplies; professional books and publications;  
9 purchase (not to exceed \$1,500), operation, maintenance,  
10 and repair of motor-propelled trucks and passenger-carrying  
11 vehicles for official use and in transporting employees between  
12 their homes and temporary locations where they may be  
13 employed; purchase of special wearing apparel or equipment  
14 for the protection of employees while engaged in their  
15 work; travel, and other incidental expenses of employees in  
16 attendance at meetings and conferences held for promoting  
17 safety and health in the coal-mining industry, \$718,380:  
18 *Provided*, That the Secretary, acting through the Director  
19 of the Bureau of Mines, is hereby authorized to accept build-  
20 ings, equipment, and other contributions from public or  
21 private sources.

22 Enforcement of Federal Explosives Act: For all neces-  
23 sary expenses of the Bureau of Mines in performing the  
24 duties imposed upon it by the Federal Explosives Act, includ-  
25 ing not to exceed \$100,000 for personal services in the Dis-

1    trict of Columbia; books of reference, periodicals, and news-  
2    papers; not to exceed \$11,250 for printing and binding; con-  
3    tract stenographic reporting services; supplies and equip-  
4    ment; traveling expenses; maintenance, repair, and operation  
5    of passenger-carrying automobiles; purchase of special wear-  
6    ing apparel or equipment for the protection of employees  
7    while engaged in their work; purchase in the District of  
8    Columbia and elsewhere of other items otherwise properly  
9    chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, De-  
10    partment of the Interior"; \$530,000: *Provided*, That section  
11    3709, Revised Statutes shall not apply to any purchase or  
12    service rendered under this appropriation when the aggregate  
13    amount involved does not exceed \$300: *Provided further*,  
14    That the Secretary, through the Director of the Bureau of  
15    Mines, is hereby authorized to carry out projects hereunder in  
16    cooperation with other departments or agencies of the Federal  
17    Government, the District of Columbia, States, Territories,  
18    insular possessions, with other organizations or individuals,  
19    and with foreign countries and the political subdivisions  
20    thereof.

21        Testing fuel: To conduct inquiries and scientific and  
22    technologic investigations concerning the mining, prepara-  
23    tion, treatment, and use of mineral fuels, and for investigation  
24    of mineral fuels belonging to or for the use of the United  
25    States, with a view to their most efficient utilization; to

1 recommend to various departments such changes in selection  
2 and use of fuel as may result in greater economy, and, upon  
3 request of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, to  
4 investigate the fuel-burning equipment in use by or pro-  
5 posed for any of the departments, establishments, or institu-  
6 tions of the United States in the District of Columbia,  
7 \$340,000, of which not to exceed \$40,000 may be expended  
8 for personal services in the District of Columbia.

9 Mineral mining investigations: For scientific and tech-  
10 nologic investigations concerning the mining, preparation,  
11 treatment, and utilization of ores and mineral substances,  
12 other than fuels, with a view to improving health conditions  
13 and increasing safety, efficiency, and economy in the mining,  
14 quarrying, metallurgical, and other mineral industries; in-  
15 cluding all equipment, supplies, expenses of travel, purchase;  
16 not to exceed \$12,000, operation, maintenance, and repair  
17 of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and not to  
18 exceed \$30,000 for personal services in the District of Co-  
19 lumbia, \$440,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropria-  
20 tion may be expended for an investigation in behalf of any  
21 private party.

22 Oil and gas investigations: For inquiries and investiga-  
23 tions and dissemination of information concerning the mining,  
24 preparation, treatment, and utilization of petroleum and  
25 natural gas, and for every other expense incident thereto,



1 including supplies, equipment, newspapers, expenses of travel,  
2 purchase, not to exceed \$6,500, maintenance, operation, and  
3 repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, pur-  
4 chase of laboratory gloves, goggles, rubber boots, and aprons,  
5 \$328,380, of which not to exceed \$25,500 may be expended  
6 for personal services in the District of Columbia.

7 Mining experiment stations: For personal services, pur-  
8 chase of laboratory gloves, goggles, rubber boots, and aprons,  
9 purchase not to exceed \$3,000, maintenance, operation, and  
10 repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and  
11 all other expenses in connection with the establishment,  
12 maintenance, and operation of mining experiment stations, as  
13 provided in the Act of March 3, 1915 (30 U. S. C. 8),  
14 \$550,000, of which not to exceed \$16,000 may be expended  
15 for personal services in the District of Columbia.

16 Buildings and grounds, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: For  
17 care and maintenance of buildings and grounds at Pittsburgh  
18 and Bruceton, Pennsylvania, including personal services, the  
19 purchase, operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger  
20 automobiles, and all other expenses requisite for and incident  
21 thereto, including not to exceed \$10,000 for additions and  
22 improvements, \$110,000;

23 Economics of mineral industries: For investigations, and  
24 the dissemination of information concerning the economic  
25 problems of the mining, quarrying, metallurgical, and other

1 mineral industries, with a view to assuring ample supplies  
 2 and efficient distribution of the mineral products of the mines  
 3 and quarries, including studies and reports relating to uses,  
 4 reserves, production, distribution, stocks, consumption, prices,  
 5 and marketing of mineral commodities and primary products  
 6 thereof; preparation of the reports of the mineral resources  
 7 of the United States, including special statistical inquiries;  
 8 and including personal services in the District of Columbia  
 9 and elsewhere; purchase of furniture and equipment; sta-  
 10 tionery and supplies; newspapers; traveling expenses; pur-  
 11 chase (not to exceed \$1,500), operation, maintenance, and  
 12 repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; and  
 13 for all other necessary expenses not included in the foregoing,  
 14 \$450,000, of which not to exceed \$295,000 may be expended  
 15 for personal services in the District of Columbia.

16 Investigation of raw material resources for western steel  
 17 production (national defense) : For all expenses, without re-  
 18 gard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, necessary to enable  
 19 the Bureau of Mines to investigate by subsurface exploration  
 20 the amount and quality of iron ores, limestone, and coking  
 21 coals essential to expanding steel production in States in  
 22 which such deposits may exist, including all necessary labo-  
 23 ratory research; preliminary examination and subsurface ex-  
 24 ploration of raw materials; supplies and equipment; traveling  
 25 expenses; operation, maintenance, and repair, of two motor-

1 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; not to exceed \$8,000  
2 for personal services in the District of Columbia; printing  
3 and binding; purchase in the District of Columbia and else-  
4 where of furniture and equipment, professional books and  
5 publications, stationery and supplies, and purchase of such  
6 personal wearing apparel or equipment as may be required  
7 for the protection of employees while engaged in their work,  
8 \$149,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary, acting through the  
9 Director of the Bureau of Mines, is hereby authorized to  
10 accept buildings, equipment, and other contributions from  
11 public or private sources and to carry out the projects in  
12 cooperation with other departments or agencies of the Fed-  
13 eral Government, States, and State agencies, and other  
14 organizations.

15 Construction and equipment of an electrodevelopment  
16 laboratory: The unobligated balance of the appropriation  
17 under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation  
18 Act, 1943, is hereby made available for the same purposes  
19 and under the same conditions until June 30, 1944.

20 Manganese beneficiation pilot plants and research (na-  
21 tional defense): For all necessary expenses, without regard  
22 to section 3709, Revised Statutes, of investigations and devel-  
23 opment of methods of beneficiating and smelting domestic  
24 manganese ores, including ore dressing, hydrometallurgy,  
25 pyrometallurgy, and for the production of metallic manganese

1 by electrolytic or other methods, including all necessary pre-  
2 liminary and supplemental laboratory research; maintenance  
3 and operation of pilot plants; procurement of necessary mate-  
4 rials and ores for metallurgical tests, purchase or lease of  
5 land; construction and equipment of buildings to house pilot  
6 plants; including employment by contract or otherwise,  
7 at such rates of compensation as the Secretary may  
8 determine, of engineers, architects, or firms or corporations  
9 thereof that are necessary to design and construct the build-  
10 ings and pilot plants; supplies and equipment; travel ex-  
11 penses; personal services in the District of Columbia (not  
12 to exceed \$20,000); printing and binding (not to exceed  
13 \$1,500); purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere  
14 of furniture and equipment, stationery and supplies; pro-  
15 fessional books and publications; purchase not to exceed  
16 \$5,000, operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-pro-  
17 pelled passenger-carrying vehicles; purchase of special wear-  
18 ing apparel or equipment for the protection of employees  
19 while engaged in their work, \$900,000: *Provided*, That the  
20 Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau of  
21 Mines, is hereby authorized to accept buildings, equipment,  
22 and other contributions from public or private sources offer-  
23 ing to cooperate in carrying out the purposes of this appro-  
24 priation, and to operate the plants in cooperation with other



1 departments or agencies of the Federal Government, States,  
2 and State agencies, and other organizations.

3       Production of alumina from low-grade bauxite, alumi-  
4 num clays and alunite (national defense) : For all expenses  
5 necessary, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes,  
6 to the conduct of investigations and research on processes for  
7 production of alumina from siliceous bauxites, aluminum  
8 clays and alunite, including all necessary laboratory research;  
9 maintenance and operation of small subcommercial plants;  
10 procurement of necessary materials and ores; construction  
11 and equipment of buildings to house testing and subcom-  
12 mercial plant units; engagement by contract or otherwise,  
13 and at such rates of compensation as the Secretary  
14 may determine, of the services of engineers, architects,  
15 or firms or corporations thereof, that are necessary to  
16 design and construct the buildings and plant units; purchase  
17 of supplies and equipment; travel expenses; not to exceed  
18 \$15,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia;  
19 purchase of furniture and equipment, stationery and supplies,  
20 professional books and publications; purchase of special wear-  
21 ing apparel or equipment for protection of employees engaged  
22 in their work, \$430,000.

23       Investigation of bauxite and alunite ores and aluminum  
24 clay deposits (national defense) : For all necessary expenses,  
25 without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, for investi-

1 gations, including laboratory research and procurement of ma-  
2 terials therefor, concerning the extent, mode of occurrence,  
3 and quality of bauxite and alunite ores and aluminum clays in  
4 order to determine domestic sources of supply; to explore  
5 and develop on public lands and, with the consent of owners,  
6 on private lands, deposits of such ores and clays, including  
7 geologic studies and geophysical prospecting; construction,  
8 maintenance, and repair of necessary camp buildings and min-  
9 ing structures and appurtenances; including not to exceed  
10 \$38,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia;  
11 purchase (not to exceed \$6,000), operation, maintenance  
12 and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles;  
13 professional books and publications; printing and binding;  
14 purchase of such wearing apparel and equipment as may be  
15 required for the protection of employees while engaged in  
16 their work; and other items otherwise properly chargeable  
17 to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of  
18 the Interior, fiscal year 1944", \$478,500, of which \$80,000  
19 (including not to exceed \$17,500 for personal services in  
20 the District of Columbia) shall be made available to the  
21 Geological Survey to carry out the purposes of this appro-  
22 priation: *Provided*, That the Secretary, acting through the  
23 Directors of the Bureau of Mines and the Geological Survey,  
24 is hereby authorized to accept buildings, equipment, and

1 other contributions from public or private sources, and to  
2 carry out the projects in cooperation with other departments  
3 or agencies of the Federal Government, States, and State  
4 agencies, and other organizations.

5 Investigation of deposits of critical and essential minerals  
6 in the United States and its possessions (national defense) :  
7 For all necessary expenses, without regard to section 3709  
8 of the Revised Statutes, for investigating deposits of critical  
9 and essential minerals in the United States and its possessions,  
10 including laboratory research; preliminary examination and  
11 surface and subsurface exploration; supplies and equipment;  
12 travel expenses; not to exceed \$50,000 for personal services  
13 in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$3,000 for printing  
14 and binding; purchase in the District of Columbia and else-  
15 where of other items otherwise properly chargeable to the  
16 appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the  
17 Interior"; books of reference and periodicals; purchase not to  
18 exceed \$20,000, operation, maintenance, and repair of pas-  
19 senger-carrying automobiles; special wearing apparel and  
20 equipment for the protection of employees while employed;  
21 \$2,475,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary, through the Di-  
22 rector of the Bureau of Mines, is authorized to accept lands,  
23 buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public  
24 or private sources for the purposes hereof, and to carry out

1 the projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal,  
2 State, or private.

3 During the fiscal year 1944 the head of any depart-  
4 ment or independent establishment of the Government hav-  
5 ing funds available for scientific investigations within the  
6 scope of the functions of the Bureau of Mines may, with the  
7 approval of the Secretary, transfer to the Bureau such sums  
8 as may be necessary therefor, which sums so transferred may  
9 be expended for the same objects and in the same manner as  
10 sums appropriated herein may be expended.

11 The Federal Security Administrator may detail medical  
12 officers of the Public Health Service for cooperative health,  
13 safety, or sanitation work with the Bureau of Mines, and the  
14 compensation and expenses of the officers so detailed may be  
15 paid from the applicable appropriations made herein for the  
16 Bureau of Mines.

17 Helium production and investigations: The sums made  
18 available for the fiscal year 1944 in the Acts making appro-  
19 priations for the War and Navy Departments for the ac-  
20 quisition of helium from the Bureau of Mines shall be trans-  
21 ferred to the Bureau of Mines on July 1, 1943, for oper-  
22 ation and maintenance of the plants for the production of  
23 helium for military and naval purposes, including laboratory  
24 gloves, goggles, rubber boots, and aprons; purchase, not to



1 exceed \$4,500, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-  
2 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and all other necessary  
3 expenses, and including \$40,000 for personal services in the  
4 District of Columbia, in addition to which sums the Bureau  
5 of Mines may use for helium-plant operations in the fiscal  
6 year 1944 the unobligated balance of funds transferred to  
7 it for such operations in the fiscal year 1943: *Provided,*  
8 That section 3709, Revised Statutes, shall not be construed  
9 to apply to this appropriation, or to the appropriation for  
10 development and operation of helium properties (special  
11 fund) in section 3 (c) of the Act of September 1, 1937  
12 (50 U. S. C. 164).

13 Total, Bureau of Mines, \$8,640,225.

#### 14 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

15 Salaries: For departmental personal services, including  
16 such services in the District of Columbia, and for the services  
17 of employees (including the temporary employment of  
18 specialists and experts without regard to civil service require-  
19 ments) to examine lands to determine their suitability for  
20 inclusion in the national park system, \$300,000.

21 Regional headquarters: For salaries and expenses of  
22 regional headquarters necessary in the administration, pro-  
23 tection, maintenance, and improvement of the national park  
24 system, including maintenance, operation, and repair of  
25 motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles, \$161,110.

1       General expenses: For all expenses necessary for the  
2 work of the office of the Director not herein provided for,  
3 including traveling expenses, telegrams, photographic sup-  
4 plies, prints, and motion-picture films, and expenses of em-  
5 ployees engaged in examining lands to determine their suit-  
6 ability for inclusion in the national park system, \$20,000.

7       National parks: For administration, protection, main-  
8 tenance, and improvement of national parks, including main-  
9 tenance and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles;  
10 \$3,000 for George B. Dorr, as superintendent of Acadia  
11 National Park, without regard to the requirements of the  
12 provisions of the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended.  
13 and \$3,000 for temporary services for investigation of titles  
14 and preparation of abstracts thereof of lands donated to the  
15 United States for inclusion in Acadia National Park, Maine:  
16 necessary repairs to the roads from Glacier Park Station  
17 through the Blackfeet Indian Reservation to the various  
18 points in the boundary line of Glacier National Park, Mon-  
19 tana, and the international boundary; repair and maintenance  
20 of approximately two and seventy-seven one-hundredths  
21 miles of road leading from United States Highway 187 to the  
22 north entrance of Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming:  
23 not to exceed \$1,000 for the maintenance of approach roads  
24 through the Lassen National Forest leading to Lassen Vol-  
25 canic National Park, California; maintenance and repair of

1 the Generals Highway between the boundaries of Sequoia  
2 National Park, California, and the Grant Grove section of  
3 Kings Canyon National Park, California; not exceeding  
4 \$15,500 for maintenance of the roads in the national forests  
5 leading out of Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, Idaho,  
6 and Montana; and not exceeding \$2,000 for maintenance of  
7 the road in the Stanislaus National Forest connecting the  
8 Tioga Road with the Hetch Hetchy Road near Mather Sta-  
9 tion, Yosemite National Park, California, and necessary ex-  
10 penses of a comprehensive study of the problems relating to  
11 the use and enjoyment of Yosemite National Park and the  
12 preservation of its natural features, \$1,861,200.

13 National monuments: For administration, protection,  
14 maintenance, improvement, and preservation of national  
15 monuments, including maintenance, operation, and repair of  
16 motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles, \$275,000.

17 National historical parks and monuments: For adminis-  
18 tration, protection, maintenance, and improvement, includ-  
19 ing maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven pas-  
20 senger-carrying vehicles, \$150,500.

21 Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission: Not-  
22 withstanding the proviso under this head in the Second  
23 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, approved July 3,  
24 1941, the Commission is hereby revived for performing,  
25 without any expense to the United States, the functions

1 authorized by the Act of July 11, 1941 (Public Law 164),  
2 and when such functions are accomplished the Commission  
3 shall cease to exist or function.

4 National military parks, battlefields, monuments, and  
5 cemeteries: For administration, protection, maintenance, and  
6 improvement, including maintenance, operation, and repair of  
7 motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles, and including the  
8 maintenance and repair of the approach road to the Custer  
9 Battlefield National Cemetery and the road connecting the  
10 said cemetery with the Reno Monument site, Montana, and  
11 not exceeding \$308 for right-of-way easements across pri-  
12 vately owned railroad lands necessary for supplying water  
13 to the Statue of Liberty National Monument, \$400,000.

14 Boulder Dam National Recreational Area, Arizona and  
15 Nevada: For administration, protection, improvement, and  
16 maintenance of the recreational activities of the Boulder  
17 Dam National Recreational Area and any lands that may  
18 be added thereto by Presidential or other authority, including  
19 maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passen-  
20 ger-carrying vehicles, \$70,000.

21 Emergency reconstruction and fighting forest fires: For  
22 reconstruction, replacement, and repair of roads, trails,  
23 bridges, buildings, and other physical improvements and of  
24 equipment in areas under the jurisdiction of the National  
25 Park Service that are damaged or destroyed by flood, fire,



1 storm, or other unavoidable causes, and for fighting or  
2 emergency prevention of forest fires in areas administered  
3 by the National Park Service, or fires that endanger such  
4 areas, including lands in process of condemnation for national  
5 park or monument purposes, \$30,000, together with not to  
6 exceed \$100,000 to be transferred upon the approval of the  
7 Secretary from the various appropriations for national parks  
8 and national monuments herein contained, any such diversions  
9 of appropriations to be reported to Congress in the annual  
10 Budget: *Provided*, That the allotment of these funds to the  
11 various areas administered by the National Park Service  
12 as may be required for fire-fighting purposes shall be made  
13 by the Secretary only after the obligation for the expenditure  
14 has been incurred.

15 Forest protection and fire prevention: For the control  
16 and the prevention of spread of forest insects and tree  
17 diseases and for fire-prevention measures, including equip-  
18 ment, personal services, and maintenance, operation, and  
19 repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles, \$140,000.

20 The total of the foregoing amounts shall be available  
21 in one fund for the National Park Service: *Provided*, That 10  
22 per centum of the foregoing amounts shall be available inter-  
23 changeably and any such diversion of funds shall be re-  
24 ported to Congress in the annual Budget: *Provided further*,  
25 That no part of the foregoing appropriations for the National

1 Park Service shall be available for the payment of the sal-  
2 aries or expenses of any employee of the National Park  
3 Service assigned to duties in connection with the Jefferson  
4 National Expansion Memorial in Saint Louis, Missouri.

5 Appropriations herein made for the national parks,  
6 national monuments, and other reservations under the juris-  
7 diction of the National Park Service, shall be available for  
8 the giving of educational lectures therein; for the services  
9 of field employees in cooperation with such nonprofit scien-  
10 tific and historical societies engaged in educational work in  
11 the various parks and monuments as the Secretary may  
12 designate; and for travel expenses of employees attending  
13 Government camps for training in forest-fire prevention and  
14 suppression and the Federal Bureau of Investigation National  
15 Police Academy, and attending Federal, State, or municipal  
16 schools for training in building fire prevention and suppression.

17 Appropriations herein made for the National Park Serv-  
18 ice shall be available for the installation and operation of  
19 telephones in Government-owned residences, apartments, or  
20 quarters occupied by employees of the National Park Service.

21 Appropriations available to the National Park Service for  
22 the construction of roads and trails and for the construction  
23 and maintenance of the Blue Ridge, Natchez Trace, and  
24 George Washington Memorial Parkways shall be available

1 for the maintenance and operation of passenger-carrying  
2 automobiles.

3       Investigation and purchase of water rights: The unex-  
4 pended balance of funds available for this purpose for the  
5 fiscal year 1943 is continued available for the same purpose  
6 during the fiscal year 1944, including the maintenance, opera-  
7 tion, and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles.

8       Recreational demonstration areas: For administration,  
9 protection, operation, and maintenance of recreational  
10 demonstration areas, including personal services and the  
11 operation and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying  
12 vehicles, \$150,000.

13       Recreational resources of Denison Dam and Reservoir  
14 project, Texas and Oklahoma: The unexpended balance of  
15 the appropriation under this head in the First Supplemental  
16 National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, is hereby made  
17 available for the same purposes and under the same condi-  
18 tions until June 30, 1944, including not to exceed \$2,500 for  
19 printing and binding.

20       Salaries and expenses, National Capital parks: For  
21 administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement of  
22 the Arlington Memorial Bridge, George Washington Memo-  
23 rial Parkway, monuments and memorials, Lee Mansion, Bat-  
24 tleground National Cemetery, Chopawamsic Recreational  
25 Area, Federal parks in the District of Columbia, and other

1 Federal lands authorized by the Act of May 29, 1930 (46  
2 Stat. 482), including the pay and allowances in accordance  
3 with the provisions of the Act of May 27, 1924, as amended,  
4 of the police force for the George Washington Memorial  
5 Parkway, and the purchase, operation, maintenance, repair,  
6 and storage of automobiles, and motorcycles, revolvers, am-  
7 munition, purchase, cleaning, and repair of uniforms for  
8 police, guards, and elevator conductors, and equipment, per  
9 diem employees at rates of pay approved by the Director not  
10 exceeding current rates for similar services in the District of  
11 Columbia, stenographic reporting service, traveling expenses  
12 and carfare, and leather and rubber articles for the protection  
13 of public property and employees, \$400,000.

#### 14 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

15 For salaries and expenses, including the purchase of  
16 printed bags, tags, and labels, without regard to existing laws  
17 applicable to public printing, and traveling expenses, neces-  
18 sary in conducting investigations and carrying out the work  
19 of the Service, including cooperation with Federal, State,  
20 county, or other agencies or with farm bureaus, organizations,  
21 or individuals, as follows:

#### 22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 General administrative expenses: For general adminis-  
24 trative purposes, including personal services in the District  
25 of Columbia, \$170,000.



1        Propagation of food fishes: For maintenance, repair, al-  
2    teration, improvement, equipment, and operation of fish-cul-  
3    tural stations, including the erection of necessary buildings  
4    and other structures; propagation and distribution of food  
5    fishes and fresh-water mussels; purchase, collection, and  
6    transportation of specimens and other expenses incidental to  
7    the maintenance and operation of aquarium, \$875,000.

8        Operation and maintenance of fish screens: For opera-  
9    tion and maintenance, in cooperation with the Bureau of  
10   Reclamation and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, or either, of  
11   fish screens and ladders on Federal irrigation projects, and  
12   for the conduct of investigations and surveys, the prepara-  
13   tion of designs, and for determining the requirements for  
14   fishways and other fish protective devices at dams con-  
15   structed under licenses issued by the Federal Power Com-  
16   mission, \$11,350.

17       Investigations respecting food fishes: For investigations  
18   and studies into the cause of the decrease of food fishes, and  
19   other aquatic and plant resources, in connection therewith,  
20   and of means of securing a maximum sustained yield from  
21   such resources; and maintenance, repair, improvement,  
22   equipment, and operation of fishery-experiment and biological  
23   stations, \$440,000.

24       Fishery industries: For collection and compilation of  
25   statistics of the fisheries and the study of their methods and

1 relations, and the methods of preservation and utilization of  
2 fishery products, and enforcing the applicable provisions of  
3 the Act authorizing associations of producers of aquatic prod-  
4 ucts (15 U. S. C. 521), including contract stenographic  
5 reporting services, \$125,000.

6 Fishery market news service: For collecting, publishing,  
7 and distributing, by telegraph, mail, or otherwise, information  
8 on the fishery industry, market supply and demand, com-  
9 mercial movement, location, disposition, and market prices  
10 of fishery products, \$80,000.

11 Alaska fisheries: For protecting the seal, sea otter, and  
12 other fisheries of Alaska, including the furnishing of food,  
13 fuel, clothing, and other necessities of life to the natives of  
14 the Pribilof Islands of Alaska; construction, improvement,  
15 repair, and alteration of buildings and roads, and subsistence  
16 of employees while on said islands; and contract stenographic  
17 reporting service, \$459,000, of which \$100,000 shall be  
18 available immediately.

19 Enforcement of Black Bass and Whaling Treaty Acts:  
20 For enforcement of the Act of July 2, 1930, and the Act of  
21 May 1, 1936 (16 U. S. C. 851-856, 901-915), \$12,000.

22 Fur-resources investigations: For investigations, exper-  
23 iments, and demonstrations in connection with the produc-  
24 tion and utilization of animals the pelts of which are used  
25 commercially for fur, \$90,000.

1       Biological investigations: For biological investigations,  
2 including the relations, habits, geographic distribution, and  
3 migration of animals and plants, and the preparation of maps  
4 of the life zones, and including \$35,000 for investigations of  
5 the relations of wild animal life to forests, under section 5  
6 of the Act approved May 22, 1928 (16 U. S. C. 581d),  
7 and for investigations of the wildlife resources of the Territory  
8 of Alaska, \$125,000.

9       Control of predatory animals and injurious rodents: For  
10 investigations and demonstrations in destroying animals in-  
11 jurious to agriculture, horticulture, forestry, animal hus-  
12 bandry, and wild game, and in protecting stock and other  
13 domestic animals through the suppression of rabies and other  
14 diseases in predatory wild animals as authorized by law  
15 (7 U. S. C. 426-426b); and for repairs, additions, and  
16 installations in and about the grounds and buildings of the  
17 game-management supply depot and laboratory at Pocatello,  
18 Idaho, including purchase, transportation, and handling of  
19 supplies and materials for distribution from said depot to  
20 other projects, in accordance with the provisions of the Act  
21 approved June 24, 1936 (16 U. S. C. 667), \$740,000.

22       Protection of migratory birds: For the enforcement of  
23 the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of July 3, 1918, as amended,  
24 to carry into effect the treaty with Great Britain and the

1 convention between the United States and the United Mex-  
2 ican States (16 U. S. C. 703-711) ; for cooperation with  
3 local authorities in the protection of migratory birds, includ-  
4 ing necessary investigations; for the enforcement of the Act  
5 for the protection of the bald eagle (16 U. S. C. 668c) ; for  
6 the enforcement of sections 241-244 of the Act approved  
7 March 4, 1909, as amended (18 U. S. C. 391-394), and  
8 for the enforcement of section 1 of the Act approved May  
9 25, 1900 (16 U. S. C. 701), including necessary investi-  
10 gations, \$300,000, of which not to exceed \$10,000 may be  
11 expended in the discretion of the Secretary for the purpose  
12 of securing information concerning violations of the laws for  
13 the enforcement of which this appropriation is made available.

14 Enforcement of Alaska game law: For the enforcement  
15 of the Act of January 13, 1925, as amended (48 U. S. C.  
16 192-211), \$130,000.

17 Maintenance of mammal and bird reservations: For the  
18 maintenance of mammal and bird reservations, and for the  
19 maintenance of game introduced into suitable localities on  
20 public lands, under supervision of the Fish and Wildlife  
21 Service, including construction of fencing, wardens' quar-  
22 ters, shelters for animals, landings, roads, trails, bridges,  
23 ditches, telephone lines, rockwork, bulkheads, and other im-  
24 provements necessary for the economical administration and  
25 protection of the reservations; for the enforcement of section



1 84 of the Act approved March 4, 1909 (18 U. S. C. 145),  
 2 and section 10 of the Migratory Bird Conservation Act of  
 3 February 18, 1929 (16 U. S. C. 715i); for the purchase,  
 4 capture, and transportation of game for national reservations:  
 5 and for the maintenance of the herd of long-horned cattle  
 6 on the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge, \$540,000.

7 Migratory bird conservation refuges: For carrying into  
 8 effect the Migratory Bird Conservation Act, as amended (16  
 9 U. S. C. 715-715r), \$50,000.

10 In all, salaries and expenses, \$4,147,350.

#### 11 MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION FUND

12 For carrying into effect the provisions of section 4 of  
 13 the Act of March 16, 1934, as amended (16 U. S. C. 718-  
 14 718h), an amount equal to the sum received during the  
 15 fiscal year 1944 from the proceeds from the sale of stamps,  
 16 to be warranted monthly; and in addition thereto an amount  
 17 equal to the unobligated balance on June 30, 1943, of the  
 18 total of the proceeds received from the sale of stamps prior  
 19 to July 1, 1943.

#### 20 FEDERAL AID IN WILDLIFE RESTORATION

21 For carrying out the provisions of the Act of September  
 22 2, 1937, as amended (16 U. S. C. 669-669j), \$750,000:  
 23 *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the  
 24 aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury under the  
 25 provisions of said Act.

1       Total, Fish and Wildlife Service, \$4,897,350, and in  
2 addition thereto funds made available under the Migratory  
3 Bird Conservation Fund, of which amounts not to exceed  
4 \$700,000 may be expended for departmental personal  
5 services, including such services in the District of Columbia,  
6 and not to exceed \$20,725 shall be available for the purchase  
7 of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles. Funds  
8 available for the work of the Fish and Wildlife Service shall  
9 be available for the maintenance, repair, and operation of  
10 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; the installation  
11 and operation of telephones in Government-owned residences,  
12 apartments, or quarters occupied by employees of the Fish  
13 and Wildlife Service; books, periodicals, and newspapers  
14 (not to exceed \$100), rubber boots, oilskins, first-aid outfits,  
15 and rations for officers and crews of vessels; and for the  
16 expenditure from appropriations available for the purchase  
17 of lands of not to exceed \$1 for each option to purchase any  
18 tract of land. Not to exceed 10 per centum of the foregoing  
19 amounts for expenses of the Fish and Wildlife Service shall  
20 be available interchangeably for expenditure on the objects  
21 included within the general expenses of said Service, but  
22 no more than 10 per centum shall be added to any one item  
23 or appropriation.

## 1 GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

## 2 TERRITORY OF ALASKA

3 Salaries of the Governor and the secretary, \$15,600.

4 For incidental and contingent expenses of the offices of  
5 the Governor and the secretary of the Territory, clerk hire,  
6 not to exceed \$11,200; janitor service for the Governor's  
7 office and the executive mansion, not to exceed \$4,480;  
8 traveling expenses; repair and preservation of Governor's  
9 house and furniture; care of grounds and purchase of neces-  
10 sary equipment; maintenance, operation, and repair of one  
11 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle for the use of the  
12 Governor; stationery, lights, water, and fuel; in all, \$21,000,  
13 to be expended under the direction of the Governor.

14 For the establishment and maintenance of public schools,  
15 Territory of Alaska, \$50,000: *Provided*, That expenditures  
16 hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered  
17 into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Per-  
18 manent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

19 Insane of Alaska: For care and custody of persons legally  
20 adjudged insane in Alaska, including compensation and travel  
21 expenses of medical supervisor, transportation, burial, and  
22 other expenses, \$273,500: *Provided*, That authority is  
23 granted to the Secretary to pay from this appropriation to  
24 the Sanitarium Company, of Portland, Oregon, or to other  
25 contracting institution or institutions, not to exceed \$840

1 per capita per annum for the care and maintenance of  
2 Alaskan insane patients during the fiscal year 1944: *Pro-*  
3 *vided further*, That so much of this sum as may be required  
4 shall be available for all necessary expenses in ascertaining  
5 the residence of inmates and in returning those who are not  
6 legal residents of Alaska to their legal residence or to their  
7 friends, and the Secretary shall, as soon as practicable, return  
8 to their places of residence or to their friends all inmates not  
9 residents of Alaska at the time they became insane, and the  
10 commitment papers for any person hereafter adjudged insane  
11 shall include a statement by the committing authority as to  
12 the legal residence of such person.

13 . For the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads,  
14 tramways, bridges, and trails, Territory of Alaska,  
15 \$152,500, to be available until expended: *Provided*, That  
16 expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate re-  
17 ceipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section  
18 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

19 For the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads,  
20 tramways, ferries, bridges, and trails, Territory of Alaska,  
21 to be expended under the provisions of the Act approved  
22 June 30, 1932 (48 U. S. C. 321a-321c), \$880,000, to be  
23 immediately available.

24 The Alaska Railroad: All amounts received by the  
25 Alaska Railroad during the fiscal year 1944 shall be



1 available, and continue available until expended, for every  
2 expenditure requisite for and incident to the authorized work  
3 of the Alaska Railroad, including maintenance, operation, and  
4 improvements of railroads in Alaska; maintenance and opera-  
5 tion of river steamers and other boats on the Yukon River  
6 and its tributaries in Alaska; operation and maintenance of  
7 ocean-going or coastwise vessels by ownership, charter, or  
8 arrangement with other branches of the Government service,  
9 for the purpose of providing additional facilities for the trans-  
10 portation of freight, passengers, or mail, when deemed neces-  
11 sary, for the benefit and development of industries and travel  
12 affecting territory tributary to the Alaska Railroad; main-  
13 tenance and operation of lodges, camps, and transportation  
14 facilities for the accommodation of visitors to Mount Mc-  
15 Kinley National Park, including the purchase, main-  
16 tenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled pas-  
17 senger-carrying vehicles as authorized by the Act of March  
18 29, 1940 (54 Stat. 80) ; stores for resale; payment of claims  
19 for losses and damages arising from operations, including  
20 claims of employees of the railroad for loss and damage re-  
21 sulting from wreck or accident on the railroad, not due to  
22 negligence of the claimant, limited to clothing and other  
23 necessary personal effects used in connection with his duties  
24 and not exceeding \$100 in value; payment of amounts due  
25 connecting lines; payment of compensation and expenses as

1 authorized by section 42 of the Injury Compensation Act ap-  
2 proved September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C. 793), to be reim-  
3 bursed as therein provided: *Provided*, That not to exceed  
4 \$6,000 of this fund shall be available for personal services in  
5 the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1944,  
6 and no one other than the general manager of said  
7 railroad shall be paid an annual salary out of this fund of  
8 more than \$7,500: *Provided further*, That not to exceed  
9 \$12,500 of such fund shall be available for printing and  
10 binding.

11 TERRITORY OF HAWAII

12 Salaries of the Governor and of the secretary, \$15,800.

13 For contingent expenses, to be expended by the Gov-  
14 ernor for stationery, postage, and incidentals, and for travel-  
15 ing expenses of the Governor while absent from the capital  
16 on official business, \$1,950; private secretary to the Governor,  
17 \$3,100; temporary clerk hire, \$750; in all, \$5,800.

18 GOVERNMENT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

19 For salaries of the Governor and employees incident  
20 to the execution of the Acts of March 3, 1917 (48 U. S. C.  
21 1391), and June 22, 1936 (48 U. S. C. 1405v), traveling  
22 expenses of officers and employees, necessary janitor service,  
23 care of Federal grounds, repair and preservation of Federal  
24 buildings and furniture, purchase of equipment, stationery,  
25 lights, water, and other necessary miscellaneous expenses,

1 maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled  
2 passenger-carrying vehicles, and not to exceed \$4,000 for  
3 personal services, household equipment and furnishings, fuel,  
4 ice, and electricity necessary in the operation of Govern-  
5 ment House at Saint Thomas and Government House at  
6 Saint Croix, \$168,820.

7       For salaries and expenses of the agricultural experiment  
8 station and the vocational school in the Virgin Islands, in-  
9 cluding technical personnel, clerks, and other persons; scien-  
10 tific investigations of plants and plant industries, and diseases  
11 of animals; demonstrations in practical farming; official  
12 traveling expenses; fixtures, apparatus, and supplies; clearing  
13 and fencing of land; and other necessary expenses, main-  
14 tenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-  
15 carrying vehicles, \$37,640.

16       For defraying the deficit in the treasury of the municipal  
17 government of Saint Croix because of the excess of current  
18 expenses over current revenues for the fiscal year 1944,  
19 \$125,000, to be paid to the said treasury in monthly in-  
20 stallments.

21                               PUERTO RICAN HURRICANE RELIEF

22       To enable the Division of Territories and Island Posses-  
23 sions to continue collection and administration of moneys due  
24 the United States on account of loans made under the joint  
25 resolutions approved December 21, 1928 (45 Stat. 1067),

1 and January 22, 1930 (46 Stat. 57), and to make composi-  
2 tions and adjustments in any loan heretofore made, as au-  
3 thorized by Public Resolutions Numbered 59 (49 Stat. 926)  
4 and 60 (49 Stat. 928), Seventy-fourth Congress, approved  
5 August 27, 1935, not to exceed \$20,000 of any unobligated  
6 balances of appropriations made by authority of those joint  
7 resolutions, including repayment of principal and payments  
8 of interest on such loans, is hereby made available for ad-  
9 ministrative expenses during the fiscal year 1944.

10 SEC. 2. Appropriations herein made for field work shall  
11 be available for the hire, with or without personal services,  
12 of boats, work animals and animal-drawn and motor-propelled  
13 vehicles and equipment.

14 SEC. 3. Appropriations herein made shall be available  
15 for the purchase, maintenance, operation, and repair of ve-  
16 hicles generally known as quarter-ton or half-ton pick-up  
17 trucks and as station wagons without such vehicles being con-  
18 sidered as passenger-carrying vehicles.

19 SEC. 4. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the  
20 contrary, aliens may be employed during the fiscal year 1944  
21 in the field service of the Department for periods of not more  
22 than thirty days in cases of emergency caused by fire, flood,  
23 storm, act of God, or sabotage.

24 SEC. 5. Appropriations herein made for the fol-  
25 lowing bureaus and offices shall be available for expenses



1 of attendance of officers and employees at meetings or conven-  
2 tions of members of societies or associations concerned with  
3 their work in not to exceed the amounts indicated: Office of  
4 the Secretary, \$500; Grazing Service, \$400; Petroleum  
5 Conservation Division, \$150; General Land Office, \$400;  
6 Bureau of Indian Affairs, \$3,000; Bureau of Reclamation,  
7 \$2,500; Geological Survey, \$1,500; Bureau of Mines,  
8 \$3,000; National Park Service, \$1,500; Fish and Wildlife  
9 Service, \$2,250; and Soil and Moisture Conservation Oper-  
10 ations (all bureaus), \$1,500.

11 SEC. 6. Appropriations available for expenses of travel  
12 of officers and employees of the Department shall be avail-  
13 able for traveling expenses of new appointees from Seattle,  
14 Washington, or from any point within Alaska, to their posts  
15 of duty in Alaska, and return.

16 SEC. 7. No part of any appropriation contained in this  
17 Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person  
18 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that  
19 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United  
20 States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes  
21 hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence  
22 that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is  
23 not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-  
24 throw of the Government of the United States by force or  
25 violence; *Provided further*, That any person who advocates,

1 or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the  
2 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force  
3 or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for  
4 which are paid from any appropriation contained in this  
5 Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be  
6 fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than  
7 one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty  
8 clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any  
9 other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That in  
10 cases of emergency, caused by fire, flood, storm, act of God,  
11 or sabotage, persons may be employed for periods of not  
12 more than thirty days and be paid salaries and wages without  
13 the necessity of inquiring into their membership in any  
14 organization.

15 SEC. 8. This Act may be cited as the "Interior Depart-  
16 ment Appropriation Act, 1944".



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78<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
1<sup>ST</sup> Session

# H. R. 2719

[Report No. 455]

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## A BILL

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Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

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By Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma

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MAY 17, 1943

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed







Both in conception and development of the aircraft engine and in the plane itself Curtiss has no peer in American history. To commemorate his great contribution to this modern science, I have today introduced a measure providing for the erection of a suitable memorial at Hammondsport, N. Y., as a fitting tribute by a grateful nation for the work done by Glenn Curtiss and his associates.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

#### OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

Mr. McWILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. McWILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, my home town is fairly bristling with war industries. Among them is a large rayon plant. This plant was recently visited by two men from the Office of Price Administration. The manager took them through this plant. They were interested in every detail that goes into the manufacture of rayon, so much so that when the manager took them back into the office it was with fear and trepidation in his heart that he faced them. But much to his surprise and amazement and utter relief, one of these so-called experts proffered his hand and said, "Mr. Manager, I want to thank you for this wonderful tour of inspection, for this is the first time I have ever been in a mill in all my life."

Now, that would be funny if it were not the essence of irony.

The soldiers who fight our battles take time out to delouse themselves. It would be well that certain bureaus emulate their example and delouse themselves of some of the vermin that have wormed their way into high offices of trust.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Connecticut has expired.

#### OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and have them printed in the Appendix of the Record and include a telegram from Mr. George C. Thierbach, president, National Coffee Association.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[Mr. PITTENGER addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's Record.]

#### CONGRESSIONAL WAR PARENTS' ASSOCIATION

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, if I may have attention for just a moment to make an announcement. The Congressional War Parents' Association, which is such an informal thing that we do not even send out notices of meetings, will meet Monday afternoon at 4:30 in the Appropriations Committee room op-

posite the barber shop. I think the Members can all find it. We hope there will be a good attendance.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BARRY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include a resolution of the National Catholic Council.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and include therein an editorial that appeared in the Chicago Daily Times entitled "Copernicus and Hitler."

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include therein an article by Fowler McCormack, president of the International Harvester Co.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MORRISON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on today after the disposition of business on the Speaker's table and other special orders I may address the House for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I have a special order to address the House for 30 minutes on May 26. In view of the fact that May 26 has been set aside as memorial day I ask unanimous consent that my time be transferred to Thursday, May 27, after the disposition of the legislative business of the day.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

#### COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization may have the right to sit during the sessions of the House on May 26 and May 27.

The SPEAKER. The Chair cannot entertain the gentleman's request at this time. Some time ago the Chair made the announcement that when bills were being read for amendment in the House the Chair would not entertain a request of a committee to sit.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, may I not make the request subject to the condition that the committee would suspend its sitting if a bill were being read?

The SPEAKER. The Chair would prefer that the gentleman withdraw his request at the present time.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the request.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and include a statement I made yesterday before the House Committee on Small Business.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the Record.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

#### O. P. A. SUBSIDIES

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Speaker, the O. P. A. has recently announced a new subsidy program involving the rolling back of prices on many commodities, including butter. I should like to read a telegram at this time I have received from Mr. E. S. Trask, chairman of the Idaho Dairy Products Council:

BOISE, IDAHO, May 15, 1943.

Congressman HENRY DWORSHAK:

Idaho dairy products council, made up of Idaho farmer-owned cooperative creameries, with more than 16,000 active patrons, protests the proposed subsidy program to be applied to butter as announced by the Office of Price Administration. Urge you actively oppose this program. Believe that more fruitful results in preventing inflation would be secured by absorbing through increased taxes and enforced savings that portion of purchasing power for which goods and services are not available. Farmers definitely interested in avoiding the calamity of uncurbed inflation, but do not wish to accept a consumers' subsidy when large portion of consumers amply able to pay prices that will maintain badly needed production. Consumers now certainly more able to pay reasonable prices than loading costs of subsidy program on posterity.

IDAHO DAIRY PRODUCTS COUNCIL,  
E. S. TRASK, Chairman.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and include therein an address delivered by Mr. Frank E. Gannett.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

#### O. P. A. AND SMALL BUSINESS

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.



The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[Mr. VURSELL addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION—PERMISSION TO SIT DURING SESSION OF HOUSE MAY 26

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I renew my request; I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization may sit during the session of the House on May 26 unless there be general debate in the House.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman would not want to do that if his committee had a bill up; would he?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. No.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ROWAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include a very brief article from the Chicago Times.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

WARTIME ATHLETICS

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my own remarks.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[Mr. WEISS addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2719) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that debate continue not to exceed 2 hours, the time to be equally divided between the gentleman from California [Mr. CARTER] and myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON]?

There was no objection.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 2719, with Mr. BARDEN in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 54 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, in presenting the Interior Department appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1944, from the Committee on Appropriations, let me preface my remarks with a few general statements.

In its deliberations on the pending bill the committee was without the services of several members who have served with distinction for a great many years. I refer, of course, to the present Senator from Nevada [Mr. SCRUGHAM], Judge Leavy, who was a tower of strength as Members will recall, and who has been appointed by the President to a Federal judgeship, our colleague and present chairman of the Subcommittee on Naval Appropriations, and Mr. Rich, of Pennsylvania, a sincere and capable gentleman who voluntarily retired from Congress.

The gentlemen who have succeeded these able legislators, Mr. KIRWAN, of Ohio, Mr. NORRELL, of Arkansas, and Mr. JENSEN, of Iowa, have displayed a keen interest in the work of the committee and have contributed much to whatever success we may have achieved.

The present distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee was present during the opening session of our hearings and made several valuable contributions to the record and interrogated the witness, the Secretary of the Interior, as to several important matters including the Department's food production program, concerning which I wish to refer later on in my remarks today.

I must not overlook mentioning those hold-over members of the subcommittee. We would not have been able to bring to this House a bill which is as well balanced and at the same time severely reduced, without the valuable and experienced assistance of the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZPATRICK], the gentleman from California [Mr. CARTER], and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES].

Let me say here that this is the first time during the years I have been a member of this committee that there have been no controversial items in the bill.

In my opening statement to the subcommittee at the beginning of the hearings, after discussing several other matters, I urged that the committee secure all the available information possible concerning the many bureaus and agencies, and then eliminate or drastically reduce every item we could, especially those which did not bear on the war effort. Let me quote one paragraph from that statement as follows:

And finally, when the hearings have been concluded, let me presume upon the valuable time of the committee further by suggesting that members of this subcommittee make every effort to cut these appropriations to the bone without seriously impairing the efficiency of the various departments and agencies. But let me also suggest that the committee members fight out their differences of opinion here behind closed doors and endeavor to reach an agreement on which they can present a united front both in the full committee and on the floor. Members may be assured of my full cooperation to that end.

A little later I shall give the figures showing how successful the committee

was in achieving the ends suggested by me at the opening of the hearings.

I feel that it is correct and accurate to state that we finally agreed unanimously on every item in the bill and that we are all now unanimously behind the bill and every item in it. This does not mean that when we wrote the bill we did not have differences of opinion as to individual items. In fact, there were many such differences of opinion and we spent considerable time in reaching a decision. But we have reached that decision and the bill you have before you represents, so far as I can recall, the first time an appropriation bill has been reported to this House on which all members of the committee were in unanimous agreement.

The subcommittee, of which I have the honor of being chairman, held daily hearings, morning and afternoon, covering a period of about 6 weeks. These were long, tedious, and somewhat nerve-racking hearings. Despite the fact that we heard many witnesses from the various departments, Members of Congress, representatives of pressure groups, and others, your committee has succeeded in keeping down to a minimum the size of the hearings by insisting that much of the discussion not directly related to the appropriation be off the record. Through this procedure we were able to reduce the number of pages by 140.

You will recall that there are 26 agencies and activities in the Department of the Interior. And the committee heard representatives from each of them. There were a total of 88 departmental representatives, including officials from the Department of Agriculture and the War Production Board. In addition, we heard 3 United States Senators, 37 Members of Congress, and 12 representatives of outside organizations.

It is significant that the total cost of all their requests for additional funds would run into hundreds of millions of dollars.

It is also significant to note that not one witness who appeared before the committee asked for a reduction in appropriations for the next fiscal year, but, on the other hand, each and every witness, save possibly one, urged and demanded increased appropriations, despite the fact that there was no Budget estimate for the proposed increases. I might say here that many if not all of the requests made by Members of Congress and others had considerable merit. In fact, many of the projects proposed involving the expenditure of millions of dollars, undoubtedly should be considered seriously in the post-war program that we hope is not far distant. But your committee recognized the fact that this Nation is engaged in a desperate war that will decide the future of our beloved country for many generations to come, and feel it is a solemn obligation to cut and slash all appropriations not directly related to the war effort and to refuse to seriously consider any and all new projects pending the duration of the war.

Before going into a discussion of the various agencies and activities in the bill



permit me to give you a few facts and figures as to the revenues being taken in as a result of the activities carried on by the Interior Department.

For the fiscal year 1942, the actual total of all general and special revenue funds accruing to the Department of the Interior amounted to \$42,063,846. The estimated revenues for the fiscal year 1943 are \$47,593,420, and for the fiscal year 1944 the revenues are estimated at \$54,450,420. This latter sum is only \$18,410,896 less than the total amount contained in the pending bill. If you add the trust funds amounting to nearly \$9,000,000 to general and special funds, the revenues of the Interior Department for the next fiscal year would nearly equal the entire appropriation for this Department, which, it must be agreed, is a remarkable showing. This is especially true when we realize that for the fiscal year 1933 the actual total of all general and special fund revenues accruing to the Interior Department amounted to only \$9,356,678. It is interesting to note that the increase in revenues during the 10-year period of 1933 to 1943 reflects a net increase of \$45,093,742.

Members may be interested in knowing what is primarily responsible for such a remarkable increase in revenues for this Department. The primary reason is, of course, that revenues are now coming in from the operation of huge power and reclamation-development projects which were opposed by many both in and out of Congress, several years ago. It will be recalled that such projects as Boulder Dam, Grand Coulee Dam, Parker Dam, and Central Valley were repeatedly referred to as "white elephants."

The fact is, these projects are now beginning to pay back their cost to the Government, not only from a financial standpoint, but, what is more important, some of them are furnishing electric energy and agricultural products, without which our war program would be seriously hampered. Severe criticisms were made in some quarters against all of the Colorado projects, which of course include Boulder Dam, yet it is estimated that revenues from Colorado dam projects, including interest on Colorado dams and other funds, will amount to a sum in excess of \$9,000,000 during the fiscal year 1944. Collections from reclamation projects will exceed \$10,000,000, and revenues from the sale of power from Bonneville and Grand Coulee Dams are estimated to be approximately \$17,000,000. Members will find a complete list of these revenues on page 26 of part 1 of the hearings

#### REDUCTIONS RECOMMENDED BY COMMITTEE

At this time when the taxpayers are being called upon to finance the most far-reaching war in all history, I know that Members of the House as well as the country at large will be primarily interested in the reductions in the bill.

The committee considered estimates totaling \$82,188,000.

The bill recommends appropriations totaling \$72,861,000.

The amount recommended is a reduction under the 1943 appropriation of \$119,999,000.

The bill also shows a reduction in the Budget estimates of \$9,327,000.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. It will be recalled that that includes the amount that was designated in the 1943 appropriation bill to go for war purposes, \$70,000,000; is that not true?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. It includes not only that but a number of other reductions in operation and maintenance, including administrative expenses.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I want to separate the amount that was used in the 1943 appropriation bill designated specifically for power devoted to war purposes. You have not that in this bill. As I understand it, there is not much in this bill, if anything, for power for war purposes; is that not correct?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Oh, yes. The bill contains funds for continuation of construction of the Central Valley project, for which \$11,500,000 is recommended and which, together with the unobligated balance, will provide a total of \$38,500,000 for this project. This item is for the development of power necessary to the war effort.

Mr. CARTER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. CARTER. I may say to the gentleman from Ohio that in last year's bill the specific power appropriation was not separated from the general reclamation work. There would be a dam serving power and irrigation purposes and the appropriation would be made for the construction of that dam. Eventually it will be allocated as between irrigation and power. In this bill there is an item of over \$11,000,000 for carrying on the work of the Central Valley project which will be expended largely in the construction of the Shasta Dam, the Shasta powerhouse, the generators and transmission lines in connection with it, and this appropriation was made this year because the War Production Board said that the development of that power there fits into their power program and they wanted that power developed for war purposes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. The only reason I raise the question is the gentleman from Oklahoma will recall that I asked specifically the question what amount of this appropriation is intended for power development specifically, and you will recall that the gentleman from Washington, Mr. Leavy, answered by saying about \$70,000,000. That is the only reason I raise the question.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I thank the gentleman, but, as the gentleman from California has also explained, the power and the reclamation projects are usually tied together.

Mr. ANGELL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. ANGELL. It is a fact, is it not, that upward of 95 percent of the power developed in the Columbia River area is being used for war purposes?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I think that is true.

Mr. CASE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE. May I ask the gentleman whether any of the funds that are available for the Bureau of Reclamation for investigation of projects are available for the investigation of projects under the Water Conservation and Utility Act or are they limited to strictly the original type of reclamation projects?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I do not believe that there are any funds in here available for the purpose that the gentleman suggests; however, the committee has suggested, and I will be glad to discuss that a little further, that all these reclamation projects that have been stopped by the War Production Board be seriously considered with other projects for the purpose of providing for the war effort.

Mr. CASE. I understand that is for the type of project that can produce quickly needed crops.

Mr. COFFEE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. COFFEE. I believe in the hearings there is a section devoted to a discussion of the Shipshaw development in Canada, is there not?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Yes.

Mr. COFFEE. I want to compliment the gentleman and the members of the committee on the advanced and sound stand they take with reference to the Shipshaw development wherein they showed by their sentiments, as they expressed them here, that they thought where priorities were to be granted, certainly we should give priority to our own public and private power development first before we give them to a development in a neighboring country.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I appreciate the gentleman's contribution and I may say that the committee stated itself very specifically along that line.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. I think it is well to have the Record show on this Central Valley project, that we are in this bill spending a comparatively small amount in order to get the power and in order to get the revenue flowing into the United States Treasury, and until we can get this work done there will not be any revenue.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is correct. The Government has already spent millions and millions of dollars, and it would not be good business to let the project stand idle at this time.

In other words, the bill shows a cut of 60 percent from the current appropriation and a reduction of more than 11 percent in the Budget estimates.

Of course, the reduction of nearly \$120,000,000 below the 1943 appropriation is mainly due to the fact that con-



struction appropriations in the bill have been drastically reduced.

Members will be especially interested, I am sure, in hearing of some of the larger reductions recommended by the committee. They are as follows:

|                                | Reduction | Percent of reduction |
|--------------------------------|-----------|----------------------|
| Secretary's Office.....        | \$322,340 | 7½                   |
| Bureau of Indian Affairs.....  | 1,158,000 | 5                    |
| Bureau of Reclamation.....     | 5,636,200 | 27                   |
| National Park Service.....     | 835,000   | 18                   |
| Fish and Wildlife Service..... | 855,000   | 15                   |

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. BARRETT. I should like to ask the gentleman if there is any provision made for an appropriation for the development of these projects by the Bureau of Reclamation in the event the War Production Board will relax its order on steel.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. No; there is no appropriation in this bill for that thing. But, of course, if the War Production Board should change its attitude and decide that some of these projects are essential to the war effort—and I will say to the gentleman I think that is in the making—there are two things that can be done. The bill will go over to the other body and will be considered there. I can assure the gentleman that if it is provided for over there the committee will give sympathetic consideration to such projects as the War Production Board finds are essential.

Of course, we have a deficiency committee, in the event this bill is out of the way, that could take care of it.

Mr. BARRETT. I thank the gentleman. The people of Wyoming are particularly interested in this matter. There are a number of projects in my State that the people could use for the development of food, so vitally needed at this time in the war effort, and we are hoping the War Production Board will relax its restrictions in the matter of steel for these projects.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I appreciate the gentleman's statement. I was just about to discuss these War Production Board projects.

#### REMOVAL OF STOP-WORK ORDERS BY WAR PRODUCTION BOARD

As members will recall, the War Production Board issued stop orders against certain construction features of about 23 reclamation projects. Whether or not we agree with these orders, they have been issued and there is no affirmative action that your committee or this House can take in the matter now. That authority, as Members know, is in the War Production Board. Our committee did hold somewhat lengthy hearings as will be shown in the record, and I am glad to say that the Department of Agriculture has recommended that stop orders on at least some of these projects be lifted. And I might add here that I confidentially expect this to be done in connection with some of these more impor-

tant projects in the near future. The testimony as to the need of food which can be produced on these projects was convincing.

During the hearings with representatives of the Department of Agriculture the committee questioned the Assistant Secretary, Mr. Grover B. Hill, as to the seriousness of the food situation, and he advised the committee, in part, as follows:

Regardless of how much food we will produce, it will not be enough. Even though we could produce twice as much food as we will be able to produce, we could use it all.

The committee is deeply impressed by the frank statement of the Assistant Secretary and with the testimony of many others who are in agreement with him, and it urgently recommends, in view of Mr. Hill's testimony as to the probability of a food shortage, that the War Production Board promptly reinvestigate and seriously consider allowing priorities which will permit resumption of work on some of these reclamation projects which have been in a deferred status since last October. While some justification may have existed for the issuance of stop orders in October 1942, when the food shortage was not so apparent, the committee is strongly of the opinion that the time for optimism and complacency on the part of responsible officials has passed. These stop orders have involved a serious delay in the development of 877,500 acres of new land and 2,085,000 acres of existing land for which a supplemental water supply is needed. In view of the fact that we must feed our own civilian population, our armed forces, and are now being called upon to shoulder the major portion of the burden of feeding our allies it was and is the unanimous opinion of the committee that the Agriculture Department and the War Production Board should not only consider removing existing stop orders, but that they should also consider the desirability of undertaking a program of new and supplemental reclamation projects referred to by the Commissioner of Reclamation in his testimony which may be found in some detail in the committee hearings.

#### CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECT, CALIFORNIA

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. I understood the gentleman from Oklahoma to say that there is an item in here for the Central Valley project?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Yes.

Mr. RANKIN. On what page does it appear?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. It appears on page 66 of the bill.

Mr. RANKIN. Does it provide for the building of transmission lines?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. It provides for the building of transmission lines to a substation; not as much as was asked for by the Bureau of Reclamation, but it does make provision for the building of transmission lines.

If the gentleman will turn to page 66 of the bill, under the caption "General

fund, construction," he will see the item which reads:

Central Valley project, California, \$11,500,000.

Mr. RANKIN. Do you know to whose substation; who owns the substation?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. If the gentleman will refer to the report, page 10, he will find this statement:

Central Valley project, California: The committee considered in connection with this item a supplemental estimate of \$16,400,000, in House Document No. 180, for continuation of construction of certain features of the project. This supplemental estimate provided funds to expedite completion of construction of the Shasta Dam, Shasta power plant, including the installation of two 75,000-kilovolt-ampere generating units and appurtenant transmission and switching facilities, all items enumerated having received the approval of the War Production Board. The committee has included in the bill a total of \$11,500,000 for continuation of construction of all features of the project referred to in the Budget estimate with the exception of the proposed transmission line from the Shasta substation to Oroville. It is the recommendation of the committee that no funds in the bill and no funds heretofore provided therefor shall be used for the construction of a transmission line by the Government from Shasta substation to Oroville and that funds which have been heretofore provided for that purpose be reallocated for construction in connection with other features of the project. The use of funds necessary to construct the transmission line from Shasta Dam to the Shasta substation—

Which I understand is owned by the Government—

estimated at between \$400,000 and \$500,000, is recommended by the committee.

Mr. RANKIN. But the amount for transmission lines in former bills was not reappropriated?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is correct.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. The gentleman is familiar with the Lugert-Altus Dam in Oklahoma where the Bureau has spent a lot of time. I wonder if the gentleman, who is familiar with that project, does not feel that it would be worthy of any additional expenditure above the amount obligated by the district at Altus to carry the project to completion, as it really involves the use of only a small amount of strategic materials.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Yes; I agree fully with the gentleman. The gentleman knows I have been very much interested in that and many other similar projects. I was rather severe in my criticism of the stoppage orders on 23 projects because I felt, as did the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, that regardless of how much food we might attempt to produce we would not produce enough. The Altus project is one of the outstanding projects in the country and offers a great deal in the matter of producing food for the soldiers and civilians.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.



Mr. RANKIN. Why was this transmission line to Oroville left out this time? It was shown before that it was necessary, and it was appropriated for. It has not been constructed, and it seems to me that it would be absolutely necessary to carry this power to be generated by Shasta Dam. Why was it left out of this bill?

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman from California, who is much more familiar with the project than I.

Mr. CARTER. I think the gentleman is in error in saying that this particular line was ever appropriated for. An appropriation was made for a transmission line that was going direct from the Shasta power plant to the San Francisco Bay region.

Mr. RANKIN. Yes.

Mr. CARTER. Now, during the war emergency it was decided to tie into the already established line there owned by a private company. There are two different places into which it might be tied. One is at the Shasta substation and the other is at Oroville. You are going to tie into the lines of this company regardless of which place the transmission line is built to.

Mr. RANKIN. Then you are hedging this project about with the private power company and shutting out, we will say, for instance, the public power system in Sacramento and probably San Francisco from the benefit of the power development at Shasta Dam.

Mr. CARTER. Not at all. The gentleman perhaps is aware of the order made by the War Production Board in reference to the utilities tying their lines together. I recently visited the Northwest and found there that they use a network over the Northwest at Bonneville, Grand Coulee, and the privately owned power companies that are all interconnected. The War Production Board issued an order more than a year ago saying that this interconnection should be made where possible in the interest of saving. The line to Oroville was never contemplated for a permanent line. It was to be made on wooden poles, as I recall.

Mr. RANKIN. I am also aware of the tie-up of the public utilities in the War Production Board. That is what alarms me about this movement to strangle the distribution of the power to be generated at this Central Valley project, the Shasta Dam. I hope that if the House does not see fit to put this appropriation back in the bill it will be put in the bill in the Senate. If this Government can supply the money to build a dam in Quebec as large as Boulder Dam, surely we can find materials to transmit the power we are producing at our own dams.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I would like to refer to several other agencies in the Interior Department.

#### GRAZING SERVICE

We have recommended a moderate reduction in the Grazing Service. The Budget proposed funds to establish four additional grazing districts and we al-

lowed funds for only two. We believe this service is doing a good job and helping to provide food by improving the grazing areas for cattle. As many of you will recall, this activity was started several years ago under the Taylor Grazing Act, and you will also recall the fervor with which our beloved former chairman and sponsor of this legislation supported this proposal. Its headquarters have been moved to Salt Lake City, and it is my definite impression that the move has proved so satisfactory that they will not return to Washington after the war.

#### BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

The Bonneville Power Administration is provided for only on an operation and maintenance basis, all construction work having been stopped by the War Production Board. They have an unexpended balance of about \$46,000,000. There are obligations which will reduce this balance to about \$30,000,000 by June 30, 1943. It is also expected that an additional war construction program will be approved by the War Production Board involving the expenditure of \$16,000,000 for new transmission lines and substations.

#### GENERAL LAND OFFICE

The General Land Office has made an excellent record and has increased its receipts over previous years. Receipts during the fiscal year 1942 were \$9,014,172. The total amount recommended in the bill for this office is \$2,119,350. In spite of this splendid showing, we believe that a reduction can be made in the item for surveying the public lands, although the Land Office is surveying land for the Army and Navy. We feel that the Army and Navy should supply such funds as are necessary to survey bombing ranges, camp sites, and so forth.

#### BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

The next item is the Bureau of Indian Affairs. We have made some drastic reductions in several items for this service. First, I would like to give you a few facts with reference to the participations of the Indians in the war effort:

Out of a total Indian population of 400,000, 13,000 have entered the armed forces. The Navajo Tribe alone have contributed 1,400 men, 350 of them volunteers, out of a total population of 50,000.

Many thousands of them are engaged in war work, including work in airplane factories and on the farms.

The first Distinguished Service Cross awarded on Bataan Peninsula went to an Indian, Pvt. Charles Ball, of the Fort Belknap Reservation in Montana.

I believe I have referred before to the late Maj. Gen. Clarence L. Tinker, an Osage Indian and commanding general of the American forces in Hawaii, who was killed in action.

An unsolicited contribution of \$1,000 for Navy relief came from a Kiowa Indian woman of Cement, Okla., who signed the check with a thumbprint. This woman not only lives in the district which I represent in Congress, but resides in a humble home on a farm a few miles from my own home in Oklahoma.

These are only a few of the contributions the Indians are making to the war effort. Suffice it to say that the Indians of all tribes and in all States are not only joining with other Americans of all races and creeds in buying war bonds but are giving their sons, the most precious heritage that any of us have, to promote the war effort and to keep America and the world a decent place in which to live.

A few of the major reductions we have recommended in connection with Indian Service appropriations are as follows:

Industrial assistance, which includes agriculture and stock raising, has been cut \$135,000. These are worthy activities and have assisted the Indian in becoming self-supporting, but they are not of great value to the war effort, so we have reduced them substantially.

We have cut the estimate of \$925,000 for Indian relief to \$700,000. Because of the fact that opportunities for employment in war activities have greatly reduced unemployment, the committee felt justified in making this substantial reduction.

We have reduced the estimate of \$1,200,000 for road construction and repair to \$750,000 for similar reasons. Undoubtedly, the building of roads will become an important part of the post-war building program.

I see my friend, the Delegate from Alaska, Mr. DIMOND, is here. He appeared before the committee and made a very fine appeal for relief in Alaska. A pitiful condition does exist there. Yet all in all, we felt that we should make a rather sizable reduction in Indian relief.

Mr. DIMOND. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the Delegate from Alaska.

Mr. DIMOND. If the gentleman will permit, I should like to point out to the gentleman and to the House that the amounts appropriated for relief are not for the people who are able to get jobs under any circumstances, the relief is designed for those who are not employable, most of whom cannot earn a cent no matter what the conditions are in the country.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I realize there is much merit to what the gentleman says. For that reason, we did leave in the bill \$700,000 for Indian relief.

#### BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

As I have stated heretofore, funds are provided in the bill for only a few reclamation projects as compared with previous years. Appropriations generally in this bill are for operation and maintenance of existing projects.

One exception is the Central Valley project in California. The War Production Board has very recently given the go signal and the committee has included \$11,500,000 in the bill for continuation of construction of certain features of the project essential to the war program. The amount we have recommended reflects a reduction of \$4,900,000 in the Budget estimate.

We have also included \$775,000 in the bill for installation of an additional generator at Boulder Dam. Power generated at the dam is being used by war



plants in that area. Revenue from the sale of power is about \$7,000,000 annually.

Funds are provided in the bill for the first time for operation of the Grand Coulee Dam which is the hub of industrial activity in the Pacific Northwest. Power from the dam is used extensively by war plants in that area engaged in producing aluminum and other important war minerals.

There are three 108,000-kilowatt generators in operation at Grand Coulee Dam at the present time and two 75,000-kilowatt generators. Three additional 108,000-kilowatt generators are being installed, 1 of which will be in service in August, 1 in November, and 1 shortly after the first of the year. That makes a total of 8 generators with a generating capacity of 798,000 kilowatts. Ultimately it is planned to install a total of 18 generators with a generating capacity of 1,944,000 kilowatts.

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman from Utah.

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. I notice there has been no money appropriated for certain projects on which there are stop orders from the War Production Board.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is correct.

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. I wondered just what position that would place these projects in. Suppose that during the next 4 or 5 or 6 months we can release these stop orders and proceed with these projects. Does not that leave these projects without any money whatever to proceed with?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is correct.

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. Does the gentleman believe that is a fair way to deal with the projects that have been approved?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is correct, with the exception of some unexpended balances that, of course, would be available, but, as I said a moment ago, I am hopeful that the War Production Board will change its attitude. It may be that there was some reason or excuse for these stop orders last fall, but the situation has changed materially since last fall, so we are hopeful and we have reason to believe that a great many of these stop orders will be removed within the next few weeks, not the next few months, but the next few weeks.

Some of them are in the making now. As I suggested a moment ago, this bill goes to the other body, and if these stoppages are lifted there will be an opportunity to get funds in this bill. If not, Congress will be in session with the exception of a possible vacation in the summer, and in that event the deficiency committee, of which I have the honor to be a member, will, in all probability, be in session. It should not be difficult in a matter like this, which is essential to the war effort, to secure prompt and careful consideration of any deserving items.

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that this committee should set up some funds for these projects in case the stoppage order is re-

moved. Take the Provo River project: We have been attempting to get the War Production Board to remove the stop order on that for several months, and are expecting to have it removed at any time. But suppose we do not get this removed until this bill is passed. Then will not this put us in the position where the War Production Board can say to us, that we do not have any funds to proceed with, and therefore it would be of no value for them to release their stoppage order? It seems to me the gentleman's committee is putting these projects in a very unusual and a very precarious position by not appropriating money to proceed with them.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. It may seem to the gentleman that this committee is derelict in its duty, but I think it is not this committee, but the War Production Board, which is all-powerful.

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. This particular project I might say that it is 49 percent completed, that is, the Provo River project. It has been stopped because it uses a certain amount of steel, and steel right now is a strategic material which is needed in the war effort. For several months we have been trying to have the project approved in such a way that it would not require that much steel, and that it would be satisfactory to proceed with the completion of the project. I might say that the completion of this project is essential to the lives of practically all of the people in Salt Lake City, and the surrounding territory, if we happen to have a shortage of water. We have not been able to procure from the War Production Board as yet a release of this stoppage order. My question is, suppose this bill is passed without any appropriation for this project, then, right after the bill is passed, we go to the War Production Board again, trying to get a release. They are then in a position to say to us, "You have not any money to proceed with this project."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Does not the gentleman think that this committee would be in a very awkward position to begin making appropriations for projects that have been stopped by the War Production Board? Let me call the gentleman's attention to the fact that the particular project to which the gentleman refers is an extremely important project, and I agree with all he says. However, there is now in the general fund \$1,217,771 for the Provo project available now. If they lift the War Production order, the gentleman knows that there is \$1,217,771 available.

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. But it would take \$10,000,000 to complete the project.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Oh, yes; it will take more, but in the meantime, I find that Members of Congress, as well as the department heads, know and others know the way at the other end of the Capitol, and they often get what they want over there. I think that if this stop order is not lifted until after this bill becomes a law, the deficiency subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations which, as I have said, is in session nearly all of the time, can consider the matter. The gentleman with his

persuasive powers would still have an opportunity to come before his own colleagues, and tell them that this is essential.

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. Mr. Chairman, I am very glad to have the statement that when we go back to the deficiency appropriation subcommittee, that we will at least have a favorable consideration of this project, because I feel that this one project is absolutely essential to the war effort. It will not be very long before we can convince the War Production Board that that is a fact.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I agree with the gentleman.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Yes.

Mr. MURDOCK. Along the same line, with regard to the same character of item, do I understand the gentleman to say that the appropriations herein made are really token appropriations or sustaining appropriations and may be added to as circumstances warrant, later? I am hopeful that the stop order will not need to remain in effect long on some of these projects.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. If the gentleman will look at these items he will see that they are very much more than token appropriations. They amount to millions and millions of dollars, much more than token appropriations.

Mr. MURDOCK. Certain appropriations here seem to me too small even under war conditions, for reclamation works mean power production and food production vitally necessary in war.

#### GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I would like, next, to refer to the Geological Survey.

We have recommended a total cut of only \$72,702 in this activity. A considerable portion of the work of the Survey is of direct value to the war and it is for this reason we have not made greater reductions in this activity. Let me give you one or two instances of what they have accomplished.

One geologist employed by the Survey was exploring deposits in the State of Idaho when he discovered ore containing tungsten, which is essential for the hardening of steel. This deposit has been developed and is now producing over 10 percent of our total need. It is valued at between \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000.

Another outstanding accomplishment of the Survey, with the cooperation of the Bureau of Mines, was the location of chromite deposits in the Stillwater region of Montana. Chromite is also used in the manufacture of steel alloys and as a rust resistant. As a result of this discovery, plants are now in operation capable of supplying about two-thirds of our total needs.

#### BUREAU OF MINES

The Bureau of Mines is, without doubt, more actively engaged in the war effort than any other bureau in the entire Department. For this reason, your committee recommended a reduction of slightly less than \$200,000 in the estimate of \$8,335,130. Let me call attention of Members especially to the fact that



the Bureau's experimental and research work in connection with strategic minerals, pilot plant experiments, and the development of helium wells are all directly and materially aiding in the war program.

In connection with the item under the Bureau of Mines for oil and gas investigations the committee was particularly interested in a new estimate of \$33,000 to stimulate oil production by secondary recovery methods which method is proving very successful. In view of the vital importance of oil in connection with the war effort, the committee is impressed with the urgency of this program and recommends that the Bureau of Mines exert every effort to carry the work forward to a successful conclusion.

#### NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

We have recommended a reduction of \$835,190 in funds for this activity, a cut of about 18 percent, as heretofore stated. While this is a drastic reduction, we felt this was one activity which could be reduced during the present emergency without seriously impairing the administration, protection, and maintenance of the national parks of the country. Travel in the parks will undoubtedly be cut in half or more during the coming season, and large numbers of resignations to enter the war effort and the ever-increasing demand for manpower will make it impossible for this Service to secure qualified personnel to fill vacancies as they occur.

It is probable that some of the parks will be used to rehabilitate our men who have been disabled in the service of their country. In fact, park officials advised the committee that this is not only seriously contemplated, but that arrangements are now being made to use some of the parks for such purpose. Yosemite National Park is one of them. We feel that this is a very commendable undertaking on the part of the Park Service, and that several parks of the country would make ideal homes in which our war-weary, shell-shocked, and otherwise disabled veterans may be able to rest and recuperate.

To utilize the present parks, in our judgment, would be much more practical as well as far more economical than to build additional Federal hospitals. And one or the other must be done in view of the losses we have thus far suffered and the heavier losses we are fearful our Nation must suffer, according to those in a position to know, if and when we invade the continent of Europe and the islands of Japan.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Yes.

#### FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. When are we going to get to the Fish and Wildlife Service?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I shall be very glad to discuss that now, and I will say to the gentleman that I have long been a believer in the Fish and Wildlife Service. I have long been a member of the Izaak Walton League. It is a great league and has done a great deal for the country in promoting fish and

wildlife. I know the officials in charge of the Fish and Wildlife Service. Dr. Gabrielson is a great expert and efficient officer. And my friend Mr. Jackson, the assistant director, is doing a fine job. But some of the activities of the Fish and Wildlife Service are not directly connected with the war effort. Therefore, the committee felt that pending the duration it would be possible for the Fish and Wildlife Service to take a rather drastic cut, along with the Indian Service, along with the Bureau of Reclamation, and along with many other departments. There are 26 agencies of government in this department and we made substantial reductions in every one of them.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Now let me interrogate the gentleman. I appreciate the gentleman's membership in the Izaak Walton League and the sportsmanship angle of it, but what we are interested in is the commercial fishing industry. Those of us who live in that part of the country where these industries are located are constantly getting complaints about their inability to get information or advice or any kind of cooperation worthy of the name to maintain and build up the fishery organizations in this country. What I would like to ask the gentleman is whether or not in this appropriation any substantial cut has been made in the fishery-industry item?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Yes.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. And whether or not the officials in charge of the Division of Fisheries are taking some notice of the complaints of the fishery organizations all over the country in respect to their inability to get information, advice, and cooperation from that department?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I must say to the gentleman that this item is cut, and cut drastically; cut more than some members of the committee felt it should be cut.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Has the fisheries-industry item been cut?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Yes.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Why?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Because of the general feeling that it could be cut without doing any great injustice to the service and without greatly impairing the efficiency of that particular activity.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. When Dr. Gabrielson appeared before the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries last week in respect to a bill that had as its objective the transferring of the Fish and Wildlife Service from the Interior Department to the Department of Agriculture, he said then that he had not been able to give, or the Division had not been able to give as much service to the commercial fisheries as they would like, because they are limited. The gentleman says they have ample funds. They say to us they are interested in the fisheries industry, but that they are limited. What are the facts?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I made the statement at the outset that this was cut drastically along with every other agency of Government. All 26 agencies are cut. This is not the only agency

that took a reduction. I made the further statement that it was cut more than some of the members thought it should be cut. We are in a desperate war, a war that will decide the future of this country for generations to come. I would rather be charged with cutting a little too drastically during these perilous times than to say the committee has spent too much money.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. The gentleman of course knows that the fishery industry is one of the basic food sources of the country. Last year we suffered a loss of over a hundred million pounds of fish below the year 1941. If we are going to build up our food supply, certainly we ought to lend every encouragement we can to that department of Government that has charge and has authority and has the machinery and the personnel to maintain that source of food supply.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Now the gentleman has made a very excellent speech and I appreciate it and I agree with him, but I hold in my hand a list of 37 Members of Congress who came before our committee, every one of them just as interested as is the gentleman in this particular industry; everyone of them showing us that their particular item was in the interest of the war effort. They were just as enthusiastic about it as is the gentleman. I will say to the gentleman that I think in most cases they were as much justified in asking for an increase as is the gentleman. Thirty-seven Members of Congress and three United States Senators and twelve pressure groups—everyone of them asking us for money, money, money. "Give us money." And, as the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. Rich, used to say, "Where are you going to get the money?" If the committee had given those 37 Members of Congress, and the 3 United States Senators, one-tenth of what they asked, this committee instead of coming here and saying, "We have reduced the Interior Department bill 60 percent this year under what it took to operate last year," we would have to tell you that we had increased it more than 60 percent. So I will say to the gentleman, as important as it is, as much as I agree with him that this is an important item, there are other items and other people who were demanding additional funds.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. As I understand from reading the hearings the only reduction made in this appropriation is \$172,000, an appropriation which was made a year ago for the purpose of making some sort of a substitute for tin for containers. That is the only reduction that is made in this item.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is not the only thing. We reduced the Budget estimate \$68,540 because the committee was not convinced that it was connected with the war effort.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Is that in the "Fisheries industry" item?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Yes.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. It is not shown here.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. The Budget cut out \$172,000.



Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. \$172,-000.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Then the committee reduced the item an additional \$63,540.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Is the committee going to have any meeting at a subsequent date?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. This is the annual appropriation bill. There will not be another such bill until next year.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Is the deficiency committee meeting?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. It is meeting today. As the gentleman, I am sure, knows, it meets during this emergency almost daily. It meets almost every day. We should be glad to have the gentleman come before the committee. He talks very persuasively.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Yes; I must be making an impression.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I should like to state to the gentleman from Oklahoma that in some sections of New England our people have not had meat for over a week, and they can get no fish. I should like very much to appear before the gentleman's committee at a later date. I am hoping that the gentleman from Oklahoma will join in supporting the Senate's action when it puts the item back in the bill. We have simply got to maintain the strength of our workers; they must have the necessary food, especially when they are working in heavy industry.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I may say to the gentleman from Massachusetts that I am certain the Committee on Appropriations would always be glad to hear her, for she, too, is very persuasive. I noticed that instead of saying: "If the Senate puts the item back" she said: "When it puts the item back." I may say that she is probably correct in her statement of the situation.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I agree, and I am sure the gentleman will agree with our need.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I have a few more remarks which I would like to make in connection with the Fish and Wildlife Service.

For the second consecutive year, the committee has been faced with the duty of making rather severe reductions in some very worthy items for this activity. Doubtless they can and will be restored when the war is over. We have recommended a total reduction of \$855,015 in the estimate which, as I have said, is a cut of 15 percent.

Under the heading, "Biological Investigations," we have eliminated an item of \$87,500 for studies under the heading "Life History, Interrelation, and Distributional Studies of Wildlife." We felt that this was one item which could be deferred at least for the duration.

#### PITTMAN-ROBERTSON FUNDS REDUCED

The item of Federal-aid to wildlife under the Pittman-Robertson Act has been reduced by \$500,000. The committee is aware of the fact that funds for this particular purpose are secured from

a special tax on small arms and ammunition and that a bookkeeping credit on the books of the Treasury in excess of \$9,000,000 is available for appropriation. However, in recommending a reduction of \$500,000 the committee believes it is not asking too much of the sportsmen and conservation authorities of America to accept further retrenchment in this activity during the war period. While the committee is in sympathy with the purpose of the Pittman-Robertson Act, it wishes to point out that the fund will remain intact and be available for appropriation at a later date, particularly during the post-war period when millions of men returning from the armed forces will be desperately in need of work. This fund will provide a reservoir of peacetime projects which will assist in giving employment to such men.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. I am after some information, Mr. Chairman. I have not been able to go through all these hearings as yet, but I notice where the committee took testimony on the Bonneville Authority. Was any statement made before the gentleman's committee about extending Bonneville power up into Idaho and Montana, specifically up into the Flathead Lake region?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I may say to the gentleman that from time to time that suggestion has been made. I believe I am not giving away any secret when I say that it is actually contemplated as soon as it is humanly possible to do so. Whether it can be done during these wartimes I do not know.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. What justifications do they offer for raising the level of Flathead Lake, for example, and raising the level of Lake Pend Oreille?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I cannot tell the gentleman, but I shall be pleased to see if I can get the information for him.

#### GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

Funds are provided in the bill for administrative expenses and other obligations in the Territories of Alaska, Hawaii, and the Virgin Islands.

You will be interested to know that the Alaska Railroad is now operating without a deficit which we had to meet annually up to a few years ago. For one period of time, covering several years, the deficit amounted to approximately \$1,000,000 annually. It is estimated that there will be a profit of \$1,500,000 during the next fiscal year. Profits for the current year are estimated at about \$2,300,000.

#### ROBERT MORSS LOVETT

The last matter which I wish to call to your attention is the appropriation for salaries and expenses in the Virgin Islands, in which was contained an estimate of \$5,800 for the salary of the Secretary of the Virgin Islands, Mr. Robert Morss Lovett. As you know, the House on day before yesterday approved the action of the Kerr subcommittee and the whole Appropriations Committee in recommending that no part of any appropriation, allocation, or other fund should

be available for payment of compensation to this employee. The committee received a vote of approval of its recommendation by adoption of the amendment, the vote being 318 to 62.

While the Interior Department subcommittee was not charged with the duty of investigating subversive activities in the case of this individual, we were interested in the matter so widely publicized inasmuch as his salary was contained in the Interior Department appropriation bill. It is significant that in a personal letter from the Secretary of the Interior to Mr. Lovett under date of April 25, 1941, a copy of which was furnished the committee, the Secretary severely criticized this employee in a rather lengthy and sharply worded letter to him because of his alleged membership in certain subversive organizations. The Secretary, according to the letter, stated that the Department had frequently been called upon to defend Lovett against charges, first, that he was a Communist and, second, that he was sympathetic to communism and therefore in effect a so-called fellow traveler.

The committee made no effort to try this employee. But it did hear the present occupant of the office, who appeared at the request of the committee and expressed his opinions and so-called philosophies. It was the unanimous opinion of the committee that the salary, amounting to \$5,800, could be eliminated from the bill, especially in view of the present occupant, without impairing to the remotest degree the efficiency of the administration of the Virgin Islands. The committee reached this deliberate conclusion despite a lengthy communication from the Secretary of the Interior defending the record, activities, and general conduct of the present occupant of the position recommended for elimination.

#### RÉSUMÉ OF RECOMMENDATIONS BY COMMITTEE

In conclusion and in summing up, permit me to remind Members of the House again that drastic reductions have been made in some instances. But, frankly, I would rather be charged with reducing some of these activities, especially nondefense activities, too drastically during this desperate emergency than to be charged with being too liberal with the various activities affected. It is one thing to talk about economy in government and it is entirely another thing to vote for drastic economies, especially when there are so many pressure groups, departmental heads, and others who are demanding more and more funds.

If you will examine the bill and the report you will find that all of the 26 agencies in the Department of the Interior have been rather severely cut. It cannot be successfully charged that the committee has picked on any one particular agency or activity. Let me remind Members also that this bill represents a 60-percent reduction under the current year, that it is reduced more than 11 percent below the Budget estimates, and that the Interior Department is now operating on an operation-and-maintenance basis. There are no new construction projects in the entire bill,



and except for Central Valley, which the War Production Board and the Department of Agriculture tell our committee has become increasingly urgent for the war effort, there are no funds even for the continuation of projects heretofore approved by Congress and on which construction work had heretofore been undertaken.

It is with more than an ordinary degree of pride that your committee presents the Interior bill today, and it is our sincere hope that the bill can be expedited through the House without delay and without any material changes.

#### CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECT, CALIFORNIA

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. What happened in connection with the Central Valley project, Shasta Dam, and those items?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. The gentleman from California [Mr. CARTER] will go into some detail about those items. The Budget estimate was for \$16,400,000. It was urged by the War Production Board as well as other Government agencies, including the Department of Agriculture, and while the committee did make a considerable cut in it, there is an item of nearly \$12,000,000 in the bill for it.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. That was a supplemental request which was not contained in the original Budget estimate.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I wish to compliment the gentleman and his committee and state that I believe that the War Production Board stop orders except as to work necessary for the food production should be continued.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. FORD. It had been my intention to offer a proviso containing a declaration of policy that by reason of the hooking up of this authority and private power in this particular case that the private corporations should have no vested right which they could assert after the emergency was over, but the Parliamentarian informs me that it would be out of order and could not be done.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I may say to the gentleman from California that private power certainly would not receive any vested right simply because of the action of the committee. I think the committee made itself plain, and the gentleman knows my position. I supported Boulder Dam, Grand Coulee Dam, and the Parker Dam. In my statement here I show that the revenue from these dams has been very gratifying and that those gentlemen who called them white elephants and ridiculed the idea of those dams as power projects are now admitting that they were not "white elephants."

Mr. FORD. I simply wanted to get the intent of Congress in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma has expired.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I want to express my thanks to the chairman of the subcommittee for the very fair and impartial manner in which he conducted the hearings. We of the minority were given every opportunity to examine witnesses and any other evidence that was presented. I also want to say that Mr. William Duvall, clerk of the committee, was very helpful at these hearings. He is a most capable clerk and renders a splendid service.

This bill is cut nearly \$120,000,000 below the 1943 bill. Of course, we have got to do a lot of cutting in order to reduce the Interior Department appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1944 nearly \$120,000,000 under what it was for 1943. After the Bureau of the Budget had used the pruning shears on this bill, the committee considered it and cut an additional \$9,227,226 off the bill below the Bureau of the Budget estimate.

That is going to make cuts in matters in which many of us are interested. It made cuts in matters in which I was interested, I know. While I have been a member of this committee I have endeavored to hold the appropriations down; however, may I say that I am more satisfied with this bill than any bill that I have ever had anything to do with bringing on the floor of the House. I did not have my way in all respects. There are some items in this bill that I believe could stand even greater cuts. There are some items, a few, one in particular, that I feel have been cut too much, but you must appreciate that we cannot have our way in all these matters. We have to work cooperatively and we have to give and take. So for the first time since I have been on the Appropriations Committee I stand here on the floor of this House prepared to defend every item in this bill. I have never made that statement before, but I am here to do that in reference to this bill because it has been cut to somewhere near the place that I feel it should be cut.

Considerable was said a few moments ago about the matter of reclamation. I know the gentleman from Utah [Mr. ROBINSON] is very much interested in that, and I am, too. May I say to the gentleman that a number of those recommended projects are being studied at the present time and I am hopeful that the stop orders will be removed as to a number of them. The fact that we did not make an appropriation for them in no way militates against the consideration that is being given them at the present time. I have talked with members of the War Production Board about these reclamation projects. I have talked to the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture and others who are interested in them from a food point of view. The question of their not being appropriated for has never been raised. In fact, as was pointed out a few minutes ago, there is money available at the present time to carry on some of that construction work. To be sure it is not enough to finish it,

but may I say to the gentleman from Utah and to the other Members who are interested in reclamation, as I am, that the minute these stop orders are removed immediate steps will be taken to provide the money. May I say further that I will be one who will be helping those who are out to get the money so that the work can be carried on with the greatest dispatch.

Mr. Chairman, considerable has been said here about the reduction of the appropriation for the Fish and Wildlife Service. May I say that personally I am very much in sympathy with the work that that Service is carrying on. I believe that Dr. Gabrielson and Mr. Jackson and their efficient staff are carrying on that work and doing a very splendid job. But if you will turn to page 2 of the report you will find there that of the various items set out there is not one single item but what received a good cut. Perhaps our cuts were too drastic at times in connection with some of these particular items, and, as I told you awhile ago, I think they were in reference to one which I want to speak about a little later. While I feel they were very drastic, I think that all of us must take our cuts in good spirit. We have to work out this problem as best we can. May I say that I have been advocating cutting, so my colleagues on the committee endeavored to demonstrate to me in connection with an item I was especially interested in what might be accomplished when it came to real cutting.

The Bureau of the Budget was late in getting in their report on the Central Valley project, and when it finally reached our committee they approved an item amounting to \$16,400,000. As the bill originally came to the committee there was not 1 cent in it for the Central Valley Authority, but this supplemental estimate was sent up after the hearings closed, and at my request the committee held a special meeting, considered that item, and then to demonstrate to me what good cutting was they cut it down to \$11,500,000.

Mr. JENSEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTER. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. I think it is fair to say, however, that there was cash available, unexpended, in that particular fund of \$26,500,000. I think the gentleman is going to have to agree that I was one of the members opposed quite violently to the full request of \$16,400,000.

Mr. CARTER. I will agree that the gentleman was violent when it came to cutting that particular item. He will not have any trouble in getting me to agree to that.

Mr. JENSEN. Very well. It had been shown they got more money than they could expend because there was \$26,500,000 left in that fund. They asked for an additional \$16,400,000, which the committee finally cut down to \$11,500,000. If it had not been for the fact that so much money had been expended on this project a different attitude might have been taken, but this was originally supposed to cost only \$170,000,000, while to



date we have spent over \$300,000,000. Somebody's figures were wrong, and, in my opinion, the committee was justified in cutting down this amount in the light of those facts and figures which we had.

Mr. CARTER. May I say in reply to the gentleman from Iowa, it is true that they have a carry-over of \$26,500,000 as of January 31 of this year, and that is one reason why I reluctantly accepted this cut; otherwise, I would have been down there battling for the rest of it yet. But the gentleman is in error in one statement. He said the original estimate on the project was \$170,000,000, which is true. However, the gentleman said that around \$300,000,000 had been spent up to this time. The gentleman is in error in reference to that. It is now estimated it will cost, when finished, about \$333,000,000.

Mr. JENSEN. I did make that error.

Mr. CARTER. Yes.

Mr. JENSEN. It is now estimated to cost \$333,605,000.

Mr. CARTER. I will say a part of the additional cost has been by reason of increasing the height of the Shasta Dam so that more power could be generated; a part of that is brought about by reason of the fact that they propose to build a steam plant costing between \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000, something I had never heard of until a couple of years ago; a part of it is for transmission lines, costing approximately \$25,000,000, that I am not sure should be built. I will say to the gentleman from Iowa that if it is demonstrated the steam plant and this additional power line are necessary I am going to be down here advocating them, even though the project does ultimately cost \$333,000,000, instead of \$170,000,000 as originally estimated, because I believe it is worth that to this country, and I believe the power generated at Shasta Dam will largely amortize the entire project—irrigation, flood control, salinity control, and navigation combined.

Mr. JENSEN. If those facts had not been stressed and established before the committee, certainly he would not have got even the \$11,500,000.

Mr. CARTER. Yes. I hope the gentleman from Iowa will study this Central Valley project carefully. I know he is sincerely interested in it, and I hope that I may have his support in the future in reference to other appropriations.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTER. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I appreciate it very much, and I am very sure that the gentleman will feel sympathetic to restoring the fisheries item when the bill comes back from the Senate. You know fish is a good brain food, and at the same time it provides physical strength, and there is need for all the brains and all the physical strength we can have today; there is a shortage of both fish and meat today.

Mr. CARTER. I am just wondering if the gentlewoman is suggesting fish as a diet for the speaker of the present moment.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. The gentleman from California has a very

fine mind. He does not need fish for that purpose; but there is a shortage of both meat and fish, and I know he would like to have it in order that the population of the country may maintain its full strength during these critical war days.

Mr. CARTER. I have a large fisheries industry in my own district, and I am interested in that. When this bill is in conference and this item of the fisheries industry is being considered, I will, as she requests, assume a very sympathetic attitude toward that item.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. For which we all thank you very much.

Mr. FORAND. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTER. I yield.

Mr. FORAND. I want to ask the gentleman if it is not true that the same virtue that applied to the Central Valley project, all of which are very true, do not apply to most of the reclamation projects.

Mr. CARTER. Yes; I think the gentleman's statement is correct; I think that is true. These reclamation projects, generally, are projects that pay by their ultimate cost into the Treasury of the United States. In addition to that, they increase property values and stabilize communities and are very beneficial to the country generally.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTER. I yield.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. The gentleman said he would be glad to answer any question as to the reasons for the decrease of any item within the bureaus. May I ask the gentleman if he can inform us why they cut \$68,540 out of the fisheries industry item, when it was admitted that they cannot carry on the work of that organization with that amount?

Mr. CARTER. As has just been said, and the chairman also answered that question, and as I called to the attention of the Committee a few minutes ago, we cut every item. There is not a bureau or an agency in here that, perhaps, could not take care of its work better if it had more money. They have just got to work a little harder. As I stated awhile ago, I have a great deal of faith in Mr. Gabrielson and Mr. Jackson, and I believe that even with the reduced funds they can carry on and do a very splendid work.

It may be that we hit that item a little hard. The gentleman is on the Appropriations Committee and he knows we must cover a large number of items, often in a short time, and it may be that we were a little unduly hard. I thought we were unduly hard about the Central Valley project itself, but, as I stated a few moments ago, if that item should be increased in the Senate, I would look with sympathy on the matter when we get in conference.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES].

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I can join with other members of the subcommittee that brought in this bill in say-

ing that I firmly in my heart believe it to be a good bill. There are some items I should like to cut considerably more. Without hunting very far, I think I could find an additional cut of \$1,000,000. I do not, however, propose to offer any amendments because this appropriation bill is such a departure from the bills I have worked on in the past that the improvement, I think, it worthy of a little support even from a humble Republican member of the economy bloc.

In the first place, this bill dramatizes some fights we have had on the floor in the past. You recall that for the fiscal year 1941 the appropriation for the Interior Department was \$155,000,000. For the fiscal year 1942, upon which we voted in the summer of 1941, the committee brought in a bill of \$177,000,000. At the time that bill was brought before the House for consideration, I presented a motion to recommit the bill to the subcommittee for a cut of approximately \$20,000,000 because I felt we should be gearing the Interior Department to war. In 1941, the Secretary of the Interior was running around the country telling the people to get ready to get into World War No. 2, and I felt that if the Secretary of the Interior was aware of impending war his Department ought to be one of the first to gear itself to war.

During the hearings of 1941 I asked the Interior Department to prepare for me a statement of the actual amount that was for national defense. Out of the Budget estimate of \$183,000,000 for the fiscal year 1942, only \$43,420,400 was for national defense. That prompted me to make the motion in 1941 to cut \$20,000,000 from the 1942 fiscal year appropriation bill. This attempt to hold the line against inflation and to hold the line against Government boondoggling, leaving the bill at the 1941 figure of \$155,000,000, was wholly unappreciated by the majority of the membership.

The motion to recommit was overwhelmingly defeated and the bill went to conference, was raised considerably, approved by the Senate and House, and signed by the President.

Last year a considerable effort was made, especially by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. Rich, to successively amend the bill, and I confess I was not a shrinking violet in offering economy amendments to the Department of the Interior appropriation bill. I see here now the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SMITH], who offered several amendments at the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment last year. The first amendment the gentleman from Ohio offered, as I recall, was to cut the nondefense items of the Interior bill by 50 percent.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a correction?

Mr. JONES. I yield.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. The amendment was to cut the nondefense portion of the bill—\$92,000,000—by 50 percent, which would have been \$46,000,000. That would have amounted actually to a reduction of 28 percent in the entire appropriation. In this bill the subcommittee made a reduction of nearly 60 percent of the 1943 appropriation.



That amendment received 5 votes in the affirmative. I then offered an amendment cutting the nondefense portion of the appropriation, \$92,000,000, by 25 percent. That amendment received 14 votes. Then I offered an amendment cutting the nondefense portion by 10 percent, and that amendment, if I recall correctly, received approximately 38 favorable votes.

I am happy to see that a change has come upon the Members of this House, especially the members of the appropriations subcommittee having this particular portion of the Interior Department appropriation under consideration. It is truly gratifying.

Mr. JONES. I thank the gentleman for his contribution. I know that our former colleague from Pennsylvania, who many times stood on the floor of this House and asked "Where are you going to get the money?" would be pleased today if he were here to see the subcommittee reporting the bill as you find it today, recommending to the House for appropriation the total sum of \$72,261,316 for the entire Department of the Interior.

Now I want to turn to the portions of the bill in which I think I could save another \$1,000,000 if I were writing it myself. I want to pay my humble tribute to the other members of the subcommittee on both sides of the aisle for the fine spirit with which we approached the writing of this bill. There was never a time when we disagreed to the point of becoming disagreeable on any provisions regarding the amounts to be appropriated for any bureau or agency within the Interior Department.

The portion with which I find fault is in the authorization to allow unexpended funds of last year to be used for administrative purposes this year. The amount recommended by the Bureau of the Budget was \$3,287,000. The committee allowed \$3,200,000 for administrative expenses. The cut of \$87,000 was for these purposes, and I quote now the committee report:

There was a total unexpended balance of \$46,600,000 available as of January 31, 1943, and it is estimated there will be an unallocated balance of \$30,000,000 as of June 30, 1943. Of this latter sum the committee has recommended that \$3,200,000 be made available for expenses of marketing, operation, and administrative costs, a reduction of \$87,000 in the Budget estimate. The committee has applied the major part of this reduction to funds for district offices and has apportioned the remainder to miscellaneous administrative expenses, and particularly to such items as involve informational activities.

I hope the language of the committee in this report will be adhered to by the Bonneville Power Administration. I think this is the heart of the waste perpetrated upon the American people. I think the \$87,000 is a meritorious cut, made at a strategic place.

If you will turn to the hearings, you will find a statement placed in the record showing the difference between the administrative costs for 1943, with a sizable construction program, and the 1944 administrative costs, with zero construction. The 1943 total figure, with the

enormous amounts that were appropriated for construction, included only \$3,525,000 for both construction cost and operating cost. The operation limitation, the major activity for the fiscal year 1944 with zero construction, was \$1,655,112. If they could get along with an allocation of \$1,655,000 for the administration of the Bonneville power operation during the present fiscal year, then they should not have a sizable increase for the 1944 fiscal year.

At page 482 you will find a table describing exactly what I mean. The table is prepared by Bonneville Administration officials:

| Division              | Requirements 1943  |                      |           | Estimated requirement, 1944 zero construction |
|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------------------|
|                       | Construction funds | Operation limitation | Total     |                                               |
| Administrative.....   | \$56,411           | \$188,854            | \$245,265 | \$206,578                                     |
| Accounting.....       | 142,894            | 174,647              | 317,541   | 180,664                                       |
| Engineering.....      | 577,204            | 984,171              | 1,561,375 | 1,791,768                                     |
| Information.....      | 24,701             | 27,359               | 52,060    | 31,917                                        |
| Land.....             | 64,483             |                      | 64,483    | 24,619                                        |
| Legal.....            | 43,540             | 92,522               | 136,062   | 101,046                                       |
| Office service.....   | 208,472            | 35,050               | 243,522   | 196,846                                       |
| Defense guards.....   | 398,620            |                      | 398,620   | 367,000                                       |
| Personnel.....        | 108,225            | 15,480               | 123,705   | 52,851                                        |
| Procurement.....      | 75,400             | 5,770                | 81,170    | 36,187                                        |
| Power management..... | 170,000            | 131,259              | 301,259   | 297,521                                       |
| Total.....            | 1,869,950          | 1,655,112            | 3,525,062 | 3,287,000                                     |

<sup>1</sup> Represents fiscal year total requirements and gives effect to reductions in staff already accomplished.

I have not heard anybody, outside of Dr. Raver, estimate there would be more than \$16,000,000 for construction next fiscal year. I doubt if W. P. B. will release material for that much expenditure. So, if you cut \$1,000,000 from the \$3,200,000 that we have allowed to Bonneville, and leave this authorization at \$2,200,000, there will still be a \$600,000 leeway for whatever construction W. P. B. may allow, and Congress will still be in session, certainly, as in the past, to bring in a deficiency appropriation bill for any emergency that we do not foresee now.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 5 minutes more.

Mr. JONES. I think this is a logical approach to cutting another million dollars from this appropriation bill, and that it should be made, because the type of personnel they have at the Bonneville Administration is the type that the Army and the Navy need—skilled personnel men, skilled engineers. We certainly need to enlist all of these people in the war effort.

I call attention to another item that bears reflection, and that is the number of personnel in the Interior Department by years. In 1944, for the fiscal year 1944, with the reductions that we have made, I do not know what the final amount of personnel will be, but I can say that if the Interior Department does what it should these cuts will find their way to the personnel that should be shaved in the war effort from the ordinary peacetime functions of the Interior Department.

I asked the Secretary to put a statement in the record of the number of personnel necessary to run the Interior Department by years. You will find the information tabulated on page 33 of the hearings. As of June 30, 1940, there were 48,947 employees in the Interior Department; as of June 30, 1941, there were 48,569; as of June 30, 1942, 47,823; as of December 31, 1942, 13 months after Pearl Harbor, there were 39,774. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that this record is a challenge to the great problem of manpower for the battle fronts, and on the home fronts. It seems to me that if the Secretary of the Interior had been as alert to gear his agency into the war effort as he has been advising others to gear themselves into the war effort, that we could have cut this personnel 1 year ago somewhere near the same proportion that the committee has cut the dollar sign in this bill today.

There is another item that seems to me very important and that is the cost of information in the Interior Department. Every year there is a battle to find out how much the Interior Department is spending for press releases and publicity. Two years ago I asked them to give me information as to the entire cost to the Interior Department and they gave me something near the figure of \$76,000. Then a year later I was able to get a report from the Bureau of the Budget showing that the entire information cost of the Department of the Interior was something more than \$2,490,000. This year I presented Mike Strauss, one of the Assistant Secretaries of the Interior, with these Budget figures. They are not prepared by any partisan, or by me. They were prepared by the Interior Department itself, who confessed that they had spent \$1,429,878 for publications and \$69,076 for press releases alone.

I asked them, first, to put a table into the record showing where any of this 1941 information personnel had been eliminated. You will not find the statement of that. Then I told them to break down the figures, category by category, on the same blanks and forms, so that the membership would have a basis to compare the 1944 fiscal year costs of the information service with the 1941 costs which Interior prepared and gave to the Bureau of the Budget. To this date they have not sent any letter containing the information to either the clerk of the committee or to members of the subcommittee containing the amount. This flagrant denial of information for the committee is a challenge to the integrity of the House. I must confess it has a New Deal pattern not wholly without precedent. If we want to know how much money the Interior Department has spent for information, certainly Congress or Congressmen ought to be able to get it. We should be the judge of what we should or should not get. Certainly it is not within the discretion of any agency in the executive branch of the Government to deny us any material for which we ask. At this moment the Department has not given us the figures that



they have or should have, and I am sorry that the committee did not eliminate the entire amount for information service in the Secretary's office, because of this flagrant denial of the rights of Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has again expired.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Chairman, I yield 7 minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. NORRELL].

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, the House has designated the Committee on Appropriations to investigate, prepare and report the necessary appropriation measures for consideration. This is a tremendous responsibility.

Your committee on appropriations is making every effort to be fair, reasonable and economical in the discharge of its duties; especially is this true of your subcommittee on Interior Department appropriations headed by our very able and considerate Chairman, Hon. JED JOHNSON, and Messrs. FITZPATRICK, KIRWAN, CARTER, JONES, and JENSEN. These other members of the subcommittee are also very able and conscientious. I endeavor to be helpful.

We are presenting for your consideration today the annual appropriation for the Department of the Interior, your division or branch of government having jurisdiction or custody of the Nation's natural resources.

At this particular time this Department is of very great importance. This war will be won by and with our courageous soldiers and our natural resources. This Department is mobilizing our resources—such as minerals, fuels, power and other critical and strategic materials for our war program.

At the time Germany invaded Norway in 1940 the Anglo-Saxon peoples controlled approximately 75 percent of the world's metals supply. Within a short time, Germany acquired the iron of Norway, the coal and iron of France and Belgium, the copper and aluminum-bearing bauxite of southeastern Europe and, in addition to this, the amount of metal available to us was reduced by Axis raids on our shipping. I think it can be said now that through the very outstanding accomplishments of the Geological Survey and Bureau of Mines, the United Nations can and will be supplied with sufficient critical and strategic resources for all our needs.

We have allowed the Grazing Service the sum of \$856,700, which is \$26,000 below Budget estimates, to continue the administration, management, and protection of grazing resources on more than 140,000,000 acres of public range lands in grazing districts established in 10 Western States. These services make it possible for this section of our Nation to produce 9,000,000 head of sheep; approximately 2,000,000 head of cattle, 130,000 head of horses, 150,000 head of goats, and approximately 400,000 head of big-game animals. Other appropriations are for construction and maintenance, \$75,000, and for leasing of grazing lands, \$8,000. The domestic livestock are owned by more than 21,000 operators who receive licenses and permits for public-range privileges and they actually

paid to the United States Treasury in fees, \$834,790 last year.

Your committee has recommended the sum of \$225,000, which is \$22,030 less than was appropriated last year, for the Petroleum Conservation Division which is necessary for continuing the work as contemplated by Executive Order No. 7756 of December 1, 1936.

The sum of \$1,198,200, which is \$141,800 less than last year's appropriation, has been provided for soil and moisture conservation. This amount is necessary to finance soil and moisture conservation operations on lands under jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior as authorized under provisions of the Soil Conservation Act of April 27, 1935. Approximately 450,000,000 acres of land or 23 percent of the total area of the continental United States remain in Federal ownership. Of this area 280,000,000 acres are under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior. Reports indicate that about 230,000,000 acres are in a condition requiring conservation treatment if the lands are to be kept in production and the badly eroded areas rehabilitated. Something like 60,000,000 acres under the jurisdiction of this Department is in a serious state of erosion. This program is partly self-sustaining. I believe last year they collected in excess of \$812,305 for services rendered.

The above and some other divisions are located in the Secretary's office. The total appropriation for all these activities in the Secretary's office last year amounted to \$6,855,365, whereas, this year the total amount recommended is \$4,026,480 which is \$2,828,885 less than it was a year ago.

I wish to call your attention at this point that no direct appropriation of new money is provided for the Bonneville Power Administration. It is, however, authorized to use not in excess of \$3,200,000 of its unobligated balance of the current appropriation.

The sum of \$97,200 is recommended for the High Commissioner of the Philippine Islands. This is \$66,300 less than the appropriation last year. This reduction is due to cessation of activities in the Philippines. Personnel detained by the enemy in the Philippines are paid salaries and wages totaling \$62,800 per annum. This amount is frozen as an obligation under the provisions of Public Law No. 490—Seventy-seventh Congress. The balance of the appropriation covers necessary funds for salaries and expenses of other officers, presently located in this Nation.

The sum of \$850,000 has been recommended for the Solid Fuels Administration for War, which was created by Executive order under date of April 19, 1943. Under the terms of the order this organization absorbs the office of Fuel Coordinator for War. This amount is \$70,000 less than the amount provided in the last appropriation bill.

The General Land Office has been provided with the total sum of \$2,119,350. This is \$201,110, less than was provided in the last appropriation measure. In this connection I call your attention to the fact that the earnings of this Department for the fiscal year for 1942 were

\$9,014,172.87. Their income approximately was four and one-half times as much last year as their expenditures.

Your committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,388,500 for the Bureau of Reclamation, which is \$1,258,560 less than the amount that was provided last year, and \$12,100,000 for general construction funds which is \$67,279,340 less than last year. The Bureau played a very important role during the fiscal year. It functioned as chief supplier of electric power, foodstuffs, and water—three basic essentials of national existence in war or in peace. Stored water irrigated more than 3,000,000 acres of productive land, and the gross value of 1941 crops on land served with Reclamation water was \$159,885,998. These values do not, of course, include the livestock fattened on Reclamation projects, nor dairy products which, if included, would increase the production by approximately 25 percent. The Bureau is the principal Federal agency engaged in the construction and operation of water projects for irrigation and power. Its activities are confined to 17 western States. The rainfall in this region is insufficient for crop production. Without water conservation and irrigation it would be impossible for the 15,000,000 people who live in that area, to sustain themselves, or maintain their great military centers and other war activities. Last year the Bureau supplied irrigation water to 37,000,000 acres of western land which produced two and one-half million 100-pound sacks of beans, about 36,000,000 bushels of potatoes, and they were able to feed their dairy herds which yielded to the Nation 144,000,000 pounds of beef and 1,709,000 pounds of milk. The gross revenue in 1942 from power plants on 10 projects operated by the Bureau exceeded \$9,000,000. Receipts from landowners whose lands were irrigated by Reclamation Bureau amount to \$6,122,430.56.

This committee has recommended for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, exclusive of tribal funds, the sum of \$26,926,421, which is \$1,845,320.43 less than was provided in the current appropriation bill. In addition to this sum, we have recommended a total for the Bureau of Indian Affairs from tribal funds the sum of \$1,577,655. This is \$20,205 more than was spent last year but this money belongs to these tribes and they have recommended this method of expenditure. I do not believe that the Indians are receiving as much consideration at the hands of Congress as other citizens of the United States, but these services do offer some measure of equality and the appropriation is much less than was provided last year.

We have recommended for the Geological Survey the total sum of \$4,474,600, which is \$216,490 less than the amount provided last year. During the past several years with the gathering of war clouds in Europe, the outbreak of war on that continent, its rapid spread to other parts of the world, its close threat to our peace and security, and finally our entry into the conflict, it became necessary for the Geological Survey to mobilize its facilities and its



strength and shift its energies from peace to wartime activities. No agency of the Government has been of more vital service to the war effort than the Geological Survey and practically all its work presently is being done for the military services. The hearings are complete and I wish all Members would read the outstanding accomplishments of this great department. They have done very outstanding work in Arkansas in the exploration of zinc deposits in southwest Arkansas; quartz crystals in central Arkansas. Our quartz crystals are now being developed in greater quantity, and tests heretofore made of a small amount of crude crystals turned out to be higher in grade than that from Brazil. The Metal Reserve Corporation has leased certain areas containing quartz crystals in the Ouachita National Forests and this corporation proposes to do very extensive mining. Bauxite, of course, is our No. 1 mineral. More men and more money have been devoted by the Geological Survey on this mineral than all other minerals in Arkansas. More extensive geological surveys are planned for the future with money provided in this bill, and it can be said now that Arkansas will give forth to the Nation sufficient bauxite from which aluminum will be made to supply our needs.

We have recommended for the Bureau of Mines a total appropriation of \$3,835,130, which is a decrease over the budget estimate of \$194,905. It is hard to discuss separately the Bureau of Mines and the Geological Survey, because their work is to some extent in the same field. The Geological Survey makes the necessary surveys and the Bureau of Mines makes the necessary investigations and tests. Extensive studies and investigations, however, have been made of practically all of Arkansas' minerals as well as the minerals of other States. The hearings are very extensive. Sixty million tons of bauxite and "potential ores" depending on the perfection of the extraction process have been discovered in Arkansas: 6,835,000 tons grade A; 8,941,000 tons grade B; 10,439,000 tons grade C; and the balance of 34,000,000 which cannot presently be processed; and extensive investigations are planned for the ensuing year, by which it is believed that additional large deposits may be discovered. Arkansas produces presently 97.3 percent of the bauxite produced in the United States. Other strategic minerals, such as manganese, mercury, nickel, tungsten, chromium, tin, and a multiplicity of other critical materials have been discovered throughout the Nation, and these deposits assure us of victory insofar as the mobilization of strategic and critical materials are concerned.

The National Park Service has been provided with \$3,957,810, which is \$1,529,555 less than they had last year, and many of our parks are now being used exclusively by our military services. Others are being turned over to the military services, soldiers from the battlefields are going to have the exclusive use of many of our best and most beautiful parks for their enjoyment. The Park Service has rendered a very great contribution to the war effort.

This committee recommended \$4,897,350 for the Fish and Wildlife Service, which is \$1,014,220 less than last year. This Service is also engaged in the war effort and they are making a tremendous contribution toward solving the food supply of this and the other United Nations.

For all activities in Alaska we have recommended \$1,392,600, which is \$607,720 less than they had last year. Alaska has become a strategic area. For the first time in my knowledge the Alaskan Railroad has been more than self-sustaining. It may be said that Alaska is, so far as this Nation is concerned, the most strategic area at the present time.

We have recommended \$21,600 for Hawaii, which is \$46,800 less than the amount they had last year—the total amount for last year being \$68,400. The Virgin Islands have been given \$125,000.

I have not agreed with all of the reductions made in this bill. I do not agree with all items that have been allowed. However, as a whole, I think the bill represents the very careful and considerate judgment of this committee, and while very drastic cuts have been made in practically all items I wish to compliment the various departments and other witnesses for being charitable with this committee in its endeavor to honestly extend in this bill the economies so desired by the people in all matters and more especially in those items which do not make some contribution to the war effort.

Also, I would like to call your attention to the fact that while we have reduced the total appropriation from \$192,860,791.43, allowed last year, to the sum of \$82,183,576, which is the amount recommended this year, "making a net reduction of \$119,999,475.43," I wish to call your attention to the fact that of the amount allowed for expenditures for the next fiscal year, all but approximately \$19,000,000 will be expended from receipts of the various divisions of the Department of the Interior. In other words, the taxpayers of the United States, for the maintenance of all these activities, shall not be called upon to pay more than approximately \$19,000,000. This is an excellent record, and, in my judgment, all sections of the Department of the Interior from its director to its minor officers should be highly complimented.

We think we have done a reasonably good job. We hope the House may reach such conclusion from a very careful study and consideration of the bill, and we believe the amounts finally allowed by the House should be sustained, bearing in mind the historic function of the House of Representatives with reference to making appropriation bills.

Summing up the status of the bill, I advise that the amount for the next fiscal year is \$119,999,475, below the 1943 appropriation. This represents a very drastic reduction in practically all funds for the many activities of the Department of the Interior. The reduction in Budget estimates recommended by your committee is \$9,327,260. The bill as reported to the House through voluntary cuts by the Department of the Interior, reductions made by the Bureau of the

Budget, and reductions made by your committee, all told, reflects a 60-percent cut from the current appropriations.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. NORRELL. I yield.

Mr. MILLS. I desire to congratulate my colleague and the other members of the subcommittee for the splendid job they have done in bringing this appropriation bill to the House at a considerably less amount than was contained in the bill last year. I feel that the action of the subcommittee can be followed by some of the other subcommittees. It is a splendid example and I hope the example set will be contagious.

Mr. NORRELL. I thank the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ANGELL].

(By unanimous consent, Mr. ANGELL was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Chairman, before covering the subject matter pertaining to the Bonneville item in this bill, I wish to point out the great contribution to the common defense made by this committee. This contribution has resulted from the committee's early vision in providing transmission capacity from the Bonneville plant, which is in my district. The War Department subcommittee also shares in this contribution by their early vision in authorizing the last eight generating units. It is with a high degree of satisfaction that I refer to the committee's contribution, as I can speak with intimate knowledge.

The facts are that when our Nation entered this war, we were ill prepared to fight a modern war. Such wars are based on highly developed electrochemical and electrometallurgical industries. Through the operations of international cartels, during the period from 1920 to 1941, this Nation was relegated to an inferior position in this field of activity. Those of us who have investigated this matter early knew that Germany was expanding such industries by 1,000 percent of the capacity available in 1933.

It is hard to realize how this Nation would have been able to cope with the existing situation without the early provision for Federal hydropower. It is apparent to those of us who are familiar with the situation, that our Nation's expenditure of blood and treasure, would have been far greater if we had no early expanded electrical capacity, so as to make electrometallurgical and electrochemical processes early available.

At least 75 percent of the light metals going into our air program comes from the Federal power plants in the Pacific Northwest, in California, the Western States, and the Southeast. The largest portion of these light-metal requirements comes from the western plants. Appropriation provisions for these western plants comes within the jurisdiction of the Interior committee. It has been stated on several occasions that "preparedness depends on foresight." With-



out the foresight of this committee, our country would have been ill-prepared.

When the factual history of our war effort is written the work of this committee will stand out as an outstanding example of vision. The sad part of the story is that the men in the war agencies did not have vision or make full use of the authority and funds that Congress provided. Congress was way in advance of the war agencies on the light metal, rubber, mineral, and power problems when it passed the Thomas Act and provided funds for Federal hydro plants and the necessary investigations and processes connected therewith. What is more remarkable still, this vision was exercised in the midst of highly conflicting points of view growing out of the public-private power controversy. These controversies, from my observation point, are secondary to the proper utilization of our resources, both in peace and war. I take pride in the fact that I early urged what this committee approved. I pointed out the basic facts on the power, metal, and rubber situation when I addressed this House in May 1940—CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of May 8, page 8867. This was 8 days before the President addressed both Houses on the emergency and what lay ahead.

From this observation point it can be plainly seen that the prime industries of the future will be those engaged in the production of electrochemical and electro metals. Airplanes and our future commerce will not be possible without such productivity. In addition, we, as the arsenal for the world, are drawing on our own resources at a rate higher than any of us can visualize. We must find substitutes, if we are to hold our own as a first-class nation.

It is clear that to Congress belongs the task of post-war planning. In the consideration of such planning this House will find that they will have to consider two approaches to the resources phase. These approaches will be concerned with an inventory and use of the national resources that should be dedicated to future new competitive commercial uses, and secondly, such planning must cover necessary substitutions for those resources entering the depletion cycle.

Energy and power will play an important part in such future planning. Base metal electroproduction must come from low-cost power. The post-war unemployment problem is definitely tied up with adequate and proper resource utilization.

I deem it advisable for the membership of this House to be fully acquainted with the war-power developments in the Axis countries of Norway, and especially in Japan. We on the Pacific coast are especially interested in what Japan has and will be doing. Such an investigation will bring out the advanced preparations of all of these countries to secure world domination.

The South American situation also needs close study. That continent has nearly 50,000,000 horsepower of potential hydropower which is largely unused. This South American power is extremely high class on account of great falls and heavy, steady rainfalls. In the hands of

unfriendly competitors, it can become a threat to our position. Nearly half of this South American potential power lies in Brazil in close proximity to high quality and extensive mineral deposits. Another highly important study should cover the depletion of our own resources and an inventory of what we have and what we need. The growing pains experienced by our war agencies bespeak the necessity of a worthwhile inventory.

I have been impressed particularly by these agencies' part in the shipbuilding program now being carried on by Henry J. Kaiser in the Pacific Northwest region. I doubt if there is any question in anyone's mind as to the importance of the Kaiser shipyards.

I think too many of us have not realized the importance of electric power in ship production. We hear of ship production always in terms of the large number of workers required. We usually hear of ship production in terms of astronomical man-hour figures, but it is quite apparent to anyone who delves into the subject that the modern, high-speed shipbuilding, which may prove the salvation of the United Nations is at least equally dependent upon high-speed electrically operated tools, such as heavy duty cranes, presses, drills, lathes, and particularly the electric welding arc. These tools have been the instruments through which ship fabrication has been reduced from the World War No. 1 record of 236 days to less than 10 days at present in some cases. The yards in my district lead the country in ship production speed.

One kilowatt of electric power is necessary to make every five shipyard workers effective. A yard employing 50,000 men must have at least 10,000 kilowatts of electricity. If the electricity is not available, the 50,000 men must work under the obsolete methods of 25 years ago.

The figures given by Department of the Interior officials to the Appropriations Committee show that the Northwest region as a whole, and particularly the area around the city of Portland where the Kaiser shipyards are located would be a power shortage area if it were not for Bonneville Dam and Grand Coulee Dam, and for the system of transmission lines and substations through which the electric power from those two dams is transmitted to the industrial sections.

The power companies established in the Portland area have for several years been dependent upon Columbia River power which has been made available to them. Without this power they would be unable to meet the rapidly growing needs of their normal market, to say nothing of the added demands for power placed upon them by the shipyard developments. In view of this fact I am convinced that the present is no time to deny the reasonable request of the Department of the Interior for the use of funds for operation and maintenance.

On the basis of the committee's evidence I believe the Department of the Interior has been cooperating with existing privately owned utility systems in the region. It is pouring its power without

stint into practically all of these systems. Through these interconnections Columbia River power is being made available not only to the shipyards in the Portland area but in the Puget Sound area as well.

Mr. Chairman, I call attention to the following excerpts from the hearings, page 470, showing the operations of the Bonneville agencies:

The vital role being played by the Administration in the war program is indicated by the fact that the region will be producing about 30 percent of the total aluminum pig capacity of the Nation, utilizing more than 625,000 kilowatts of power, which is more than the ultimate capacity of Bonneville Dam when completed—518,400 kilowatts; an aluminum rolling mill capable of producing 240,000,000 pounds of aluminum sheet annually, and using approximately 50,000 kilowatts of power; production of tremendous tonnage of new ships, 1 shipyard alone turning out 113 Liberty ships during 1942, with a dead-weight tonnage of over 1,000,000 tons; a steel-rolling mill capable of producing 72,000 tons of steel annually, requiring 14,000 kilowatts of power; the production of magnesium requiring 57,000 kilowatts of power; and many other essential products, such as calcium carbide, sodium chlorate, and ferroalloys. In addition, many other types of industries which are not direct customers of Bonneville have developed in the region in the war production effort, all of which development would have been impossible had not these power projects been built by the Federal Government. The war strategy has also required the construction of many airports, Army camps, naval stations, and other similar establishments of the War and Navy Departments in this area. The Administration has undertaken the servicing of all these activities, including defense housing projects, which have been necessary because of the tremendous increase in the number of defense workers required for this expanded production program.

As a result of recommendations made by the Administration for the acceleration of construction of electrical facilities in the region in anticipation of the present crisis, Bonneville Dam, which was scheduled for completion in 1946, will now be completed in 1943, and installation of generators at Grand Coulee Dam has been advanced so that six units will be in operation by February 1944, in addition to two Shasta units loaned to Grand Coulee for the duration of the war. Three more generating units have been authorized at Grand Coulee by Congress, but their completion date thus far is indefinite due to priority difficulties.

The present rated generating capacity at these two dams of 626,000 kilowatts will be increased by the end of the calendar year 1943 to more than 1,200,000 kilowatts, approximately 100 percent increase in capacity during this calendar year. The increasing tempo of the Administration's part in the war effort is reflected in its power deliveries since 1940:

| Year                    | Kilowatt-hours | Increase over previous year |
|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|
| 1940.....               | 354,208,000    | -----                       |
| 1941.....               | 1,568,728,000  | 1,214,520,000               |
| 1942.....               | 3,939,600,000  | 2,370,872,000               |
| 1943.....               | 7,637,800,000  | 3,698,200,000               |
| 1944 <sup>1</sup> ..... | 9,647,533,000  | 2,009,733,000               |

<sup>1</sup> Estimated.

To meet these large increases in load, a rapid expansion of transmission facilities to take the tremendous quantities of power from the generating plants to the load centers was required. The construction of electrical facilities, accelerated in 1941 in



anticipation of these new loads, was interrupted upon the declaration of war in order to conserve critical material. Only such lines and substation requirements were continued as were necessary to maintain minimum service to war plants. The rapid expansion of these facilities is best illustrated by the following data:

| Fiscal year— | Mile-years of line in operation | Substations | Kilovolt-ampere-years capacity |
|--------------|---------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|
| 1940.....    | 52.1                            | 3           | 14,910                         |
| 1941.....    | 614.6                           | 25          | 265,020                        |
| 1942.....    | 1,403.6                         | 34          | 840,625                        |
| 1943.....    | 2,228.9                         | 50          | 1,639,369                      |

<sup>1</sup> This includes only projects authorized as of Jan. 1, 1943.

#### FINANCIAL STATUS

The accomplishments of the Administration and the effect of contracts and new commitments are being reflected in the revenues being returned to the Treasury. A summary of actual revenues received to June 30, 1942, with estimated revenues for the fiscal years 1943 and 1944, follows:

|                      |            |
|----------------------|------------|
| 1940, actual.....    | \$367,900  |
| 1941, actual.....    | 1,874,645  |
| 1942, actual.....    | 6,160,368  |
| 1943, estimated..... | 12,003,519 |
| 1944, estimated..... | 18,007,166 |

Estimated total June 30,  
1944..... 37,413,598

The Bonneville Agency, which is under consideration, operates the transmission facilities, markets the power, and collects the revenues. The Corps of Engineers, another agency, operates the Bonneville generating plant. Its power costs have been allocated as provided by law. The Grand Coulee plant is operated by another agency, the Bureau of Reclamation. It is not completed, and its first costs have not been allocated as provided in the reclamation law. Therefore in approaching a pay-out cost determination we can deal with absolute figures as far as Bonneville power plant and Bonneville Power Administration are concerned and estimated figures for Grand Coulee. This will be close enough for the purposes at hand.

I will not deal with this over-all figure by combining the figures given in the hearings with citation thereto. The figures I am covering apply to the fiscal year 1944 as given in the RECORD. Revenues and expenses are given for other years also, but for brevity I will cover the 1 year:

|                                                                                                             |              |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| The gross revenue given on p. 480 is.....                                                                   | \$18,085,500 |
| Operating and depreciation expenses, Bonneville Power Administration alone, p. 481.....                     | 4,271,990    |
| Net Bonneville Power Administration operating income, p. 481.....                                           | 13,813,510   |
| Interest on Bonneville Power Administration Federal investment, p. 481.....                                 | 2,145,696    |
| Net income available for power cost and surplus, and operating expenses at generating stations, p. 481..... | 11,667,814   |
| The operating expenses at stations, p. 521.....                                                             | 1,344,675    |
| Net for interest and amortization of two dam plants.....                                                    | 10,323,139   |

The only item that need be covered to complete the over-all pay-out calcula-

tion is the interest and amortization of the plant costs allocated to power. This is given on page 518 of the hearings, and when considered with the generating plant operating expenses I have just cited, shows surplus over-all charges of all kinds of \$3,267,000 for the fiscal year 1944. These figures definitely answer the question of returns as given from the balance sheet figures submitted by the Administrator.

I must add a word of caution at this point, and that is not to take random figures scattered throughout the hearings. The only correct approach is via the balance sheet route as given on pages 480 and 518 of the record.

The real control must not be lost in any discussion. This control is the requirement of the basic act that requires rate reviews every 5 years to insure a balance sheet return to the Federal Treasury. It is mandatory for the Administrator to charge rates which will insure a full return.

I need to point out that the War Production Board has not used these facilities to their fullest extent. If they had we would have had more planes in the hands of General MacArthur. The testimony of Mr. Krug, as given on pages 959 to 983, is misleading as there is a gap of 2 years in W. P. B. recited activities, which is ignored. The record is complete in the appropriation hearings on the Senate side.

If this record is compared with the House Krug testimony, the gaps will be obvious.

The Department of the Interior is asking for no new appropriations for the Bonneville Power Administration in 1944. It is asking only for congressional approval to reallocate \$3,287,000 of moneys already appropriated so that the Bonneville Administration can carry on its operation and management functions effectively during the next fiscal year.

Such funds are to be used primarily for the purpose of transmitting power to war industries in the Pacific Northwest with a combined metal-plant valuation in the neighborhood of \$300,000,000. Those plants are all being operated by private enterprise and their combined value is roughly equal in amount to the total investment thus far in Bonneville and Grand Coulee Dams and the Federal electric power transmission system which takes the power from those dams to market.

I should like to point out that power, when it is made in the generators at Grand Coulee Dam and at Bonneville Dam, is of little value to anyone. There are no big cities close to either of those dams. There are no industries located at either of those dams. Bonneville and Grand Coulee power is of value only when it can be delivered to the industrial centers and the military zones of the Northwest.

That is what the Department of the Interior, through the Bonneville Power Administration, is doing, and that is the purpose of the requested funds.

I am informed that 95 percent of all Bonneville and Grand Coulee power will be delivered to war industries during the next fiscal year. These war enterprises

include pig aluminum plants capable of producing more than 600,000,000 pounds of raw metal annually, one of the largest sheet rolling mills in the country, a new magnesium metal plant with 800 electric furnaces, several chemical plants devoted to the manufacture of explosives and other war materials, a number of alloy plants which make materials vital in the production of armor plate and other hard-steel products, and at least 1 dozen military installations such as Army and Navy airfields, depots, and encampments. All of these enterprises are war enterprises; and all of them require electric power which they would be unable to receive if it were not for the Federal development of the Columbia River. For the delivery of power to all of these enterprises and to others which will be established during the fiscal year 1944, the Bonneville Administration will collect more than \$15,000,000—perhaps as much as \$20,000,000—which will be paid into the Treasury of the United States. These power sales will more than double the volume of sales by the Bonneville Administration during the past 12 months.

The Bonneville Administrator has testified before the Appropriations Committee that he will require \$3,287,000 to operate his agency. More than 10 percent of that money is required for armed guards to protect the system against accident and sabotage.

According to the Bonneville Administrator's figures 3,287,000 operating dollars will put into the United States Treasury more than \$15,000,000.

That sounds like good business. I urge the approval of this item in the pending bill.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, over a period of years I have entertained some difficulty about the ramifications of the various power agencies in the Federal Government. As a result of some studies in that field I dropped a bill in the hopper today to consolidate all power activities of the Federal Government in a so-called Federal Power Administration, under the direction and supervision of a Federal Power Administrator.

One never realizes the diffusion of power operations in the Government until he sets himself about it for a little while and determines how far they go. Nor do we have an adequate conception of the immensity of our power operations and the investment in public power today. We ought to make up our minds that public power is here to stay. It is like administrative law. It is here to stay, and it has to have some good direction. It has to have some coordination when necessary. But I start from the broad premise that public power is here to stay. So the thing to do is to coordinate these activities wherever possible, that we may more intelligently legislate and appropriate in this field.

It occurs to me we are appropriating something in excess of \$300,000,000 a year or more on power projects and that our investment in public-power proj-



ects is well in excess of \$2,000,000,000. You cannot minimize that kind of an investment, and it certainly needs the attention of Congress.

I doubt very much whether there is a single individual in Congress or out, or in any place in the Government today who has a truly comprehensive understanding of our power activities. We have already consolidated in some other fields. We have taken the security agencies and put them under the Federal Security Agency. The Federal loan functions have been placed under the Federal Loan Agency. Public works functions have been placed under the Federal Works Agency. By the same token it occurs to me that all power activities ought to be put under a single power administration for better direction and development.

Let us take a look at the ramifications of power throughout the Government. In the field of planning for power projects we have the National Resources Planning Board. We have the War Production Board, which deals with the allocation of power supply. We have the Army and Navy Munitions Board and the National Power Policy Committee.

In the field of power generation, marketing, and distribution we have the Bureau of Reclamation, which is considered in the instant bill, which includes Grand Coulee, Fort Peck, and others. In fact, the Bureau of Reclamation has charge today of some 28 power projects on 17 reclamation projects, and its installed capacity is 1,447,000 kilowatts. In the field of generation you also have the Indian Bureau. Next, you have the Tennessee Valley Authority, with 1,300,000 of installed kilowatts. Finally, you have the Federal Works Agency, which has control of the construction of a power project on the Santee-Cooper and also supervises the Grand River Dam in Oklahoma, and a number of projects in Nebraska.

Here then are two categories, namely, those agencies dealing with planning in the power field and those that deal with generation. Next, you have those that are lending agencies on public power. That includes the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. It includes the Defense Plant Corporation and the Rural Electrification Administration. There is a fourth category—the control agencies that deal with the regulation of power. That would include the War Production Board, as it relates to allocations of power supply. It would include the Federal Power Commission, which deals with rates and applications. It would include the Securities and Exchange Commission, which deals with regulation of holding companies and securities.

It is a rather interesting thing that if you go about looking for all these power agencies you will find them in four different departments of government and in six or more differentiating agencies. Obviously, no legislator can keep that whole complicated picture in mind.

If we consider it from the standpoint of legislation, think of the legislative committees that deal with the subject. First of all, the Committee on Military Affairs has jurisdiction over certain

power activities—all legislation dealing with the Tennessee Valley comes under that committee; second, there is the Flood Control Committee; third, the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, where power is involved; fourth, there is the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, which deals with power as it relates to control, through the Securities and Exchange Commission; next, you have the legislative Committee on Agriculture, which legislates on matters that pertain to the Rural Electrification Administration; finally, when it comes to the lending functions involving power, the Defense Plant Corporation and the R. F. C. customarily appear before the Committee on Banking and Currency.

There you have six legislative committees of the Congress that deal with this question of power legislation.

When it comes to appropriations for power it is the same bewildering labyrinth of authority. The Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations deals with appropriations for the Rural Electrification Administration. This Interior Department bill from the Interior Subcommittee deals with the Bureau of Reclamation, Indian Affairs, and National Park Service, including Bonneville, Grand Coulee, Fort Peck, and others. The Independent Offices Subcommittee has jurisdiction over T. V. A., the Federal Power Commission, and the Securities and Exchange Commission. The War Department Civil Functions Committee has jurisdiction over the Army and Navy Munitions Board and the planning activities of the War Department in the field of power. Finally, if there is any deficiency or supplemental requests that the other five subcommittees did not catch, then you still have the deficiency subcommittee. Here, then, are six subcommittees of the Committee on Appropriations and six legislative committees that deal with this whole question of power.

There is not only duplication in the field of public-power activities but there is duplication right here in Congress in handling problems relating to the power activities of government. We must spell out this whole program of consolidation. I am persuaded that we have got to consolidate. We must unify these activities if we are going to have a harmonious and effective public power policy; so the bill which went into the hopper today sets up the Office of Power Administration under the supervision and direction of a Federal Power Administrator. Consolidated therein will be Bonneville, Tennessee Valley Authority, the Rural Electrification Administration, the Federal Power Commission, the R. F. C. activities insofar as they relate to power loans, the Securities and Exchange functions that relate to the control and consolidation of power activities, and similar functions of the Federal Works Agency. In addition thereto, it sets up an advisory committee consisting of the chairman or the administrative heads of every one of these agencies, who, taken together, shall be a Federal public-power advisory committee in wartime and in peacetime.

The National Power Policy Committee and the Power Division in Interior would

be abolished. I propose to bring about a transfer of those functions in the interest of economy, in the interest of efficiency, in the interest of a coordinated public power policy, and in the interest of a development in the future that will be coordinated, that will have good substantial direction, and that will make it possible then for the Congress to intelligently deal with this whole ramifying and complicated subject.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Has the gentleman included anywhere in his bill coal or oil? They are a form of power that is increasingly tied up with the public interest and increasingly subject to Federal regulation. It seems to me some day we have got to have some sort of coordinated regulation of these competing forms of power that compete between each other and we have got to have regulation that will include both public and privately owned sources of these three competing kinds of power.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I did not include them for a very good reason. I realized first that they are competitive, and secondly there has been a good deal of controversy already over regulation of these competing fuels whether we call it power, oil, coal, hydro, or something else; and for that reason I leave it as a sort of separate domain because each of them is already being separately dealt with by different agencies of the Government.

Several years ago, I served on the special committee of this House on the reorganization of the executive branch of the Government. It was a fruitful and constructive experience. The studies of that committee were persuasive of the need for more and more reorganization of Federal agencies in the interest of economy, better policy, and improved public service. Here is a field in which the reorganization technique can be applied in the interest of consolidation of these activities that should prove most salutary. I believe that this proposal merits the immediate consideration of the appropriate committee of the House.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa, a very valuable member of the committee [Mr. JENSEN.]

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, most of the items in this bill have been covered quite thoroughly by our very able chairman, the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON], and by the very able ranking Member on our side, the gentleman from California [Mr. CARTER], and also by my colleague on the committee, the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES]. I wish to say here that every member of the committee worked hard and long to bring out a bill that we could support on the floor unanimously. For almost 6 weeks we met daily. We listened to over 100 people who came before us to testify. After that we marked up the bill, which was no small job. Generally speaking, the workings of the Interior Department are carried on very efficiently. Nevertheless, there was room for saving and so we did cut this bill to what we thought



necessary, but leaving enough money for every branch of the Interior Department to carry on the work of the Department and carry it on efficiently. I possibly got a little tough on occasion, but I am not apologizing for it, because under present conditions it is necessary to cut all nonwar expenditures to the bone. Our Treasury is in mighty bad shape right now, and it is going to be in worse shape as this war goes along; so it behooves everyone of us to save every dime we can without detriment to our war effort. It is not pleasant to me to have to take sharp issue with the ranking Member, the distinguished and able gentleman from California [Mr. CARTER]. I appreciate his position in regard to the Central Valley project in his State. The argument was developed quite thoroughly and we finally decided to permit an expenditure of \$11,500,000.

Mr. Chairman, some disturbing things were brought up and aired quite thoroughly in the committee, part of which had to be off the record because it was of such a nature as to be military secrets. The disturbing thing that came before our committee was the fact that there seems to be a disposition on the part of some high officials in this Government to hinder the development of our national resources.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 additional minutes to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. I hesitate at this time during this war emergency to bring this out too forcibly, but I can say in all honesty and sincerity that it just does not make sense when we need every kind of strategic war material, when we stop projects of all kinds, reclamation, power, and every other kind of Government project and many private projects and industries from getting the necessary steel and other materials that they need to carry on their business that at the same time something should be stopping these mines and our domestic resources from being developed.

Mr. SPRINGER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. SPRINGER. I want to compliment the distinguished gentleman on the fine statement he is making. I would like to ask one question, however. On page 27 of the report which accompanies the bill I find that attorneys' fees for certain Indian tribes of the Flathead Indian Reservation in Montana have been increased \$18,400 over the amount which was awarded in 1943. Will the gentleman explain that large increase in attorneys' fees for those Indian tribes?

Mr. CARTER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. CARTER. May I say that the attorneys' fees for the Indians comes out of the tribal fund.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is correct.

Mr. CARTER. They have a tribal council that carries on the business of

the tribe and it has requested this. As I recall they pay the attorneys for a period of 10 years. I have forgotten the exact number of years, but it is over a number of years. May I say further that the committee has scrutinized these attorneys' fees very carefully in this bill and in every other bill since I have been on the committee because we did not want unscrupulous attorneys taking advantage of the Indians. I think the gentleman will find upon investigation that there is ample justification for every cent that is allowed for attorneys' fees.

Mr. SPRINGER. May I ask this additional question of the distinguished gentleman now speaking and also members of the committee: Is it the opinion of the committee that this increase of attorneys' fees is fully justified by the testimony which was heard by the committee?

Mr. JENSEN. Yes. In fact, proven to our satisfaction, I may say to the gentleman. There was need for this additional attorney's fee and consequently we all agreed on it. I do not think there was a dissenting vote on this particular item.

Mr. SPRINGER. I thank the gentleman for his explanation.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I was speaking about these metals that we have which are not being developed. Since the time our report has been made public and our hearings have been made public just a few days ago I have received numerous letters from people in different sections of the United States who have private metal deposits. They all tell me how they have been given the walk-around and have not had an opportunity to develop their mines right at a time when we need these metals so badly, not only for our war effort but also to produce food. Our farmers are being stymied to a marked degree because they cannot get the necessary machinery, consequently our food-production program suffers while at the same time this is permitted to go on. Some individuals in high places are holding back the development of our own natural resources and I promise right now that I shall not stop until I have a pretty good idea who the fellows are who are guilty of what I call sabotaging our war program. I invite every good American to assist me in correcting this thing at the earliest possible moment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GWYNNE].

Mr. GWYNNE. Mr. Chairman, the bill we now have before us carries appropriations involving some \$72,000,000. It makes appropriations for at least 6 unrelated subjects and has over 100 separate and distinct items. To my mind this raises the question of the desirability of a separate item veto in our procedure here in Congress. In the past various Presidents, including President Grant, President Hayes and, I believe, President Taft, have recommended a separate item veto by constitutional amendment. Thirty-nine States in the Union have a program under which the

Governor may veto an item separately or in some cases he may reduce an item.

I think the principal question here, perhaps the only question, aside from the desirability of the program, is whether or not it can be accomplished without amending the Constitution. It is my view that it can be. In order to stimulate a little thought on this subject I am today introducing a bill which is very simple and provides in substance that each item of an appropriation bill shall be considered a bill within the meaning of article I, section 7, and may be vetoed by the President separately. The item vetoed would be returned to the Congress for further consideration just as other bills are considered under such circumstances.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include a brief statement I have prepared on the constitutionality of this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GWYNNE]?

There was no objection.

Mr. GWYNNE. Mr. Chairman, in his budget message several years ago President Roosevelt directed the attention of Congress to the desirability of a power in the Executive to veto separate items in an appropriation bill, and called upon Congress to decide whether this result should be accomplished by a constitutional amendment or by legislation. A constitutional amendment would, of course, make this practice obligatory on all future Congresses. However, it would seem that the desired result could be attained without the necessity of a constitutional amendment.

Article I, section 1, of the Constitution provides as follows:

All legislative power herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

In construing this section, it is necessary to consider other pertinent sections as well as the general intent of the instrument as a whole. While the section provides that "all legislative power \* \* \* shall be vested in a Congress," it is clear that the framers were referring here only to affirmative legislative power. In article I, section 7, they gave legislative power to the Executive in the following language:

Article I, section 7: Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases, the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within 10 days (Sundays



excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

The Courts have held that this provision confers upon the Executive legislative power. The legislative power of the Executive is purely negative in character, and even that power of negation is subject to being overruled by a two-thirds vote of Congress. In brief, Congress is the sole repository of affirmative legislative power; that is, the power to say what the law shall be. The Executive has only the power to say that a certain measure adopted by Congress shall or shall not be the law. However, the right and duty of the Executive to exercise this negative power as his judgment dictates, is as clearly expressed in the Constitution as is the right and duty of Congress to perform its part of the legislative function. This is clearly borne out not only by the language of the Constitution, but by the history of the veto power in Anglo-Saxon government.

In an early day in England, the Crown possessed all the powers of legislation. The rise of the English Parliament first restricted this power of legislation to a negative power of veto, and finally abolished it altogether, the last veto being by Queen Anne in 1708. In the American Colonies, the veto power had a different history. In all the Colonies, the Governor could veto legislation, and in all but Maryland, Rhode Island, and Connecticut the King could veto a bill, even after it had been approved by the Governor. The King used the veto power freely to prevent acts of the Colonies injurious to the mother country. This abuse of the veto was complained of in the Declaration of Independence. After the beginning of the Revolutionary War, the American Colonies limited the veto power of their respective Governors. In no State but Massachusetts did the Governor have even a qualified veto over legislation, and that not until the Constitution of 1780 was adopted. Under the Articles of Confederation there was, of course, no Executive veto.

The framers of the Constitution were, of course, familiar with this history. They knew both the advantages and disadvantages of the Executive veto, and the subject was very carefully discussed at the Constitutional Convention. It was their general purpose to create a Government consisting of three coordinate branches, legislative, executive, and judicial. In order to maintain such a government, it was necessary not only to carve out the place of each branch in the whole scheme, but also to declare certain fundamental principles for keeping each in its respective sphere. The power of veto was given to the President as a check on the law-making powers of the Congress. The delegates evidently had in mind two main purposes; first, the protection of the executive branch from encroachment by Congress; second, the prevention of hasty and ill-advised legislation. This was well expressed by Alexander Hamilton in the following language:

It establishes a salutary check upon the legislative body, calculated to guard the com-

munity against the effects of faction, precipitancy, or of any impulse unfriendly to the public good, which may happen to influence the majority of that body (Federalist, No. 73).

Beginning in 1820, the use of the rider—often attached to an appropriation bill—became prevalent and often reduced the Executive veto to a nullity. By rule, the House of Representatives subsequently prohibited this practice. However, the practice of assembling appropriations in large bills containing hundreds of separate items on wholly unrelated subjects is rapidly accomplishing the same result.

Many of the States, confronted with this problem, have met it by constitutional provisions definitely giving the Executive the power to veto a separate item of an appropriation bill. Thirty-nine States have taken such action. As opposed to this plan of protecting the integrity of the Executive veto by constitutional provision, the Federal Constitution leaves the matter to the good faith of Congress. The Constitution is, after all, not a mere compilation of legalistic rules. It is rather the pattern of a certain philosophy of government. It states general principles rather than detailed procedure. The fundamental object of the Constitution was to create a government of laws as distinguished from a government of men. It sought to accomplish this by dividing the powers of government among three independent and coordinate branches, each one of which should be a check on the other. It is to this fundamental principle rather than to any mere declaration in the Constitution that the citizen must look for the protection of his property, his liberty, and even his life. The Constitution does little more than to create these three branches and draw the line between them. It seeks to maintain that division for all time by setting up certain checks and balances. In the last analysis, however, the preservation of that form of government is not to be sought in any mere words written on paper, but rather in the acceptance of that philosophy of government of which the words themselves are the mere evidence. Such a government can only be maintained if each independent branch thereof recognizes the rights and duties of the others and protects them as actively as it protects its own.

In the matter of legislative procedure, the Constitution simply says:

Article I, section 5: Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings.

This was intended as a broad and comprehensive grant of power and has so been recognized by all three branches of the Government. In construing the right of Congress to make rules, the Supreme Court has said, in *United States v. Ballin* (144 U. S. 1):

It—

The House of Representatives—may not by its rules ignore constitutional restraints or violate fundamental rights, and there should be a reasonable relation between the mode or method of proceeding established by the rule and the result which is sought to be attained. But within these limitations, all matters of method are open to the determination of the House, and it is

no impeachment of the rule to say that some other way would be better, more accurate, or even more just. It is no objection to the validity of a rule that a different one has been prescribed and in force for a length of time. The power to make rules is not one which once exercised is exhausted. It is a continuous power, always subject to be exercised by the House and within the limitations suggested, absolute and beyond the challenge of any other body or tribunal.

In that case, the Supreme Court called attention to the fact that the Constitution required the presence of a quorum, but set up no method of making this determination and that it was therefore within the power of the House to prescribe any method which would be reasonably certain to ascertain the fact. The right of Congress to make rules for the purpose of legislation is so broad and final that the Supreme Court accepts the complete law as it has passed Congress and been signed by the President and deposited with the Secretary of State, as the law which passed the House in accordance with their rules, and will not have recourse to the Journals of the respective Houses to prove the contrary.

Attention has been called to article I, section 7, which provides that "every bill shall be presented to the President of the United States." Webster defines a bill as follows:

A form or draft of a law presented to a legislature but not yet enacted, or before it is enacted; a proposed or projected law.

The term "bill," as used in the Constitution, does not have any definite or technical meaning and apparently had none at the time of the adoption of the Constitution. It is simply a vehicle for carrying proposed law through the legislative bodies. There is no constitutional requirement that it shall be in any particular form, or that it shall contain any designated elements. It is simply a device by which the legislative will is expressed concerning suggested legislation. Neither usage nor constitutional limitation requires us to attach any technical or restricted meaning to the word "bill" which will prevent the carrying out of the real intent of the framers in adopting the Executive veto. We must, as in all construction of the Constitution, look to substance and not to mere form.

In *State v. Platt* (2 S. C. 150), in discussing the meaning of the term "bill," the court says:

In a technical sense, the term "bill" is applicable properly to the enactment as a whole. Although the technical use of words should prevail where not inconsistent with the clear intent of the instrument, yet when such intent requires that words should be used in the larger sense, it is competent so to regard them. If we should hold that the Constitution regards the enactment as a whole, in an exclusive sense, we would be led to the inevitable conclusion that to become a law, all the substantial parts of the measure must have together passed through all the requisite stages. The consequence of this would be that alteration in a substantial part during such progress would be fatal to the whole bill.

Forced upon the opposite construction that every substantial part of a bill is to be regarded as a bill in the sense of the Constitu-



tion, we find nothing in our way but the technical import of the term "bill." It is not easy to perceive why, if any detached part of a statute is a law within the meaning of the Constitution of the United States forbidding States passing laws impairing the obligation of contracts, any part of a bill is not a bill under a clause intended to secure deliberation in the passage of legislative enactments. Such a conclusion is inevitable if regard is had to the fixed principles governing constitutional construction. The objects had in view by a constitution in government are habitually substantial; matters of form are usually left to the legislative body as subject to change with the progress of ideas and events. The great objects in view in framing a constitution are the division and distribution of the powers of government, the establishment of limits and boundaries beyond which they shall not be exercised, and the creation of an efficient responsibility, tending to restrain and furnish the means to correct neglect or abuse of public authority. Clauses having for their object the creation of responsibility in the exercise of political functions are, to a large extent, intended to act upon the motive, either by way of creating inducement for right action or removing the temptation or opportunity to such abusive exercises. This is in part accomplished by fixing the responsibility for all political action in some definite person, or body of persons, by securing deliberation in the performance of public acts, and by ascertaining modes of authentication and action in important cases vitally affecting the welfare of the state. It is obvious that, in construing clauses of this class, substance rather than form is to be considered. The object to be secured is to be sought for not alone in the formal expressions of the Constitution, nor yet in the technical character of the means employed to serve its ends, but in the nature of the subject intended to be acted upon through such means. In a word, the language of the Constitution in such cases is to be construed in the largest sense fairly attributable to it, and that will best subserve the objects it has in view.

Article I, section 7, simply means that all legislation which has passed the Congress must, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President. The intent of the Constitution is that legislation shall be a result of the meeting of the minds of the Congress and of the Executive—the former affirmatively creating the legislation and the President exercising his right of affirming or denying.

The method by which this result is to be accomplished is left largely in the discretion of Congress. For example, a provision could be put in each appropriation bill stating definitely that for the purpose of the Executive veto, each item shall be considered as a separate enactment of the Congress and subject to a separate veto. There are, no doubt, other ways by which this result could be obtained.

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired. The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the bill for amendment be dispensed with and that it be in order at this time to offer amendments to any part of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the pending bill, on page 93, line 5, makes an appropriation of \$125,000 for the fisheries industry. The Bureau of the Budget recommended \$193,540, while the appropriation for 1943 was \$365,540.

I respectfully submit that the item should be increased from \$125,000 to \$193,540. This is an increase of \$68,540 over the amount provided in the pending bill, but it is a decrease of \$172,000 under the appropriation for 1943. The increase I request conforms identically with the suggestion of the Bureau of the Budget.

I think the item is most important, and while I realize it cannot be considered adequately at this time, I hope that the item may be restored in the Senate and that it may receive sympathetic support of the subcommittee, with acceptance in conference, if increased by the Senate.

I know the deep interest manifested by the subcommittee in matters pertaining to fisheries. This particular item has to do with the production of food for war purposes. I do not think that was generally understood by the subcommittee at the time of its consideration, and I believe that the subcommittee would be sympathetic upon due consideration.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLAND. I yield.

Mr. CARTER. I said earlier in the day on the floor of the House that perhaps some of the items were cut more than they should have been cut, and I referred to this item in particular. I think this: That the committee exercised its very best judgment at the time, but perhaps was not aware of the facts and circumstances, and I would be inclined to follow the suggestions of the distinguished gentleman from Virginia and consider this item very sympathetically in conference.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLAND. I gladly yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I have been very much interested in the general information the gentleman is giving the House. I think what the gentleman from California [Mr. CARTER], the ranking minority Member, has said is the unanimous opinion of the subcommittee handling the bill.

Mr. BLAND. I thank both the gentlemen.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLAND. I yield.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. The gentleman stated that the reduction in this item will considerably interfere with the production of food. I think one of the sources of information that came to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries was that about 100,000,000 pounds less of fish was caught in 1942 than in 1941.

Mr. BLAND. Something like that. I am going to ask permission to extend and revise my remarks, which will contain that very statement.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. It is very important that we should keep that item in the bill and I am glad to see the Chairman of the Committee having jurisdiction over fisheries, here to support it.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLAND. I yield.

Mr. ANGELL. I agree heartily with what the gentleman has said. I am a member of the special Committee on the Conservation of Wildlife Resources. We have held extensive hearings and we went at some length into the question of conservation of food fish, and we found in some reports that were submitted to us that there was an immense quantity of food in the fish and wildlife that we could make use of in the war effort if we give it proper protection. On the basis of information that came to us, I think it would be a very grave mistake at this time to make the reduction proposed under the Budget estimate.

Mr. BLAND. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLAND. I gladly yield.

Mr. JENSEN. Of course, we must never lose sight of the fact that there are many groups of people that are asking for appropriations, great, huge appropriations, to produce everything imaginable in the way of food.

Mr. BLAND. I thoroughly agree with what the gentleman says.

Mr. JENSEN. We have cut the agricultural appropriation bill and other bills. We cut that bill down by the hundreds of millions of dollars, and we are cutting out expenditures for reclamation projects, irrigation projects, at the request of the War Department and the War Production Board, and we had to be fair about this thing.

Mr. BLAND. I am not criticizing the committee; I appreciate its task.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, if this matter does not go in in the Senate, I certainly hope that everyone who asks for an increase will exercise discretion, because I am sure if they do not exercise discretion the conferees are liable to turn them all down.

Mr. BLAND. I simply ask that it be given full consideration.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLAND. I yield.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I think it is necessary in arriving at the best economy, the important thing is the selection of the items where economies are effected. This particular item, it occurs to me, involves the very foundation of the work of the Fisheries and Wildlife Service and if economies are necessary I think they might come from some other item.

Mr. BLAND. This is a highly important item.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman permit me to ask the gentleman from Illinois a question?

Mr. BLAND. I gladly yield for that purpose.

Mr. JENSEN. I would like to ask the gentleman from Illinois where we are going to draw the line.

Mr. DIRKSEN. That is a matter for the subcommittee to determine, after it has heard the justification for the items.

Mr. JENSEN. That is right, but this is one of the border line cases.



Mr. DIRKSEN. The determination rests with the committee.

Mr. JENSEN. Just as in the selective service.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes.

Mr. JENSEN. It is quite a problem.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Chairman, the fishing industry has been asked to produce some 6,000,000,000 pounds of fish and fishery products during 1943 as its contribution to the war effort. The highest peacetime production has been about 5,000,000,000 pounds, with production during recent years ranging between three and one-half and four billion pounds.

The Department of the Interior has been given the responsibility for fish production in the war food program and of coordinating the activities of all war agencies affecting fisheries. In this work the Division of Fishery Industries is the focal point for basic information regarding the commercial fishing industry; thus the Nation's wartime food program, insofar as it pertains to fish and fishery products, is influenced by the functions performed by this small but essential unit.

The Appropriations Committee has recommended a reduction of \$68,540 in the item for fishery industries in the Department of the Interior appropriation bill for 1944. This represents a 35 percent cut below the Budget estimate and strikes at the heart of the Nation's wartime fishery program since the major portion of these funds are used for the employment of highly specialized fishery experts.

It is with this appropriation that the Government maintains a record of some 37,500 fishing vessels of the commercial fishery and provides the basis for the withdrawal and return of fishing craft by the Army, Navy, Coast Guard, and War Shipping Administration.

It is with this appropriation that the Government maintains record of the some one hundred and thirty thousand fishermen in our commercial fisheries, providing data for the War Manpower Commission, Selective Service, and United States Employment Service.

It is with this appropriation that the Government maintains record of the production and prices of fishery products for guidance in allocating food for military, lend-lease, and civilian needs, and for establishment of price ceilings.

It is with this appropriation that the Government obtains data on the materials and equipment requirements of the fishing industry for guidance in the allocation of essential materials and equipment to an industry vital to the war program.

It is with this appropriation that the Government obtains data to guide the fishing industry in the care and more effective use of its fishing gear.

It is with this appropriation that the Government obtains information necessary in guiding the Nation in making adjustment to wartime food shortages.

It is with this appropriation that the Government obtains the necessary technological information to guide the fishing industry in obtaining more efficient

and effective utilization of its products during wartime.

It is with this appropriation that the Government obtains necessary information on the nutritive value of fishery products and recommends the best methods of preparation so as to conserve nutritional properties in a diet being affected by war.

Knowing first-hand the importance of the work coming under this item, I am convinced that inadvertently a mistake has been made in reducing this item. I note that, commenting upon the appropriation for the Fish and Wildlife Service, the subcommittee, on page 15 of the report, says:

In considering estimates for this activity the committee for the second consecutive year was faced with the necessity of making deductions in many deserving and valuable projects which are not related to the war. It is hoped that many of them may be restored to their former level when the existing emergency has passed.

The entire amount of \$193,540 recommended by the Bureau of the Budget is used exclusively to carry on the Government's fish-production program. It is an essential part of our war food program, the fisheries being one of the principal sources of vital protein foods needed by our soldiers and sailors on the battle fronts, by our allies, and by our people at home.

In view of the serious effect the reduction in the item for fishery industries would have on functions so essential to the Nation's war program, I hope that the amount of the item be restored to the Budget estimate. I realize that there is no opportunity now for the subcommittee to consider the full effect of this reduction. I am hoping that the Senate will restore the item and that the subcommittee in conference will accept the item.

Much of the attention of Congress has recently been centered on the food situation. The Nation's fisheries are of vital importance, both as a source of food and of other products essential to the prosecution of the war. The Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries has given close attention to fishery problems for many years, and it is intensifying its study of these problems under the guidance of its subcommittee on fisheries, which consists of Hon. J. HARDIN PETERSON of Florida; Hon. JOSEPH J. MANSFIELD of Texas; Hon. JAMES DOMENGEAUX, Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON, Hon. CECIL R. KING, Hon. FRANCIS D. CULKIN, Hon. FRED BRADLEY of Michigan, Hon. LAWRENCE H. SMITH of Wisconsin, and Hon. ALVIN F. WEICHEL of Ohio.

Our fisheries have never been organized. The truth is that the various groups are distinctly individualistic, and there is lacking that unity of effort which is essential to a satisfactory solution of existing problems.

The Coordinator of Fisheries, Mr. Harold Ickes, has issued a statement to the effect that although the production goal for our fisheries has been set for 1943 at an all-time high, the best information is that the catch will not be greater than 3,650,000,000 pounds. This is 2,000,000,-

000 pounds less than we will require. The industry must find the remedy.

It may be reasonably assumed that the fish may be caught if the fishing industry has the boats and the manpower with which to do the catching, and if the labor and equipment to process the catch can be found.

There are very many disturbing factors in the present situation. One of these is that hundreds of vessels, including a very large percentage of the most efficient deep water craft, have been taken over by the armed services. Every boat taken over has meant that much less production. There has been enacted into law H. R. 2238, which it is hoped will facilitate the return to private ownership for fishing purposes of some of the fishing vessels and similar craft that have been acquired by the United States and other vessels adaptable to the fisheries. It was realized that the withdrawal of vessels from the fisheries had meant a curtailment in the catch and the need to implement the fisheries with whatever equipment can now be made available is obvious. Secretary Ickes and Admiral Land recommended the passage of the legislation.

Appearing in support of the bill, and speaking of the efforts of the Coordinator of Fisheries, Mr. Charles E. Jackson, Deputy Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service, said:

Without floating equipment it is impossible for the fishing industry to produce. This is borne out by the fact that in a single year's time the production of fish dropped from 4,900,000,000 in 1941 to 3,700,000,000 pounds in 1942, a drop of approximately 25 percent. It was not until toward the end of 1942 that the drain of manpower from the fishing industry further seriously curtailed production. The industry today is faced with two serious problems; first, the shortage of floating equipment, and, second, the reduction in manpower. The Office of the Coordinator of Fisheries has been working on these two major problems since the very beginning of the war.

Little success was obtained in the early part of the war in securing the return of vessels, the military situation being such that floating equipment simply could not be returned to the fishing industry. In the last few months, however, the situation has improved materially. On last October 30 the War Shipping Administration wrote the Office of the Coordinator of Fisheries, advising that as of that date the War Shipping Administration would submit all requests for fishery floating equipment to the Office of the Coordinator of Fisheries for it to pass on. This policy has consistently been followed, and only a few fishing vessels have been taken out of the fishery. These few were not suitable for fishing or had not been engaged in fishing for a number of years. The Army, Navy, and Coast Guard have gradually shifted their demands so that needed vessels are recruited from sources other than the fisheries.

Such a serious situation with regard to floating equipment for the production of Alaska salmon was confronting the industry for the coming season that the Secretary of the Interior directed a letter to the Secretary of War on January 18, 1943, a copy of which is submitted for the record, together with a copy of the reply from the Secretary of War of January 25, both of which are self-explanatory. Suffice it to say that the War Department is cooperating in every way with the Coordinator of Fisheries and the



War Shipping Administration to supply sufficient floating equipment to obtain the maximum production of Alaska salmon this coming season.

In a coordinated plan, the War Shipping Administration, the Army, the Navy, and the Coordinator of Fisheries have gradually undertaken a program of returning vessels and floating equipment to the fishing industry. It is not difficult to return those vessels that were taken on a charter basis, but in those cases where fishing vessels have been purchased outright it is impossible under present laws to return these vessels to the original owners. The legislation proposed here is designed to accomplish that purpose.

Mr. Jackson also testified that in order to expedite the return of fishing craft to the fishing industry, the War Shipping Administration had arranged with the Navy to set up a committee composed of a naval officer, a representative of the War Shipping Administration and the Coordinator of Fisheries to proceed to the various naval districts for the purpose of working out an arrangement with the commandants of the naval districts to release the fishing vessels. Mr. Jackson said that this committee was then, March 18, 1943, on the west coast.

Another disturbing factor in the fishery situation is that until recently the Selective Service System did not regard fishing as an essential occupation and consequently many of the best fishermen were drafted. It takes time and experience to make a good fisherman, and the removal of skilled captains and engineers has been a blow to the industry at many points. I hope that this will be rectified.

Another disturbing factor has been and is that wages and salaries in industrial plants doing war work have attracted hundreds of men and women who formerly helped to process and handle fish products.

It is also feared that either entire or partial restrictions imposed on many productive areas may contribute to a shortage.

Other factors enter. Rope, twine, and netting are essential to fishing and are difficult to obtain. Food rationing detains many boats in port because of the difficulty of obtaining sufficient points to supply the food these men need at sea. It must be realized by those administering food priorities that if adequate supplies of fish are to be caught, these obstacles must be removed. It is of paramount importance that those agencies which have placed restrictions on the fishing industry should remove them at once. The removal of present handicaps will result in immediate increased production. Sympathetic consideration is being given to these problems by those who have them in charge and it is hoped they may be solved.

It is becoming increasingly obvious to all that if we are to have sufficient food for our armed services, for our allies, and for our own people we cannot neglect this vital industry. The importance of the fisheries in the war effort becomes clear when we recall that fishery products rank fifth in the essential food list besides supplying vitamins, oils, and fish meal byproducts for livestock and poultry feeds. During 1941, 4,900,000,000 pounds of fish were sold through com-

mercial channels for human consumption and for industrial uses, while more than 12,000,000 sport fishermen took with hook and line and consumed at home, or gave to their friends, another 300,000,000 pounds of nutritious fresh-water fish.

Fish utilization has been increased. Some personnel have been assigned to the task of developing uses for fishery products not now popular as food on American markets. There has been developed from menhaden, a canned food product. Menhaden were formerly used only for making fertilizer and oils. This new use should result in the production of 15 to 20 million pounds of food for domestic and export use. A total of 150,000,000 pounds of new sea-food products can be made available next year as a result of developing methods of utilizing common sea mussels, never before marketed in the United States in commercial quantities, but long popular in European countries. I am informed that, based on the work of the Fish and Wildlife Service, approximately 10,000,000 pounds of the common fresh-water smelts of the Great Lakes for which there was formerly a very limited market, will go to the armed services and civilian trade for the first time. More than 200,000 pounds of fillets from the Great Lakes herring are now being marketed for the first time, and this yield can be increased materially in the future. Similar studies may result in great new quantities of clams, of carp, and of other species being used as food to serve the United States and for lend-lease.

The Fish and Wildlife Service reports that the fish hatchery program has been realigned to produce more food fishes for the duration and that the soil and water conservation programs of recent years have been responsible for the construction of thousands of new ponds that can produce an estimated 100,000,000 pounds of pan and game fish after stocking.

The Fish and Wildlife Service also reports that in order to provide essential food for war purposes personnel of the Service have been loaned to friendly South and Central American republics to make surveys of their coastal fishing grounds and to assist in organizing operations to take the fish locally so as to reduce long, expensive shipments of cured fishes from distant waters. These surveys have been made in the Caribbean, in Mexico, the British West Indies, in waters of the Pacific off Peru, and within the past 60 days, of the South Pacific where our troops are now fighting.

The situation demands organization and cooperation between individuals, local groups, State associations, the State officials, and the Federal officials. By intelligent cooperation and organization far more can be accomplished in the future than in the past. One thing needed to be learned by all groups of fishermen in the United States is that "In unity there is strength."

For more than 25 years I have been a member of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. During all of that time, I have been peculiarly interested as the fishing industry is the most important in my district.

It is gratifying for me to report that there is a greater manifestation of interest shown in the fisheries by the Department of the Interior and the Fish and Wildlife Service than ever before in the period of my service.

Recently, Secretary Ickes, head of the Department of the Interior, appeared before the committee and discussed its problems. Secretary Ickes manifested a comprehensive and keen interest in the fisheries and a knowledge of fishery problems, which in my opinion promises well for the future. Certainly, it is a much greater interest than has ever been shown before, for during my 25 years of service, this is the first time that the Secretary of a Department having jurisdiction over the fisheries has appeared to discuss the problems of the fisheries, and its related industries.

(Mr. BLAND asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last 2 words.

Mr. Chairman, I am addressing my remarks principally to the chairman of the subcommittee, the distinguished gentleman from Oklahoma. I note that the bill provides a total of \$15,118,500 for reclamation purposes, which is a reduction of \$74,554,770 from the 1943 appropriation and \$5,636,200 less than the Budget estimates. Of course, this can mean but one thing, and that is that many of our reclamation projects that are in the course of development in such States as my own will have to be stopped. I cannot understand why the War Production Board has stopped the construction of many of these works.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'CONNOR. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Of the \$5,200,000 to which the gentleman refers, \$4,000,000 was cut out of the Central Valley projects, so that the other reclamation projects are cut but very little.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Of course that applies only to the reduction in Budget estimate. May I ask the gentleman from Oklahoma this? Do I correctly understand that all work has been stopped by the War Production Board on the reclamation projects, except in minor matters, unless priorities are secured from the War Production Board for the necessary materials with which to complete these projects?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I may say to the gentleman that he is correct. Of course, \$55,650,000 is carried over in the reclamation fund, and then there is some money in the general funds. It would not stop all the reclamation projects, but it would stop some of them, and certainly would slow up many others. On the other hand, the War Production Board issues its stop orders, and during this emergency it is supreme and there is just nothing that our committee or this House can do about it until those stop orders have been suspended. As I said in my opening remarks, I hope they will be suspended within a few days or a few weeks.



Mr. O'CONNOR. I regret very much that funds are not provided in the bill to carry on the development of what is known as Buffalo Rapids No. 2 in eastern Montana. It is a pumping project on the Yellowstone River.

Buffalo Rapids No. 2 is under construction. No. 1 has already been constructed. It is a water conservation and utilization development where labor was contributed by the Works Progress Administration and the Civilian Conservation Corps. Of course, since the C. C. C. and W. P. A. folded up we now have a camp consisting of 150 men, what we call a conscientious objector's camp, and they work on this project. This project is just about two-thirds completed.

The construction of Buffalo Rapids No. 1 has been completed and the project turned over to the Department of Agriculture, which under the water conservation and utilization law will supervise its operation. No. 2 is two-thirds completed.

The two projects can bring 8,100 acres under irrigation in 1943, in addition to the 12,000 acres now under ditches, and 6,800 acres in 1944.

Now, the amount of steel required to complete these undertakings is insignificant, 31 tons in 1943 and 100 tons in 1944. From this small expenditure we would reap 40,350 tons of alfalfa in 1944, and 80,700 tons in 1945, which is important to the livestock industry in that section of my State.

It will require \$345,000 from the Department of Agriculture and \$515,000 from the Bureau of Reclamation to complete this project.

Also there is the Canyon Ferry project. I am going to give a brief outline of this project. It is over in the First District, and my understanding is that this proposed Canyon Ferry project will bring a supplemental supply of water by 1945 for 50,000 acres now periodically affected by water shortages. When fully developed it will irrigate 300,000 acres of new land and provide a partial supply of water to an additional 150,000 acres, plus generating 35,000 kilowatts of power. Through its power plant and regulation of the river for the benefit of power developments downstream, the output of electrical energy along the river will be ultimately increased by 150,000,000 kilowatt-hours per year.

This is a pretty big project. It is on the Missouri River.

The area in which the Canyon Ferry development will be constructed is already settled, having a farm population of 42,000 people, and an annual crop production of \$9,500,000. The power development would be deferred.

On the additional 50,000 acres to be provided supplemental water by 1945 could be grown 50,000 tons of alfalfa, 1,000,000 bushels of potatoes and 112,500 hundred-pound sacks of dry edible beans. During 1943 the construction would require 300 tons of steel. The new facilities needed for irrigation would cost about \$8,749,000. The cost of the power plant and transmission lines, to be constructed later, is estimated at \$2,655,000.

Now, there is another project known as the Missoula Valley development, near

the city of Missoula, Mont. This is also over in the other district. But I understand it is a distinctly worth-while undertaking.

The Missoula Valley development near the city of Missoula in western Montana and the Bonanza and N-Bar-N projects in northeastern Montana are water conservation and utilization projects where investigations have been completed and work could be begun promptly. They are small undertakings and under an accelerated program could be completed within 1 or 2 years.

Now, to complete the Missoula Valley project would require but 17 tons of steel in 1943 and 60 tons in 1944; again, relatively small amounts. The completed facilities will water 2,100 acres of land by 1944, on which can be grown 9,450 tons of alfalfa in 1944. The estimated cost of the project is \$360,000.

Only 21 tons of steel in 1943 and 26 tons in 1944 are required to complete the Bonanza development of 910 acres. The construction costs would total \$75,000.

Then, we have what is known as the N-Bar-N project at a cost of \$500,000, located below Fort Peck. This project would consume only 55 tons of steel in 1943, 200 tons in 1944, and 100 tons in 1945, and bring in 1,000 acres of new land in 1944, and 6,380 acres in 1945. Livestock in this area would be fed 12,720 additional tons of alfalfa that can be grown there by 1945.

In addition to the projects included in the program, I wish to call the Committee's attention to the need for work to improve the Milk River and Sun River projects in my State to prevent crop loss and to restore to productivity areas damaged by drainage. Only small amounts of material would be required.

The wood-stave Pishkin Canal siphon crossing of the Sun River development is in extremely poor condition and must be replaced with a steel conduit. The construction, estimated to cost \$50,000, would provide a greater water supply and remove the hazard of a serious crop loss through a system failure.

It is also urgent that drainage of Greenfield Lake on this project, which has been rising steadily with run-off water from increased irrigated acreage, be provided. The development will restore to agricultural use considerable lake-shore land and will remove a seepage threat from adjacent and somewhat higher lands. An appropriation of \$40,000 is required. About \$100,000 will be needed to continue the present drainage program of the Sun River project, where seepage has been increasing steadily as more land is irrigated.

The Milk River project is also affected by a major drainage problem. About 3,200 acres of the Fort Belknap irrigation district of the Chinook division has been taken out of production as a result of seepage. Drainage of this idle land, capable of producing as good crops as any land in northern Montana, is essential if the district is to survive. Much of the area is only slightly affected and can be placed in production immediately. The cost of this improvement is about \$100,000.

The Montana areas in which there are investigations yet to be completed are the Bitter Root, Marias, the Yellowstone, Big Horn, and Powder River, the Kalispell, Milk River, and Sweetgrass. In connection with the Yellowstone River survey, there is the Laurel-Park City area where an important agricultural section needs attention.

The construction or completion of these various projects would require very little steel, yet we were unable to secure such priorities. I repeat again that this is a mighty short-sighted policy of the War Production Board and the O. P. A. That there is a shortage of food no one will deny, and it is going to get mighty keen before this emergency is over. Already we are told that there are many places where the farmers are flooded out.

Along the main stem of the Missouri River from Fort Peck to Kansas City over 800,000 acres have been flooded out. The number of acres would run into millions if we take into account the flooded acres along the tributaries which flow into the Missouri River.

In other places they are being frozen out by late frost and snows. In my own State my understanding is that 45 percent of the fall wheat crop has been already destroyed. It is impossible to predict just what is going to happen.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'CONNOR. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Did the gentleman take up any of those projects with the War Production Board?

Mr. O'CONNOR. I did, and I could not get any priority either, so I am not blaming the committee. But I am pointing out that it is a mighty short-sighted policy. I do not care whether it comes from the War Production Board, or where. We must have food in this country.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Our committee has been very sympathetic with reclamation projects, but under the circumstances the committee could not recommend an appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Montana has expired.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 2 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana?

There was no objection.

Mr. O'CONNOR. May I say to my distinguished colleague from New York that I have pointed out to my friends in the West that the West has no better friend than the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZPATRICK]. He has always been a supporter of our reclamation projects. We appreciate the splendid work he has done. As a matter of fact, we appreciate all the members of this committee, and in fact all the members of the Committee on Appropriations, because they have treated us very fine in the past. But whether this policy is a War Production Board policy or not I do not care. I repeat that it is a short-



sighted policy. If they do not change their ways, we may find ourselves short of food right here in this country in the not very far distant future.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'CONNOR. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I should like to have the chairman of the subcommittee make an explanation as to why the Central Valley project in California is receiving an appropriation here of \$11,000,000. If all the other reclamation projects have been eliminated, why has this been left in the bill?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I may say to the gentleman that that is obvious. The War Production Board has lifted the stoppages on this particular project. A representative of the War Production Board appeared before our committee and urged that this item be included. It was stated that they were giving very serious consideration to other items. We are hopeful that the stop orders will be canceled against many of the other projects.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. So the War Production Board is granting priorities in this particular case?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is correct.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'CONNOR. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. CURTIS. May I ask the subcommittee if it investigated priorities and releases of material now being made by the War Production Board to build reclamation projects in South America and Africa, at a time when they deny them in this country?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That was entirely without our province. Our committee could not investigate a matter of that kind.

Mr. CURTIS. It is taking place, though, is it not?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Montana has expired.

(Mr. O'CONNOR asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

[Mr. COFFEE addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. First, I want to compliment this committee for the statesmanlike job they have done in matters of wartime economy concerning progress very close to my own heart.

Secondly, I would like to talk about the Columbia River which enters the United States in my own State and travels to the sea. It never leaves the State of Washington. During that travel it falls hundreds of feet, and constitutes, to my knowledge, today the greatest single source of water power in the Western Hemisphere.

When we speak of water power in the United States it might be wise for us to realize that nearly 40 percent of all the water power is to be found in the State of Washington. We have there, when we shall have fully developed all the water power possible in the State of Washing-

ton, nearly 50,000,000 horsepower. I mention this for only one reason. When we speak of developing our water power as a national resource; when we speak of our national investments in water power; when we speak of that investment as an obligation against our national integrity, let us remember that to liquidate that obligation will require the sweat and purpose of the people who will live near our rivers, those who use that water power to create useful things for the rest of the Nation. Specifically, in the case of the Columbia River, it will be paid for through the service that the people whom I now represent can render to the rest of the Nation. We should not forget that. In any bill, such as the able gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], has introduced today, which would allow Federal jurisdiction over that vast amount of water power, out there along the Columbia and elsewhere in the Nation, we should not lose sight of the fact that those people should be allowed wide latitude in the use of that water power through the trying years, the lean as well as the fat. Their voice should be dominant in matters of policy. Their continuous industry demands it. Their continuous industry spells part of our security.

I also want to compliment this committee for calling attention to the discriminatory act in the matter of the Shipshaw affair and to call the attention of this House to the printed proceedings of the committee, particularly pages 486, 487, 488, and 489, as well as the letter to be found on page 539, which is Jesse Jones' letter to Senator TRUMAN, who investigated it. It should be investigated further. If we want to have healthy international relationships it must be by open covenants openly arrived at. There is entirely too much secrecy in what is to be found in these hearings. I want to quote, if I may, something that the able chairman of your subcommittee, the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON], said during these hearings. He said:

Referring to the story that was in the paper that morning about the Shipshaw affair, I have just heard about it. Frankly, I was not only amazed, but shocked at the story. I have known and admired Secretary Jones for many years. I have also admired his businesslike methods, as well as his quick and definite decisions. I shall, of course, not pass final judgment until I hear his side of the controversy, but the story, to say the least, calls for a clear-cut explanation, or else there must be a thorough investigation of the whole transaction.

My colleague the gentleman from Washington [Mr. COFFEE] has introduced a resolution calling for such an investigation. I believe it should be allowed to come to the floor of this House by the Rules Committee and this matter at least have some light thrown on it.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HORAN. I yield.

Mr. ANGELL. I want to compliment the gentleman for his statement and for the vigor with which, as a new Member, he is representing his district. But I also call attention to the fact that the Columbia River is not entirely in the

State of Washington. It is the boundary line between Oregon and Washington, and the great Bonneville project, a portion of which lies in my district, is in the State of Oregon. I know the gentleman agrees with that.

Mr. HORAN. I want to assure my able friend, the gentleman from Oregon, that the things I said in behalf of the people of Washington I would certainly not deny to the people he represents. We can work together out there, I assure him.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, he will, of course, realize that Washington was originally part of the Oregon country.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Washington has expired.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word and ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my own remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, when I asked this question about irrigation projects in foreign lands I was not aware of the facts about the Shipshaw project. It, of course, will have to stand or fall on whatever the facts are. It is alleged that the United States is now supplying materials for irrigation works in South America and Africa. If this is true, it should be stopped so long as our own projects are held in abeyance. I do not believe it is a safe proposition to turn the future of reclamation over to the War Production Board. I have the greatest respect for many of the eminent businessmen on the War Production Board; they are doing a good job; they have many problems, many things on their minds, but they are not familiar with the reclamation program. Unless someone has lived with it and has seen reclamation projects work, they do not know how vital they are to the economy of our country. As one Member of this House, I seriously object to letting the War Production Board write the ticket so far as the future development of irrigation is concerned, for the simple reason that the top-notch men down there do not know about irrigation matters. I realize, of course, that there will have to be restrictions of material, but I do say that this splendid subcommittee which has given so many hours of careful study and has been fair in its consideration of these matters in times past should continue to handle this matter. We should not make our program of appropriations dependent upon the will of any executive bureau. Personally, I hope that before this bill is sent to the White House a few changes can be made.

Mr. CARLSON of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CURTIS. I yield.

Mr. CARLSON of Kansas. The gentleman is familiar with the particular problem that affects the Great Plains States as far as irrigation projects are concerned. I wonder if he has any thought as to what might be done to give consideration to this area by way of small



projects in view of the decisions of the War Production Board?

Mr. CURTIS. Without a doubt the studies should go on. There are many projects which could be built even during wartime and which should be built. Chester Davis has made the statement that if we produced all the food possible through using every avenue of production we still would not have enough to meet the demands being made on this country. A certain amount of construction should go on as a part of the war program, but by all means a full program of studies and investigations for post-war irrigation projects should be carried on.

The gentleman is interested in the same valley I am, the Republican River and its tributaries. These projects should be advanced, for they will make a great contribution to the war effort. I want all parts of that great valley to have the benefits of flood control and irrigation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has expired.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I am sure that this subcommittee has been diligent and has been motivated in its activities in presenting this bill to the committee with a desire to effect savings of public funds wherever possible, particularly those which do not have to do with the prosecution of the war. However, I regret that the committee has seen fit to drastically curtail the appropriation requested by the Fish and Wildlife Service for Federal aid in wildlife restoration and for funds to permit the Fish and Wildlife Service to carry out its activities.

The total amount recommended for this service is \$4,897,350, which is a reduction of \$1,014,220 below the 1943 appropriation and \$855,015 less than the Budget estimates.

I am a member of the Select Committee on Conservation of Wildlife Resources and we have held extensive hearings considering the activities of the Fish and Wildlife Service in the conservation program and particularly its functions which have to do with the furthering of our war efforts. I call the committee's attention to the testimony given by Dr. Gabrielson, who heads this department of Fish and Wildlife Service, appearing in the hearings on page 627. Here is given the evidence disclosing that this department is making an unusual contribution toward supplying the Nation with fish and game for food during this critical time.

Fishing is an essential war industry. In 1941 the commercial production of fish for food and other purposes reached an all-time high of approximately 5,000,000,000 pounds. It fell materially last year due to interference of the war in our commercial fishing efforts. The Fish and Wildlife Service reports that it could if provided with the staff and the necessary funds produce safely over 6,000,000,000 pounds of fish products in a year without depleting this resource. They estimate that there could be safely taken this year 2,000,000,000 pounds more

than was taken last year. They point out that fish and wildlife constitute a resource that costs very little so far as the Federal Government is concerned and the only investment of the Federal Government for the production of this great natural resource is the funds provided to the Fish and Wildlife Service. Last year hunters alone during the open season took about 255,000,000 pounds of meat from game birds and game animals. Dr. Gabrielson points out that during the last 5 years his department has been able to take more than 50,000,000 pounds of salmon per year out of the Alaskan waters than each of the first 5 years after the passing of the 1924 act, known as the White Act, establishing a system of regulations of the commercial fisheries of Alaska. With rationing and the extreme shortage of meat we should not curtail this supply of fish and wild game.

In March of this year I asked Dr. Gabrielson to give me a short report on the activities of his department and received in reply the following letter, which I include as a part of my remarks:

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE,  
Washington, March 20, 1943.

Hon. HOMER D. ANGELL,  
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. ANGELL: In accordance with our telephone conversation, I am submitting the following information concerning the activities of the Fish and Wildlife Service in connection with the fisheries and the war food program.

Normally, we have no regulatory authority over the commercial fisheries with the sole exception of that exercised with regard to the aquatic resources of the Territory of Alaska. There our jurisdiction is directly comparable to that exercised by the individual States through their State conservation authorities and organizations. Our activities with regard to the commercial fisheries carried out under authorization of organic legislation and annual appropriation acts, consists of biological investigations with a view toward recommending conservation and management measures, methods of increasing the populations, and means of restoring depleted resources; the collection and analysis of statistical information on the fisheries and its publication; the collection, compilation, and daily publication and dissemination of market news information at seven field offices in important commercial fishing regions, and technological studies to improve handling, processing, and refrigeration practices, to develop new fishery products, as well as to conduct investigations on net preservatives and improvements of fishing gear. These are the only services which the Federal Government ever has provided for the fishing industry, and in this respect the United States is far behind the other main fish-producing nations such as Great Britain, Norway, and Japan.

Even before the declaration of war we realized that some conservation of our fishery activities to an emergency basis was necessary in order that we might be able to render more effective assistance to other agencies concerned with fishery matters and production, and such conversion was undertaken as necessity demanded. Immediately upon the establishment of the Office of Agricultural Defense Relations, the War Production Board, and the Office of Price Administration, we were called upon to perform special services in order to provide these agencies with the information they needed. We have furnished these agencies regularly and promptly basic

information upon which many important plans, decisions, and orders were based.

On July 21, 1942, the President signed Executive Order 9204 (7 F. R. 5657) designating the Secretary of the Interior as Coordinator of Fisheries and establishing the office of the Coordinator of Fisheries. The primary duty of this office originally was to coordinate the plans, policies, and programs of Federal and State agencies, and the commercial fishing industry in the interest of maintaining an adequate fishery production program. At the outset we found that 21 different Federal agencies were carrying on work or issuing orders that affected the fishing industry. Through work with a liaison committee composed of representatives of each of the 21 agencies, and our continuous insistence and efforts to insure that the fisheries be recognized as an important, essential, and indispensable food producing industry, we now have overcome many formerly troublesome problems and cleared away some confusing issues and uncertainties. Some examples of the type of work we have been doing will show the diverse nature of our activities:

Upon the outbreak of war the Navy, Army, and the Coast Guard began at once to purchase, requisition, or charter fishing vessels both along our coasts and in Alaska. The fleets were reduced so greatly that production of fishery products declined. By constant effort we have finally effected an arrangement whereby the armed services may not take over any fishing vessel without the approval of the office of the Coordinator of Fisheries. During recent weeks progress has been made in effecting return of purchased and requisitioned vessels to the industry.

Through our negotiations with the War Manpower Commission on the subject of occupational deferment of skilled men in the industry, Occupational Bulletins 18 and 20 recently were issued by the Director of the Selective Service System. These bulletins declare commercial fishing to be an essential war industry and list as eligible for deferment from induction men holding the majority of the important positions in the fish-producing and processing industries.

With the recent rationing of canned foods, fishing vessels began at once to experience difficulties in obtaining adequate supplies for their crews. Through work with the Office of Price Administration, amendments to General Ration Order No. 5 (institutional users) and Ration Order No. 13 (individuals) have just been issued which classify the major fishing vessels as "institutional users" and which list fishermen as eligible for supplemental supplies of rationed foods. Adequate provisioning of fishing vessels is thus assured.

The controlled materials plan soon to be substituted for the priorities system by the War Production Board, as it will affect the fishing industry, has been based on our estimates and recommendations.

Pursuant to the provisions of Executive Order 9280 (7 F. R. 10179), the Secretary of Agriculture, on February 8, 1943, issued Food Directive No. 2 (8 F. R. 1777) delegating to the Secretary of the Interior responsibility for those phases of the war food program concerned with the production and processing of fishery commodities. Prior to that time the Office of the Coordinator of Fisheries served as an investigative and advisory agency, but was without any regulatory authority. Food Directive No. 2 confers authority to issue such orders as may be necessary to insure the maintenance of an adequate fishery production program. The Directive was issued by the Secretary of Agriculture because of the fact that the desired personnel and facilities for administering the production and processing phases of the war food program existed in the Department of the Interior. The Secretary of Agriculture also recognized that utilization of these facilities instead of setting up units and personnel in his own Department



for the purpose of administering the fishery program would result in greater efficiency and economy of funds and personnel. Arrangements have been perfected so that the Office of the Coordinator of Fisheries, handling production and processing, works closely and in complete harmony with the Food Distribution Administration of the Department of Agriculture which is responsible for distribution of fishery products and purchases for Government requirements.

We have worked out a program designed to increase production with a view toward meeting the requirements stipulated by the Food Distribution Administration for the coming year. At the present time prospects for large increases in production are not too good because of the shortage of boats and manpower. Unless these shortages are alleviated production may fall as much as 2,000,000 pounds below the fish requirements for 1943 desired by the Army, Navy, Office of Lend-Lease Administration, other Federal agencies, and the civilian population. There are plenty of fish available and new sources have been explored successfully for producing substitute processed fishery products to compensate somewhat for the great demands for such items as canned salmon, canned sardines, and salted codfish that are in short supply.

On March 1 and 2, at the invitation of Secretary Ickes, 17 representatives of the fishing industry, labor, and consumers, met with our staff in Washington to discuss industry's problems, devise means of solving them, and to develop a practical production program for 1943-45. The meeting served to focus attention upon many important problems, facilitated exchange of information, and has led to the development of methods of offering to the industry direct assistance in meeting their problems. To accomplish the latter objective, the country has been divided into 11 principal areas and a man with the best overall knowledge and widest experience has been placed in charge of each area to serve as area coordinator. Local representatives will be stationed in the major fishing ports, under the supervision of the area coordinator, and local industry committees will be appointed soon in order that the local representatives and the area coordinator may bring into their work the benefits, advice, and collaboration in solving the industry's problems. The local committees will be especially helpful in devising means of utilizing existing facilities, equipment, and manpower to better advantage, and in some instances short-cut methods of increasing production undoubtedly may be devised.

For the first time we have the authority to set up and operate an effective fishery program. The production program which has been outlined is constructive and is designed to effect healthy developments in the industry and substantial increases in yield. We are working on a 3-year program rather than a program for the present year only, inasmuch as food will be a badly needed item until long after the war. We shall have to supply food to the war-torn countries until they have had time to reestablish their own agriculture, cattle raising, dairy industries, and fishing enterprises.

The cooperative arrangement between the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture for handling the fishery war program, referred to above, is functioning efficiently. All of the most able men in both departments are hard at work and things are moving satisfactorily as never before. There appears to be no justification for disturbing the existing arrangements at the present time, especially since serious interruptions in important work and loss of valuable time are always coincident with organizational transfers and revisions.

Sincerely yours,

IRA N. GABRIELSON,  
Director.

Mr. Chairman, I express the hope that the Senate will restore the appropriation requested and approved by the Bureau of the Budget and that our conferees will support the restorations when the matter is returned to the conference committee.

The committee has seen fit also, Mr. Chairman, to reduce the allowance for Federal aid in wildlife restoration. This activity is under the provisions of the Robertson-Pittman Act. In 1943 there was an appropriation of \$1,250,000. The Budget estimate for 1944 is a like amount. The funds from which this appropriation is paid are provided by a special tax paid by sportsmen under the provisions of the Robertson-Pittman Act. There is at the present time over \$9,000,000 in this fund. It is in the nature of a trust fund. Dr. Gabrielson testified with respect to it, hearings, page 706, as follows:

That fund, as you know, comes from a special tax on sporting arms and ammunition, the collections from which are set aside in the Treasury by act of Congress in a special fund known as the Federal aid to wildlife restoration fund. A great many of the States have built up programs based on that act, for land purchase, and various other things that they are doing, so it would be very difficult for them if appropriations were suddenly discontinued.

The appropriation has been cut very materially, from \$2,750,000 for fiscal year 1942 down to \$1,250,000 for the current fiscal year, largely because the States could not continue some of the previously planned development work; but they are anxious to keep enough of this fund so that they can keep up their commitments on land acquisition and keep their key personnel now employed on essential wildlife management fact-finding work.

Under the provisions of this law the State matches funds provided by the Government, and, as Dr. Gabrielson testified, they have built up programs based on a continuing policy with the expectation of receiving their proportion of these funds.

It is not only unfair to the sportsmen who have contributed the funds, but to the States which have been induced to provide projects under the act, and they will suffer great loss if the appropriations are cut off and they are not allowed to proceed with their programs.

I include as a part of my remarks the following excerpts from the testimony and a statement presented by Dr. Gabrielson which appears in the hearings, page 707:

#### "FEDERAL AID IN WILDLIFE RESTORATION"

"When this Federal aid in wildlife restoration program started functioning almost 5 years ago, the majority of the States were badly in need of factual information on how best to manage their wildlife. This undesirable condition stemmed from the fact that funds were not available to enable them to procure such information. With funds that have been made available, the cooperators have stressed wildlife management fact-finding. The program has been highly successful and much of the success has come from the technically trained men employed as project leaders. These men have accomplished splendid results in the field of wildlife conservation and restoration by furnishing information and advice on how State wildlife resources can be increased and more effectively administered.

"Wildlife populations are not static and certain species of game birds and mammals, such as ring-necked pheasants and cottontail rabbits, which have high reproduction potentialities, under favorable conditions can quickly produce populations that are capable of assuming pest proportions if they are not held in check. Likewise big game ranges must be investigated annually and their populations inventoried to ascertain whether hunting pressure must be increased or decreased in order to insure sound utilization of available ranges and the wildlife inhabiting them. Through the assembling of factual information by trained workers and the translation of that information into appropriate seasons and bag limits, perpetuation of the Nation's wildlife resources is assured, along with assurance that maximum utilization is obtained.

"Outside of birds classed as migratory, in treaties with Canada and Mexico, the States are responsible for the management of the Nation's wildlife. In normal times the pursuit of wildlife is most important in providing healthful outdoor recreation for more than 10,000,000 licensed and unlicensed hunters. While the recreational benefits are paramount even in times of war, wildlife does provide a very useful supplemental supply of highly nutritious meat. During the last hunting season more than one-quarter billion pounds of usable meat was harvested by the Nation's sportsmen. This is a solid contribution to the present inadequate meat supply of the Nation.

"In the Southeast particularly, and to a considerable extent elsewhere, the State game departments, through this program are co-operating with organized Soil Conservation Service districts in providing supplies of seed of perennial legumes, particularly for strip plantings adjacent to woodlands. Farmers thereby are not obliged to plow to the edge of the woods and cultivate land that is not productive, due to the shading and leeching action of bordering trees. These wildlife strips provide food and cover for farmland wildlife but most important to the farmer, they insure permanent cover on a strip of nonproductive land, which has had to be cultivated heretofore to prevent the encroachment of woodlands. Through such cultivation in the past, serious soil erosion has frequently resulted. In Virginia last year seed distributed to the farmers permitted the establishment of field border strips 1 rod wide for a distance of 300 miles.

"As the result of studies carried on under this program, the Missouri Conservation Commission last year inaugurated a farm pond construction program. Thereby more than 650 demonstration farm ponds were constructed and as a result of that demonstration it is reported that 4,500 of these one-half to 2-acre ponds were constructed by farmers last year. Through the fencing of these ponds with a margin of land around them, wildlife seed stock refuges have been established. Through this work the farmers are assured of a dependable water supply for livestock and culinary use during drought periods and in addition, through stocking the ponds with fish, a supplemental food supply of a high protein value is being produced. Encouraged by Missouri's successful efforts, Ohio has undertaken like work under its Federal-aid program.

"A number of States are engaged on fur-management studies designed to increase returns from this natural resource which annually provides around \$50,000,000 in raw pelts. Surveys and investigations are being conducted to determine methods of improving environments of fur animals, to find ways to trap and prepare the skins for the market so that better utilization will be made of fur bearers, and to trap and distribute fur animals to suitable but vacant areas. For



example, Louisiana, which annually harvests around 6,000,000 muskrats, is conducting studies on its extensive coastal marshes to determine how the productivity of those marshes can be increased.

"A number of the States, especially in the West have undertaken the live trapping and transplanting of beaver. These animals stabilize stream flow, impound water, improve environmental conditions for wildlife, and in addition are real assets to the livestock industry in providing dependable water supplies in areas which otherwise could not be used for the summer grazing of livestock. Idaho, through this program has trapped and transplanted more than 3,700 beaver, most of which have been placed on lands administered by the United States Forest Service and the Grazing Service. Those two services have requested the planting of these valuable fur bearers in selected locations with the view of expanding grazing opportunities for range livestock.

"Many of the participating States have emphasized the acquisition of lands for wildlife use. In the West, particularly, lands have been acquired in order to provide a badly needed balance between summer range and winter range for deer and elk. Lands of no value to agriculture have been purchased for waterfowl usage by a number of the States in order that the waterfowl population, which has been greatly increased through sound management in recent years, may be spread out and harvested more effectively by the Nation's sportsmen. During the fiscal year, which ended June 30 last, the 46 participating States had 301 projects approved. Of the money obligated thereby, 41 percent was for the acquisition of land, 30 percent was for wildlife restoration development activities, 24 percent was for wildlife management research and 5 percent was for wildlife management coordination.

"With the decrease in the appropriation from \$2,750,000 for the fiscal year 1942 to \$1,250,000 for the current fiscal year, together with the war and the impossibility of obtaining materials for construction work, the 47 participating States are stressing wildlife management investigations more than has heretofore been the case. Their object is to assemble facts for translation into action to insure that the maximum wildlife populations may be harvested without impairing the basic resource and concurrently to institute measures to make certain that wildlife populations are maintained at maximum levels consistent with prudent management so that they will be able to bear the greatly increased hunting pressure that can be anticipated after the war is over. Estimates as to increased pressure are predicted on the 30-percent increase in hunting licenses sales immediately following the termination of World War No. 1, notwithstanding that during that war more hunting licenses were sold progressively from 1916 through 1918.

"The recommended appropriation of \$1,250,000 for carrying on this cooperative wildlife restoration program in which the State game departments participate to the extent of 25 percent of project costs will enable the several State game departments to carry forward well conceived long-range wildlife restoration fact-finding and management programs on a reduced scale. It will enable them to maintain a nucleus of trained and experienced wildlife technicians who will be available after the war to counsel and advise State game administrators on the multitude of problems pressing for solution in connection with the management of the Nation's wildlife, a product of the soil, the supply of which in normal times is never equal to the demand of those who desire to participate in its taking."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. This is an item that does not reflect in the Budget estimate. What would happen if we cut this

half in two? That proposal has been made seriously, and I would like to know what objection there is to it.

Dr. GABRIELSON. You will notice that it has been cut very drastically from a \$2,750,000 appropriation in 1942. This really should not show in our appropriation either, because we do not get this money; we just distribute it to the States. We get a small portion of whatever is appropriated for the administration of the act, but not to exceed 8 percent of the appropriation for administration.

#### TAX ON SPORTING ARMS AND AMMUNITION

This money is collected through a special tax on sporting arms and ammunition. It was imposed for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act. It comes out of a special tax which a special group of people pay. The money is distributed to the State game departments under a formula set up by Congress.

The work under this appropriation is carried on in the various States.

I trust, Mr. Chairman, that the Senate will restore this item as recommended by the Budget so that this useful service and wildlife restoration may go forward and by so doing help in the winning of the war, and that our conferees will agree thereto when it goes to conference.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my own remarks at this point.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

By unanimous consent, the pro forma amendments were withdrawn.

(Mr. DIRKSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks.)

[Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last eight words.

Mr. Chairman, this is one appropriation bill in which I always take much interest because I come from one of the great western States which has much public land and a large proportional interest in the Interior Department appropriation bill, with regard to Indian reservations, reclamation, and the like.

I expected this cut. We anticipated there would have to be a severe cut on account of war conditions, although it is a little heavy in spots. I want to add my word of commendation of the fine work of the committee and I want to sanction what my friend from Montana said about the gentleman from Manhattan who has always been so considerate of us in the great open spaces of the West. May I also join with the gentleman from Utah in what he said earlier today. I feel that the War Production Board has stopped work on some mighty important reclamation projects which would have contributed very powerfully to the war effort.

There is one matter which I did not mention to the Subcommittee on Appropriations. I shall mention it here. Uncle Sam is a great land owner. Two-thirds of the area of my State is in the public domain, or at least under the control of the Forestry Department, the Indian Service, or some such agency.

Throughout the entire West a great deal of the public domain has been used for war training purposes, bombing ranges, and that sort of thing, having been taken over by the War or Navy Departments.

I hope that some provision will be made either in the Interior bill or in some military appropriation bill for the rehabilitation of those vast areas which have served as a proving ground for tanks, bombing ranges, and so forth, before they are turned back to us, as we hope they will eventually be turned back to the livestock people for grazing purposes and other uses of that kind.

Mr. JENSEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURDOCK. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. I may say for the RECORD that 54.6 percent of all the land in the gentleman's State is owned by the Government.

Mr. MURDOCK. That is a little less than I thought, but it confirms what I just said.

Mr. JENSEN. On page 227 of the hearings, the gentleman will find a table showing the percentage of land and the acres owned by the United States Government in every State of the Union.

Mr. MURDOCK. Yes, I notice that; but the column to which the gentleman refers is administered by the Interior Department. However, that confirms my statement that Uncle Sam is a great landowner, and we hope he will continue to be a good husbandman. It is in such appropriation bills as the Department of the Interior appropriation bill that we look to Uncle Sam to take good care of his resources and develop them to the limit.

Mr. JENSEN. I may say further that Uncle Sam owns 14.5 percent of all the land in the whole of the United States.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, much of that great area is forest land and mineral ground and we are interested in roads. Especially do we need access roads to tap the forests and the new mines that are being developed and more which ought to be developed. Right now we are called on to furnish more and more critical materials. The great Rocky Mountain region is the treasure chest of America and that is where we need development.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

(Mr. MURDOCK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I wish to again advert to the subject I mentioned this afternoon when the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES] so graciously yielded to me.

It will be recalled the Interior Department appropriation bill for 1943 called for the amount of \$162,000,000. Perhaps some of you will also remember I offered 3 amendments to reduce that amount. The first called for a reduction of approximately 28 percent. When I offered this amendment, the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON], opposed it and questioned my sincerity in offering it. That amendment received 5 af-



firmative votes, including my own, and had 82 votes against it.

My second amendment called for a reduction of 14 percent and it received 14 "aye" votes and 76 "no" votes.

My third amendment called for a reduction of the amount requested—that is, \$162,000,000 of 5-plus percent and it received 37 affirmative votes and 86 negative votes.

Now just a year hence, the Appropriations Committee has brought in this bill which calls for a reduction of 56 percent of the amount requested in the appropriation bill last year. Strange to say, this reduction has had the unanimous approval of the Appropriations Committee and will probably have the unanimous support of the House. What a change of spirit must have come over the Appropriations Committee and the Members of this House. It is encouraging, to say the least. Now if the Congress can only come to realize the need of making comparable savings in other governmental departments it will be truly wonderful.

How my heart throbbed with joy as I sat here this afternoon listening to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON] so vigorously and enthusiastically making the same speech, in substance, I made a year ago—the speech wherein he questioned my sincerity.

Mr. ROCKWELL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last 10 words.

Mr. Chairman, I do not want this bill to pass without calling attention to one more item in it. I shall not offer an amendment today to this bill, but I am expecting that the Senate will offer an amendment and I want to say just a word concerning it.

On page 96 is what we generally speak of as the Robertson-Pittman Act. For those who are not familiar with this act I want to say that there is a 10-percent tax on munitions for civilian use which goes into a fund, which is used for the preservation of wildlife. Up to last year there was about \$2,500,000 a year appropriated out of that fund but last year the amount was cut, on account of the war, to \$1,250,000. It was hoped that at least an equal amount would be put into the bill this year, but the committee decided to cut it \$500,000 from last year's appropriation, or a cut to about one-third the amount provided in normal times.

That particularly affects my State of Colorado. In my particular district, in just one little section, over 2,000 elk and deer died this past winter because they lacked proper feed and too much segregation resulting in disease. There was over \$4,000,000 worth of wild game killed in my State last year, and more than that will probably be killed this year. This is important when our civilians do not have sufficient meat. This section of the bill should appropriate sufficient money to properly protect this wildlife.

I mention this item particularly because it does not cost the Treasury anything. The money is already in a fund which has accumulated to some \$10,000,000; it is increasing all the time and I ask the committee, when and if the Senate increases the appropriation to

somewhere near what it ought to be, that they be sympathetic to it.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROCKWELL. I yield.

Mr. ANGELL. It is true, is it not, that this is really a trust fund, a fund provided for the sportsman and is not out of the public Treasury; it is money that is paid by the sportsmen, who are glad to put it up, in order that this very fine work may be carried on?

Mr. ROCKWELL. That is true.

Mr. ANGELL. For the protection of wildlife.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROCKWELL. I yield.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, I want to endorse what the gentleman has said regarding the attitude of sportsmen; I am sure that is quite true all through the West, and I know, particularly in my State, exactly what the gentleman has indicated is correct. The sportsmen gladly pay this money into this fund, and I think the major proportion of it ought to be expended for the purposes for which it is collected.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROCKWELL. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE. I wonder if the gentleman is entirely correct that this money in the Treasury is not usable by the Treasury for other purposes. I am interested in this fund. As a matter of fact, the first year I came to Congress I offered an amendment to increase the appropriation bill which made the first \$1,000,000 available under the Pittman-Robertson Act. The House accepted it. The explanation was given at that time that this tax was a tax which had been put on with some other nuisance taxes, and this particular tax on ammunition was not repealed with a sort of gentlemen's understanding that it would be the measure of appropriations that might be made under the Pittman-Robertson Act. However, I think the money is in the Treasury and could be appropriated for other purposes, except that from a bookkeeping standpoint the appropriations that are made under the Pittman-Robertson Act are measured against it.

Mr. ROCKWELL. That is not my understanding. My understanding is, as the gentleman from Oregon says, that a trust fund has been created and can be used for no other purpose. The committee, in its report, states that the money will stay there and accumulate. Their idea is that it will all be spent after the war, if the money is not spent now. My contention is that it is an economy to spend enough of it now to keep going in a small way the work that has been done up to this time.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Colorado has expired.

Mr. BUFFETT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

(Mr. BUFFETT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. BUFFETT. Mr. Chairman, America is today the strongest country finan-

cially in the world. Nevertheless, we are headed toward an economic Pearl Harbor infinitely more disastrous than the defeat at Oahu unless we begin immediately to put governmental finances in order.

I am no alarmist. But I know of no greater disservice to America than to remain silent about the administration's policy of financial appeasement. Their financial failures parallel with deadly exactness the events leading to Pearl Harbor. When China was attacked in 1937 the President talked about quarantining aggressor nations, but war exports to Japan increased. After we had babied Japan with war materials, what happened? The strongest fortification in the world, America's bastion of strength that dominated the entire Pacific, was smashed to pieces in a few hours.

Mr. Roosevelt's policy on inflation has followed the same pattern that produced Pearl Harbor. To keep this discussion clear, let us define the term "inflation": Inflation is a major decline in the purchasing power of the dollar. In 1932 Mr. Roosevelt campaigned with energy on the theme that the country was going into bankruptcy because of the deficits of those years. Those deficits of 1931 and 1932, of which he talked so eloquently, were: \$901,959,080 and \$2,942,051,451, respectively. Today, every 12 days, on the average, our deficit is greater than was the shortage then in a full year. Think of it! An increase in our shortage of about 3,000 percent from a condition which Mr. Roosevelt represented as the road to bankruptcy. I say this with no partisanship, because the cost of living and the arithmetic table are nonpartisan. Inflation, like rain, falls on the just and the unjust alike. But when we are making a mistake that Mr. Roosevelt has said will lead to disaster, and then he enlarges that mistake 30 times, either we are going to wake up promptly or calamity will befall us.

Here we encounter the alibis for this fantastic situation. It is explained that because we are at war, the budget of America must be unbalanced as it is today. That simply is not true. Practically all our expenditures are being paid to American people in dollars. These dollars could be collected from them in proportion to the increase in Government expense if the administration willed it. There will never be as good a time to do this task as now. Certainly the willingness and ability to pay heavy taxes will not increase after peace has arrived. Then the fervor of our war patriotism will have cooled.

England is collecting over 50 percent of her war expenditures in taxes. In the year ended April 1, Canada collected about 48 percent of her governmental costs. But what is the record in America? During the 1943 fiscal year to date, only 25 percent of our expenditures have been collected in taxes. Unfortunately, there is no way of accurately portraying the ominous consequences of this failure of America's leadership. Like floating downstream in the Niagara River above



the falls, the signs of disaster are recognized only by those who have explored the end of the journey. So it is with a financial policy of collecting only one-fourth of the cost of this war, while our allies are doing 100 percent better on this vital front. Frantic skirmishing on the price-fixing front cannot conceal the danger or substitute for action in the decisive field of taxation.

In his message to Congress the President asked for \$16,000,000,000 in new taxes for the coming fiscal year. So far Congress has made no progress on this task. With all the earnestness at my command, I plead with the majority leadership of this House to prepare a tax program immediately that will raise not less than \$16,000,000,000. What should those taxes be? Frankly, as a new Member of this body, I am not a tax expert. But I have some ideas. No political cowardice will keep me from presenting them in this hour of national crisis. Let me suggest them briefly: First, a Federal sales tax on goods and services, possibly excepting basic food commodities; second, a special Victory tax on gasoline and other motor fuels and oils, replacing rationing and black markets; third, additional or new taxes on tobacco, coffee, chocolate, and beverages generally; fourth, some increase in personal income-tax rates. Any large increase in personal tax rates will black-out the middle class. It will masquerade as a soak-the-rich policy. Actually, it will result in making "poor whites" out of everyone except the bureaucrats and the idle rich. Other specific taxes could be designed to absorb excess income before it produced explosive inflation in the market places of the Nation.

My suggestions may not provide the right answer and certainly not the full answer. But I say this—either levy new taxes in proportion to our expanded spending or curtail our commitments abroad to fit our resources. Whatever taxes we levy will be labeled unfair and unjust. They can result in general defeat at the polls for those with the courage to vote for them. But if America is to be saved we here must exhibit moral courage that will match the physical courage of our boys on the battle fronts. Taxes commensurate with Government expenditures are one of the prices of liberty. Actually, liberty with high taxes or slavery with high taxes is the choice confronting us. Can we see that truth in time?

To do this job, Congress must have genuine help from the executive department. The blame for our present plight does not rest alone on the shoulders of Congress. Mr. Roosevelt has taken credit, and rightly, for the overdue social gains of the past 10 years. The credit is due the President because he dominated Congress and controlled its efforts. So then it is only correct and logical that the economic crisis existing today be charged up to the President who has controlled the actions of Congress. Just as the social reforms are a New Deal achievement, the financial errors and today's inflation are likewise his failure. Let me be specific.

Following the first major inflationary act, breaking the gold pledge, the New Deal, quite like a spendthrift who finances his riotous living by loans from his friends and relatives, kept borrowing steadily until the war danger threatened us. The insidious progress of this financial sickness was never effectively challenged. The forces for upright financial practices could not effectively combat such tricky arguments about debt as, "We owe it to ourselves," and other sleight-of-hand financial phrases. Compare that kind of leadership with what Churchill said to England a few weeks ago, and I quote:

These savings of the nation arising from the thrift, skill, or devotion of individuals are sacred. The state is built around them and it is the duty of the state to redeem its faith in an equal degree of value.

The policy here of evading and confusing the problem fooled many of the people but it did not entirely mislead Congress. Occasional attempts were made in this legislative body to levy taxes that would balance the Budget. A Federal sales tax, higher personal taxes, and other special taxes have been proposed from time to time. But for 10 years the Executive has had practically absolute control of legislation. Programs to tax adequately have been pettifogged by the executive branch again and again, just as the Administration has blocked pay-as-you-earn taxation for many months. It is clear that the failure to prevent inflation by higher tax levies is not alone the failure of Congress. It is important that that responsibility be squarely placed.

For we are now nearing the crisis in our financial affairs. Strong measures to preserve the value of the frugal savings of the common people of America must be enacted, or else the same formula that has produced dictatorship in other parts of the world will produce it here. First, would come social dissensions, resulting from the disruption of home life and skyrocketing of prices. These disorders would take the form of food riots, sectional strife, or recurrent labor disputes. Whatever their apparent nature, the underlying cause would be the protest of the people against destruction of the America they love by unsound economic practices. Should that day arrive, it will provide an alluring setting for the Executive power to seize all the reins of government. All that would be necessary then would be to shrewdly charge that the Congress had caused the crisis by failing to enact adequate tax legislation.

Special powers would be arbitrarily assumed, based on the necessity for preserving order and stopping dissension. That old alibi for despotism is hard to combat in a critical hour. It has been used wherever democratic nations have been destroyed from within. Always the primary cause has been inflation and economic distress. The first act of the dictator has always been to dissolve the legislative body, claiming that the legislature is incapable of dealing with prevailing conditions. Likewise, the promise is always made that once the emergency is over, the Reichstag—Hit-

ler—the Chamber of Deputies—Mussolini—or whatever the legislative body is, will resume its functions. This sort of tragedy need not happen here. If it does happen, every American boy who dies in this war will have died in vain.

It will not happen if Congress will enact tax levies commensurate with the present national expenditures.

The people of America are counting on the Members of Congress to preserve their liberty. Victory in this battle does not rest on our brave soldiers and sailors but on us at home. With you and me rests the final decision between solvency and liberty or inflation and slavery. Before the judgment seat of God each of us must some day answer for our actions during this critical hour.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this bill and all amendments thereto close in 30 minutes, 10 minutes to be reserved to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. STEWART] who desires to offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. STEWART: On page 39, between lines 14 and 15, insert the following: "Presbyterian College at Durant, Okla.: For 100 pupils, \$40,000; for pay of principal, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$7,000; in all, \$47,000."

Mr. STEWART. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is to reinstate an appropriation for a college, the Oklahoma Presbyterian, a going institution heretofore supported by the Interior Department for the past 40 years. My own daughter attended this college.

To give you a little better background, my father came to the Indian Territory in 1894 as a Presbyterian missionary to the Choctaw Indians. Somehow, somehow this college failed to receive an appropriation 2 years ago. Yet it has produced some of the most outstanding Indian citizens in all America. I hope you will not forget that our very freedom which we enjoy today was brought about by the cooperation of the Choctaw Indians. In the Congressional Cemetery stands a humble monument to Pushmataha, an ally of General Jackson, who was the only full-blood Indian who ever rose to the rank of a general, and the only Indian statesman that was ever successful in getting all of the Indian tribes together. When the great war with England was raging in 1812, Tecumseh gathered many tribes, and it was the answer of this great general who brought the Choctaws over on the side of the United States, whom this Government gave military honors for his contribution to our very freedom today. Let us keep faith with our solemn agreements. I appeal to you to reappropriate this money. I am just as strong for my Catholic brethren, my Methodist brethren, and my Baptist brethren as I am of my own religion in this respect. Do not discriminate. I thought enough of this college that I sent my own beloved



daughter there. She attended this school. We are pioneer folks, and this school was one of the trail blazers of our civilization.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEWART. Yes, I yield.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Was there a budget estimate or request for the item involved in your amendment?

Mr. STEWART. I am sorry I cannot give you that information. I have never been able to have any information.

Mr. CARTER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEWART. Yes, I yield.

Mr. CARTER. I regret to inform the gentleman from Oklahoma that there was no budget request presented for this item, and that may be the principal reason why it was not favorably considered by the committee.

Mr. STEWART. Possibly that is so, but I am appealing to you as Members of Congress, because some ideologists went in there to shear the wings of a great institution—to prevent the appropriation for this school. The gentleman from Oklahoma, the chairman of this subcommittee [Mr. JOHNSON], knows the picture as well as I know it, and I ask him to express himself at this time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. If the gentleman will yield—

Mr. STEWART. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I will say I am very familiar with the history and the record of this school. It is one of the outstanding schools of the entire United States. It has turned out some of the finest citizens of the country, and as a member of the committee I opposed closing the school. That is still my position.

Mr. STEWART. Thank you for your contribution. I just wanted to get that picture before the Members of Congress. Sometimes the Members of Congress do not get a clear picture of the country as a whole. I feel I am as tolerant as any man in Congress. I would go as far for a man who opposes my religious or political views, if he were honest and conscientious in his convictions as I am in mine. I am going to ask you few Members who are here this afternoon to restore this appropriation.

I might add as I go along, I read in a trade journal that we had in one department here in Washington 2,700 attorneys, controlling the affairs of that department, and England was able to cope with 10 attorneys with a like branch of government. I want you to figure that out. I am appealing to you. I believe that you men will see that these cold-hearted experts, if you please, are in error. They would pass judgment on an institution that has served America for 50 years, and one man of Indian blood has served three terms in the United States Senate, Senator Robert L. Owen and two others, Charles D. Carter and Bill Hastings in Congress. Please do not pass judgment on this institution until you learn of the great good it has done. I hope you do not oppose me. I beg of you your support, because I believe we all see eye to eye. I hope that you recant and reconsider and forget the ideologists who are

trying to destroy one of the greatest institutions in the United States, even though it is a small church school.

Mr. BENDER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEWART. Yes; I yield.

Mr. BENDER. How large a body has this institution?

Mr. STEWART. It is a very small school—100 or 200. It has never had over 200.

Mr. BENDER. Is it not a fact that it is less than 100 today?

Mr. STEWART. It is far less, because no appropriation was made 2 years ago, and it has been carried on by public subscription.

Mr. BENDER. Is it not a fact that it is less than 25?

Mr. STEWART. I do not know what the number is.

Mr. CARTER. If the gentleman will yield, I can give the exact figures.

Mr. STEWART. All right; go ahead.

Mr. CARTER. Somebody said just 16 students.

Mr. STEWART. I do not know, but he may be like some of these others. I want to restore the institution, that will take care of 100 or more and they will have the enrollment if you vote for this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma has expired.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment. I regret to find myself in opposition to the genial gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. STEWART]. He has made a very fervent plea for this school, but his plea, with all due deference to him, comes a little too late. This committee held hearings for a number of weeks. Many Members of this House who were interested in various matters appeared before the committee. The gentleman from Oklahoma never appeared to present his case. We have no estimate from the Bureau of the Budget on this matter, and I say that this matter was called to the attention of the committee by the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON], who presented communications that had been written in behalf of the institution. The chairman of this subcommittee was very much in favor of the support of this school, and I say to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. STEWART], that when it came time to vote, although the chairman of the subcommittee favored it, the remainder of the committee was unanimously against it under the conditions under which it was presented. Had the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. STEWART] gone to the Bureau of the Budget, or had he come to the committee and presented the matter with the fervor and devotion he has presented it here on the floor of the House, he might have appealed to us in such a manner that we would have put the school in, but I ask him now to withdraw his amendment so that we can get on with the bill.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTER. Yes; I yield.

Mr. STEWART. I wrote a letter to the committee asking for the privilege of appearing on this matter and it is in

your files. I wanted to make a clear case, and I hope the gentleman will withdraw his remarks and support this matter instead of opposing it.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Was the gentleman notified to appear?

Mr. STEWART. I never had notice to appear. But I wrote a letter.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. I understand that the gentleman was notified to appear.

Mr. STEWART. If I was, it was missed in the mass of correspondence that comes to my desk.

Mr. CARTER. I am sure that if the gentleman wrote a letter to the chairman of this subcommittee or to the clerk of the committee asking to appear, that he would have received a prompt reply. I saw but two letters in connection with this school, neither of which was written by the gentleman from Oklahoma. I might say that we have taken pretty good care of the gentleman's district, so far as schools are concerned. We have provided for two other schools.

Mr. STEWART. The subcommittee chairman just left the room, but I wrote him a letter asking him the privilege of appearing before the committee and presenting this matter.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. I would like to say that I think the gentleman was notified to appear before the committee. I am so informed by the clerk.

Mr. STEWART. I do not care what the clerk told the gentleman. I was not told.

Mr. CARTER. I do not yield further. If the gentleman applied for permission to appear before the committee and did not get it, that is regrettable and I say that I hope he will withdraw his motion, and that next year he will present the matter to the Bureau of the Budget and let it be brought up in an orderly way.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTER. Yes; I yield.

Mr. RABAUT. A remark has been made here about one of the clerks of the Committee on Appropriations. If there is a group of men in this whole Capitol that is devoted to the office which they hold that group is the clerks of the Committee on Appropriations, with which I have been connected for a long time. They are most devoted to their duty, and I am sorry to hear anything said derogatory to any one of them. If a letter was sent to the committee, there will be evidence of it.

Mr. CARTER. I agree with the gentleman. The clerk of this subcommittee is most efficient and courteous.

Mr. RABAUT. And I hope that the evidence will be produced.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma.

The question was taken and the amendment was rejected.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I have asked for this time only for the purpose of making some remarks pursuant to what was said by the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. BURFETT] a little while ago about national finances, and then to ask some ques-



tions of the members of the committee.

It is true of course that the only real cure for the problem of inflation is additional taxation. A nation cannot bring into balance the available supply of goods with the available purchasing power of the people, so long as it permits billions of dollars of new money in the form of deposits to be created by the banks and loaned to the Government at interest month by month.

As long as that condition prevails the attempt to control prices by means of O. P. A. will be of itself a most difficult and hazardous procedure. As a matter of fact, I have put into a short volume called *Out of Debt, Out of Danger* my own thoughts about this whole problem of our national debt and national financial structure. A copy of that book I am going to take the pleasure of sending to each Member of Congress in a day or two. I rise at this time only to say that one of the chapters in this book points out that in time of war the kind of financial policies that should be followed by a nation are quite the opposite of those that should be followed in peacetime and that the thing we need to do above all others is to have sufficiently courageous taxation including, if necessary, a compulsory savings program so that we can avoid the creation of a single dollar of new money by the banking system of this Nation.

I should now like to ask one or two questions of members of the committee. In the first place I should like to say that I saw recently a statement to the effect that the War Production Board had lifted its stop order against the completion of the Friant Dam in California and also the Madera Canal. I realize this action on the part of the War Production Board is somewhat late from the standpoint of this particular bill, but I should like to ask some member of the committee, perhaps the gentleman from California [Mr. CARTER], what effect that might have on future actions.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Gladly.

Mr. CARTER. While I have received no official notice, I understand that that is the case, that the stop order so far as the Madera Canal and the Friant Dam has been removed. This appropriation bill carries an item of \$11,500,000 in addition to the carry-over which was \$26,500,000; so there is a considerable amount of money with which to work at the present time.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. And could that be used on the Friant Dam or any portion of the Central Valley project?

Mr. CARTER. Yes; there may be a very small portion that is earmarked, but it would not in my opinion amount to more than \$3,000,000 which could not be used for these purposes.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Will a portion of it be used for the completion of the Shasta Dam and the installation of power units there?

Mr. CARTER. It will be used immediately and continuously until that power is brought in which will probably be soon after the first of next year.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. And how about the transmission of that power?

Mr. CARTER. There is plenty of money provided in this bill for the transmission line and it is the opinion of the committee that the only transmission line the Government should build is from the Shasta power house to the Shasta substation about 25 miles away.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. It would have to be turned over to the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. unless the transmission line authorized by Congress were completed from Shasta Dam to load center at Antioch.

Mr. CARTER. There is no hope of having that done for many years.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. But there is no prejudice against that being done as soon as possible?

Mr. CARTER. No; not if it is decided it should be done.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] for 5 minutes.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, this afternoon we have been discussing a bill making appropriations for the Interior Department. During this time there has been some consideration of the question of food supply. I see on the floor the distinguished gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BRADLEY] who has just returned from a visit to that great interior hinterland, Hot Springs, Va., where I understand he crashed the gate and was admitted to the food conference.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE. I yield.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. I want to make it perfectly clear that I did not crash any gates; as a matter of fact, I was welcomed very cordially, as I expected to be, by our former esteemed and distinguished colleague the Honorable Marvin Jones.

Mr. CASE. I am sure that the gentleman was treated nicely by Mr. Jones, who was a former distinguished Member of this body. If the gentleman at this time cares to elaborate on what he discovered, I shall be pleased to yield to him further.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. I shall be very happy to tell the gentleman and the Committee what I found down there.

The United Nations Food Conference convened at Hot Springs, Va., last Tuesday, the 18th. As you all will remember, the Government originally ruled that the press of this country would be barred from covering the conference with the exception that they would be permitted to attend only the opening and closing sessions. In order that the American people would not be kept completely in the dark on developments at this conference, I introduced, on April 13, in company with our own Senator HOMER FERGUSON, House Concurrent Resolution 18. This resolution was designed to permit the Congress to have full knowledge of all discussions, all transactions, and all decisions which may be arrived at during the course of the sessions by having in attendance a joint committee of the Sen-

ate and the House of Representatives—to consist of three Members of the Senate, two of whom shall be members of the majority party and one who shall be a member of the minority party; five Members of the House, to be appointed by the Speaker, three of whom shall be members of the majority party and two of whom shall be members of the minority party.

This resolution further sought to permit the vitally interested people of this Nation to be kept informed of the happenings of this historic meeting through daily attendance of representatives of at least the three major wire-press services, namely, the Associated Press, International News Service, and United Press. It is provided in that resolution that the gentlemen of the press are subject to a reasonable amount of censorship to prevent the disclosure of military secrets which might bring aid and comfort to the enemy.

No action having been taken upon this resolution by the Rules Committee up to April 27, I addressed a letter to its chairman, the Honorable ADOLPH J. SABATH, urging the imperative necessity of prompt action immediately upon the reconvening of the House on May 3. I pointed out to the chairman that if, as we had been led to believe, nothing of a military nature was to be discussed at this conference, there should be no objection raised to the adoption of my resolution and further that if discussions are to be had and decisions arrived at or commitments made which might affect the post-war security and economy of this Nation, then by all means it was imperative that favorable action be taken immediately on this resolution.

I became concerned about what appeared to me to be an obvious muzzling of the press and I became worried about some possible deliberate attempt on the part of the sponsors of this conference to keep valuable information away from the people of the United States or from we Members of Congress, who are the duly elected representatives of the people. Consequently, I continued to push for action before the Rules Committee. Republican members on that committee caused our resolution to be brought up for discussion last Friday. I was not called in before the committee at that time but I was promised that I would be called before the committee to testify early this last week. Not having been called and no action having been taken on my resolution, immediately after Mr. Churchill finished speaking on Wednesday, I jumped into my car and drove 220 miles down to Hot Springs, Va., to look into this conference personally. I consider it my duty to my constituents and my country to keep myself as fully informed as possible on all matters which pertain to the general welfare.

Some newspapers have carried the story that I crashed the gate at this historic conference. Even though it be true that I was the first and only Member of Congress to go to the trouble of seeking entrance to this conference up to the third day of its sessions, neverthe-



less I was very courteously received. Here is what actually happened.

On my arrival I was, of course, stopped by one of the military police, of which there are some 200 posted very wisely all around to protect the safety and welfare of these hundreds of representatives of the 43 Allied Nations that have honored us with their presence at this historic international conference.

Upon presenting my official identification as a Member of Congress, I was promptly and courteously sent to the main guard desk at the front door of the famous and beautiful huge Homestead Hotel, where my credentials were again examined and I was promptly escorted to the office of the secretariat, Mr. Michael J. McDermott, of the State Department, and was given a daily visitor's pass. I was permitted to register and fortunately able to obtain a room in the very much overcrowded hotel. Huge as it is, this hotel is not able to accommodate all of the delegates and some of them are of necessity occupying rooms in buildings nearby.

Following my assignment to a room, the captain of the guard was good enough to take me up to meet my former esteemed colleague—a Member of the House for 24 years and recently chairman of the Agriculture Committee, and now a judge in the Court of Claims, the Honorable Marvin Jones, duly elected chairman of this historic conference.

I talked with Judge Jones for a long while about the aims and purposes of the conference and was very pleasantly received indeed. Following that session, Mr. McDermott took me all over the building, through the various meeting rooms, and so forth, and later I went down to the press room for an interview by members of the press in attendance.

On Thursday morning I returned to Washington for the purpose of repeating to my colleagues in the House the warm assurances of Judge Jones that all Members of Congress were welcome at any time to attend any and all sessions of the conference and that nothing whatsoever will be kept from them. In my humble opinion, it is most imperative that the Members of Congress accept this invitation whenever their time permits and sit in on these historic meetings. After all, I have been told that this conference is but the first of a number of such international conferences that it is expected will be held between now and the peace to follow this devastating war. These conferences are looking toward the post-war period and it seems to me that we as Members of Congress are woefully remiss in the discharge of our duties if we fail to profit by our mute attendance at these conferences and get the viewpoints of the international delegates who are thus assembled. It seems to me this is a golden opportunity for the Members of Congress to interview these delegates—statesmen and economists—from all over the world and get their outlook on the post-war world, in order that we may be in a better position to pass upon the various questions that will be presented to us and thus render decisions which in our

humble opinion will be for the best interests of our Nation and the post-war world in general. Furthermore, we are more than remiss in our duties if we do not indicate by our presence that we are alive to our responsibility as the people's representatives by being willing to keep ourselves thus informed. Obviously, if we do not attend this conference in some numbers, it seems to me that it is perfectly logical for the administration officials, charged with the responsibility of arranging for the conference, to feel that Congress is disinterested and therefore there is no reason to issue any invitation to Members to attend any future conferences which may be held. In other words, this conference might well be regarded as setting a precedent and it is up to us in the public discharge of our duties to see to it that Congress is actively included—not necessarily as voting delegates—but certainly as observers in any and all of these future conferences.

Now, as to the aims of this particular conference, let me quote from the opening address of the since-elected chairman, Judge Marvin Jones:

The fact that representatives of 44 nations, from every part of the earth, have traveled long distances under wartime difficulties to be here bespeaks your earnestness and the importance of the subject we are to discuss. More important, it reflects a genuine desire on the part of all free peoples for a better understanding of our common problems and a united approach to their solution.

This conference has rightfully been referred to as a forerunner of other conferences which unquestionably will have a part in shaping the post-war world in which freedom will again rule.

Thinking people everywhere now realize that what we have called surpluses are, for the most part, not surpluses at all, but are the results of accumulations caused by defects in the systems of distribution and the inability of the masses to purchase the food they need. The peoples of the world have mastered the machinery of production to a far greater degree than they have mastered the machinery of distribution.

If by the exchange of views and a consideration of these questions we can produce a better understanding and promote the flow of farm commodities and the articles produced therefrom into the markets of the world; if we can leave the peoples of the world freer and more able to produce and secure the things they need; if we can make it possible for surplus products to be distributed and used and thus prevent them from overloading and overwhelming the distribution machinery of the countries in which such surpluses have been backed up for lack of a market, we will not only have achieved a great world-wide humanitarian objective, but each of us will have helped to promote the economic and social betterment of his own country as well.

Now, I earlier referred to the very justifiable indignation of the press at the original decision which was to bar them from all excepting the opening and closing sessions of the conference. Considerable modification has since been made in the initial regulations. Here is the actual situation as I saw it on my arrival Wednesday evening.

Press headquarters have been set up in the Hotel Casino which is located about 100 yards distant from the hotel proper. In this rather spacious building, the many reporters covering the conference have their work tables, their press wire

outlets, and so forth. One of the major wire press services—International News—has set up an electrical printer. In another section of the city two blocks away, the news photographers have been provided with a temporary darkroom for developing their photographs. These boys, however, are operating under considerable difficulty in that they have to drive some 20 miles to Covington in order to get their pictures on the wire transmission services. This is no fault of the conference.

It is true that so far the members of the press have been denied permission to enter the hotel proper, where all the sessions are being held, for the purpose of either attending the various sessions or for interviewing the delegates. My own personal opinion is that the press should be permitted reasonable representation at all open sessions and should be given an opportunity to interview the various delegates within the hotel proper, if the delegates themselves are willing to be interviewed. Now, of course, this much is true: The conference has in no way whatsoever attempted to restrict the utterances of any of the delegates and has made it perfectly clear that not only can they step outside of the hotel proper to talk to reporters but they can also at their request call the reporters into a special press conference room which has been arranged in the hotel proper. So far—and the conference is only a few days old—it is natural to assume, and it is a fact, that some of the delegates—unaccustomed to American press procedure—are perhaps somewhat backward in accepting press invitations to be interviewed. On the other hand, it is likewise but natural to assume that these individual delegates desire and expect full press coverage back in their own nation and our American press stands ready to give them that coverage and can do it very quickly if permitted to thus promote international good will.

In all fairness, I think I should say that Judge Jones and Mr. McDermott, of the State Department, who has been designated chief press officer of the conference, are both hopeful that some method can be worked out to better the press relations with this conference. Both join me in very sincere regrets that there has developed an unfortunate lack of understanding of the press situation on all sides. Certain it is that we still have a free press in America—we are told we are fighting to preserve the freedom of speech—and certain it is that we do not have today at Hot Springs a free press. There still remains in America a power of the press and if this and future conferences are to be successful, then that power of the press to influence public opinion in America must be fully respected and so far as I am concerned, I intend to continue to exert every influence that I can bring to bear to see to it that the American people get freedom of the press at all times and on every occasion.

In conclusion let me just add one word of caution to any of the Members who may desire to attend the conference sometime between now and its closing, which has definitely been set by resolu-



tion for June 3. Hot Springs is temporarily in the same position as many other cities in this country. It is woefully short of accommodations. The Homestead Hotel itself, headquarters of the conference, is overcrowded beyond its capacity—in fact, to such an extent that some of the delegates have had to be quartered elsewhere. Judge Jones, therefore, has suggested to me that I call the attention of the Members to the reasonably good rail accommodations which are presently available. One can leave Washington at 11:30 at night on the Chesapeake & Ohio pullman and arrive in Hot Springs early the next morning in plenty of time to attend the sessions, which generally start at either 9 or 10 o'clock and continue throughout the day and into the evening. Returning, one can leave there on the sleeper at 8 o'clock and arrive in Washington about 3:30 a. m. Of course, I appreciate this is an early hour to land here—and I understand it is a through sleeper for New York—but the fact remains, and I am sure the membership appreciates, that if one will go to bed early, as is the habit of the membership, one can still get a full 7 hours' sleep and upon arrival in Washington can go directly to the office and get in several hours of work free from interruption by telephone or presence of constituents.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, I congratulate the gentleman from Michigan, and I ask unanimous consent that he may have permission to extend his own remarks at this point in the Record.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE]?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK].

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DWORSHAK. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I have asked the gentleman to yield in these last few minutes of debate in order to secure opportunity for a word of commendation for the subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee handling the bill. This is one of the most important of the annual supply bills and one of the most difficult. And in all the years I have been on the committee I do not recall seeing it disposed of with such dispatch and general approval, in the committee and in the House. That is all the more notable in view of the fact that the bill as reported has been reduced 60 percent below the current expenditures of the Department and 11 percent below the Budget estimates. It is a record which has not been equaled this year—if ever before in the history of the Congress—and I wish to compliment the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON] who probably knows more about the affairs of this Department than any other man in the House, and with him the members of his subcommittee, including especially the gentleman from California [Mr. CARTER] and the members of the subcommittee on both sides of the aisle.

The reductions in the bill are in keeping with the national program of retrenchment and the subcommittee in recommending them have contributed in that respect to the successful prosecution of the war program. I congratulate the gentleman from Oklahoma, Chairman JOHNSON, and his committee on the conduct of the bill, throughout the hearings and particularly on its management and passage without amendment on the floor here this afternoon.

Mr. CASE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DWORSHAK. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, in view of the statement which the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations has just made, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding the limit on time that has been given, the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK], may be accorded as much time as was used by the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair may say to the gentleman that time has been previously fixed by unanimous consent and can only be changed by unanimous consent.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, that is my request, that notwithstanding the fixing of time, the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK] may be accorded an extension of time equivalent to that used by the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. CARTER. Is that the desire of the gentleman from Idaho?

Mr. DWORSHAK. I only want about 3 minutes.

Mr. CARTER. The gentleman has 2 minutes remaining.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Yes.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman be given enough additional time to make up 3 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California [Mr. CARTER]?

There was no objection.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Chairman, I wish to add my word of commendation to the members of the subcommittee for the effective manner in which they have demonstrated in a realistic way how economy should be applied to the administration of the Federal Government. They have reduced the current year's budget by \$120,000,000, and, while I am sincerely interested in the Interior Department and the effect of its work in the development of the great West, I think that this same pattern of economy should be carried throughout other appropriation bills which will come before the House.

I want to call attention to the fact that last October some stop orders were issued by the War Production Board which affected most, if not all, reclamation projects which were then in process of construction.

I did not check the record, but I presume that approximately \$60,000,000 remains unexpended of the 1943 appropriations for various projects. I have checked the appropriation bill for the current fiscal year, and I find that all of the amounts appropriated 1 year ago

are to remain available "until expended," and that applies both to the reclamation fund and the general fund.

I simply want to make that observation because I believe that the House, having control over the purse strings of the Nation, will not transfer this control over the reclamation projects or various activities of the Bureau of Reclamation to the War Production Board or to any other wartime agency.

I believe that as soon as this war emergency shall have passed the House should demonstrate that it has control and insist upon seeing that neither the War Production Board nor any other agency shall bypass or divert the expenditure of funds which have been appropriated by the Congress for the various activities of the Department of the Interior, and particularly for the Bureau of Reclamation.

Reclamation projects throughout the West are contributing materially to the production of essential foodstuffs, and this important Federal program is proving its worth in this emergency. It is unlikely that many projects under construction can be completed until after the termination of the war, but then there should be resumption of the program directly controlled by the Congress, and no interference should be permitted by Federal agencies not charged with supervising this work.

Mr. BREHM. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DWORSHAK. I yield.

Mr. BREHM. Does the gentleman feel that if we continue to spend, as we are spending, until the war is over, we will have anything to conserve on?

Mr. DWORSHAK. We will have to take that chance.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired. All time has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report back to the House with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. BARDEN, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 2719) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that it do pass.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the previous question is ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.





May 21



# H. R. 2719

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 24, 1943

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

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## AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. WHEELER to the bill (H. R. 2719) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 78, line 8, strike out the figures "\$149,000" and
- 2 insert in lieu thereof "\$300,000".



78TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 2719

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## AMENDMENT

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MAY 24, 1943

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and  
ordered to be printed

78TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 2719

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 24, 1943

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

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## AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

- 1      *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2      *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3      That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
- 4      in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
- 5      ment of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30,
- 6      1944, namely:

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

## SALARIES

Salaries: For the Secretary of the Interior (hereafter in this Act referred to as the Secretary), and other personal services in the District of Columbia, including a special assistant to the Secretary to be appointed without reference to civil-service requirements, at a salary of not to exceed \$5,000, \$1,028,560: *Provided*, That no part of the appropriation made available to the office of the Secretary by this section shall be used for the broadcast of radio programs designed for or calculated to influence the passage or defeat of any legislation pending before the Congress.

## OFFICE OF SOLICITOR

For personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$188,500.

## DIVISION OF TERRITORIES AND ISLAND POSSESSIONS

For personal services in the District of Columbia, \$108,620.

## GRAZING SERVICE

Salaries and expenses: For carrying out the provisions of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 8A), including examination and classification of lands with respect to grazing or agricultural utility, preparation of land classification maps and reports, fire prevention and the suppression or emergency prevention of fires on or threatening lands

1 under the jurisdiction of the Grazing Service, traveling and  
2 other necessary expenses, not to exceed \$12,925 for per-  
3 sonal services in the District of Columbia, and the purchase  
4 (not to exceed \$12,300), operation, and maintenance of  
5 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, \$801,700; for  
6 payment of a salary of \$5 per diem while actually employed  
7 and for the payment of necessary travel expenses, exclusive  
8 of subsistence, of members of advisory committees of local  
9 stockmen, \$55,000; in all, \$856,700.

10 For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range  
11 improvements within grazing districts, pursuant to the pro-  
12 visions of sections 10 and 11 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as  
13 amended (43 U. S. C. 8A), and not including contributions  
14 under section 9 of the Act of June 28, 1934, \$75,000:  
15 *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed  
16 25 per centum of all moneys received from grazing dis-  
17 tricts under the provisions of said Act of June 28, 1934,  
18 as amended, during the fiscal years 1943 and 1944.

19 Leasing of grazing lands: For leasing State, county,  
20 or privately owned lands in accordance with the provisions  
21 of the Act of June 23, 1938 (52 Stat. 1033), \$8,000:  
22 *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the  
23 aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance  
24 with section 4 of said Act.



## 1                    PETROLEUM CONSERVATION DIVISION

2            For all salaries and expenses necessary for administer-  
3 ing and enforcing the provisions of the Act of February 22,  
4 1935, as amended (15 U. S. C. 15A), and for cooperation  
5 with Federal and State authorities in the production and  
6 conservation of oil and gas, including personal services in  
7 the District of Columbia; travel expenses; contract steno-  
8 graphic reporting services; stationery and office supplies; not  
9 to exceed \$3,600 for printing and binding; not to exceed \$700  
10 for books and periodicals; and the maintenance, operation,  
11 and repair of passenger-carrying vehicles, \$235,000.

## 12                    SOIL AND MOISTURE CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

13            For all necessary expenses of administering and carry-  
14 ing out directly and in cooperation with other agencies a soil  
15 and moisture conservation program on lands under the juris-  
16 diction of the Department of the Interior in accordance with  
17 the provisions of the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C.  
18 590a-590f), and Reorganization Plan No. IV, including  
19 such special measures as may be necessary to prevent floods  
20 and siltation of reservoirs; the improvement of irrigation  
21 and land drainage; the procurement of nursery stock and the  
22 establishment and operation of erosion nurseries; the making  
23 of conservation plans and surveys; the dissemination of in-  
24 formation; and including departmental personal services in-  
25 cluding such services in the District of Columbia (not to

1 exceed \$70,000), and elsewhere; traveling expenses; furni-  
2 ture, furnishings, office equipment and supplies; not to exceed  
3 \$2,000 for the purchase of books and periodicals; purchase  
4 (not to exceed \$5,000), operation, maintenance, and repair  
5 of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying  
6 vehicles, \$1,198,200: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall  
7 be available for meeting expenses of warehouse maintenance  
8 and the procurement, care, and handling of supplies, mate-  
9 rials, and equipment stored therein for distribution to projects  
10 under the supervision of the Department of the Interior, and  
11 for sale and distribution to other Government activities, the  
12 cost of such supplies and materials or the value of such equip-  
13 ment (including the cost of transportation and handling), to  
14 be reimbursed to the appropriation for soil and moisture con-  
15 servation operations current at the time such reimbursement  
16 is received: *Provided further*, That any part of this appro-  
17 priation allocated for the production or procurement of  
18 nursery stock shall remain available for expenditure for not  
19 more than three fiscal years.

20 CONTINGENT EXPENSES, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

21 For the contingent expenses of the office of the Secre-  
22 tary and the bureaus and offices of the Department (except  
23 as otherwise provided), including furniture, carpets, ice,  
24 lumber, hardware, dry goods, advertising, teletype rentals  
25 and service, telegraphing, telephone service, including per-

1 sonal services of temporary or emergency telephone oper-  
2 ators; streetcar fares not exceeding \$150; constructing  
3 model and other cases and furniture; postage stamps to  
4 prepay postage on foreign mail and for special-delivery and  
5 air-mail stamps for use in the United States; traveling ex-  
6 penses, including necessary expenses of inspectors and  
7 attorneys; fuel and light; examination of estimates for ap-  
8 propriations in the field for any bureau, office, or service of  
9 the Department; not exceeding \$500 for the payment of  
10 damages caused to private property by Department motor  
11 vehicles; purchase of motortrucks, motorcycles, and bicycles;  
12 maintenance, repair, and operation of four motor-propelled  
13 passenger-carrying vehicles and motortrucks, motorcycles,  
14 and bicycles to be used only for official purposes; ex-  
15 pense of taking testimony and preparing the same in  
16 connection with disbarment proceedings instituted against  
17 persons charged with improper practices before the De-  
18 partment, its bureaus and offices; expense of translations,  
19 and not exceeding \$1,000 for contract stenographic re-  
20 porting services; not exceeding \$700 for newspapers; sta-  
21 tionery, including tags, labels, index cards, cloth-lined  
22 wrappers, and specimen bags, printed in the course of manu-  
23 facture, and such printed envelopes as are not supplied under  
24 contracts made by the Postmaster General, for the Depart-  
25 ment and its several bureaus and offices, and other necessary

1 expenses not hereinafter provided for, \$160,000; and, in  
2 addition thereto, sums amounting to \$57,900 for station-  
3 ery supplies shall be deducted from other appropriations  
4 made for the fiscal year 1944 as follows: General Land  
5 Office, \$6,500; Geological Survey, \$9,000; National Park  
6 Service, \$12,500; Bureau of Reclamation, \$8,400, any  
7 unexpended portion of which shall revert and be credited to  
8 the reclamation fund; Bureau of Mines, \$15,500; Grazing  
9 Service, \$6,000; and said sums so deducted shall be credited  
10 to this appropriation.

11 For the purchase or exchange of professional and scien-  
12 tific books, law and medical books, and books to complete  
13 broken sets, periodicals, directories, and other books of ref-  
14 erence relating to the business of the Department, \$400,  
15 and in addition there is hereby made available from any ap-  
16 propriations made for any of the following bureaus or offices  
17 of the Department not to exceed the following respective  
18 sums: Grazing Service, \$250; Indian Service, \$500; Bureau  
19 of Reclamation, \$8,000; Geological Survey, \$6,000; National  
20 Park Service, \$3,000; General Land Office, \$1,000; Bureau  
21 of Mines, \$4,500.

22 **PRINTING AND BINDING**

23 For printing and binding for the Department of the In-  
24 terior, including the purchase of reprints of scientific and



1 technical articles published in periodicals and journals,  
2 \$167,500, of which \$37,500 shall be for the National  
3 Park Service, \$60,000 for the Bureau of Mines, and  
4 \$20,000 for the Fish and Wildlife Service, including  
5 the publication of bulletins which shall be adapted to  
6 the interests of the people of the different sections of the  
7 country, an equal proportion of four-fifths of the bulletins to  
8 be delivered to or sent out under addressed franks furnished  
9 by the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress,  
10 as they may direct.

#### 11 COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

12 For expenses made necessary by the Act entitled "An  
13 Act establishing a Commission of Fine Arts", approved May  
14 17, 1910 (40 U. S. C. 104), including the purchase of  
15 periodicals, maps, and books of reference, and payment of  
16 actual traveling expenses of the members and secretary of  
17 the Commission in attending meetings and committee meet-  
18 ings of the Commission either within or outside of the District  
19 of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers approved by the  
20 Commission, \$7,420, of which not to exceed \$5,000 may  
21 be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

22 For all printing and binding for the Commission of Fine  
23 Arts, \$300.

24 Total, Commission of Fine Arts, \$7,720.

## BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

Not to exceed \$3,200,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation "Construction, Operation, and Maintenance, Bonneville Power Transmission System", shall be available in the fiscal year 1944 for expenses of marketing and operation of transmission facilities, and administrative costs in connection therewith, including \$20,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia.

UNITED STATES HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE  
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

For the maintenance of the office of the United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands as authorized by subsection 4 of section 7 of the Act approved March 24, 1934 (48 U. S. C. 1232), including salaries and wages; rental, furnishings, equipment, maintenance, renovation, and repair of office quarters and living quarters for the High Commissioner; supplies and equipment; purchase and exchange of lawbooks and books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; traveling expenses, including for persons appointed hereunder within the United States and their families, actual expenses of travel and transportation of household effects from their homes in the United States to the Philippine Islands, and return, utilizing Government vessels whenever practicable; operation, maintenance, and repair of motor

1 vehicles, and all other necessary expenses, \$97,200, of which  
2 not exceeding \$5,200 shall be available for expenditure in  
3 the discretion of the High Commissioner for maintenance of  
4 his household: *Provided*, That the salary of the legal adviser  
5 and the financial expert shall not exceed the annual rate of  
6 \$10,000 and \$9,000 each, respectively: *Provided further*,  
7 That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5),  
8 shall not apply to any purchase or service rendered under this  
9 appropriation when the aggregate amount involved does not  
10 exceed the sum of \$100.

#### 11 SOLID FUELS ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR

12 For all necessary expenses of the Solid Fuels Adminis-  
13 tration for War in performing its functions as prescribed in  
14 Executive Order Numbered 9332 of April 19, 1943, includ-  
15 ing the employment without regard to civil service and  
16 classification laws of a Deputy Administrator at not to ex-  
17 ceed \$10,000 per annum and not to exceed eighteen tech-  
18 nical employees; other personal services in the District of  
19 Columbia; printing and binding; traveling expenses, includ-  
20 ing attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with  
21 the purposes of this appropriation, and actual transportation  
22 and other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem  
23 in lieu of subsistence of persons serving, while away from  
24 their homes, in an advisory capacity without other compen-  
25 sation from the United States, or at \$1 per annum; contract

1 stenographic reporting services; books of reference, periodi-  
2 cals and newspapers; office supplies; furniture and equip-  
3 ment; purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of pas-  
4 senger-carrying automobiles; and the acceptance and utiliza-  
5 tion of voluntary and uncompensated services: \$850,000:  
6 *Provided*, That section 3709, Revised Statutes, shall not  
7 apply to any purchase or service rendered under this appro-  
8 priation when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed  
9 \$300.

#### 10 GENERAL LAND OFFICE

11 For personal services in the District of Columbia,  
12 \$778,300, including one clerk, who shall be designated by  
13 the President, to sign land patents.

14 For traveling expenses of officers and employees, for  
15 employment of stenographers and other assistants, for separate  
16 maps of public-land States and Alaska; for the reproduction  
17 by photolithography or otherwise of official plats of surveys;  
18 for expenses of restoration to the public domain of lands in  
19 forest reserves and of lands temporarily withdrawn for forest-  
20 reserve purposes; and for expenses of hearings or other pro-  
21 ceedings held by order of the General Land Office to deter-  
22 mine the character of lands, whether alleged fraudulent entries  
23 are of that character or have been made in compliance with  
24 the law, and of hearings in disbarment proceedings, \$18,000.

25 Surveying public lands: For surveys and resurveys of



1 public lands, examination of surveys heretofore made and  
2 reported to be defective or fraudulent, inspecting mineral  
3 deposits, coal fields, and timber districts, making fragmentary  
4 surveys, and such other surveys or examinations as may be  
5 required for identification of lands for purposes of evidence in  
6 any suit or proceeding in behalf of the United States, under  
7 the supervision of the Commissioner of the General Land  
8 Office and direction of the Secretary, \$400,000, including  
9 operation and maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-  
10 carrying vehicles: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$5,000  
11 of this appropriation may be expended for salaries of em-  
12 ployees of the field surveying service temporarily detailed  
13 to the General Land Office: *Provided further*, That this  
14 appropriation may be expended for surveys made under the  
15 supervision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office,  
16 but when expended for surveys that would not otherwise be  
17 chargeable hereto it shall be reimbursed from the applicable  
18 appropriation, fund, or special deposit.

19 Salaries and expenses, branch of field examination: For  
20 salaries and expenses of field examinations, classification of  
21 lands, and investigations required in the administration and  
22 execution of the public land laws, and the protection of the  
23 public lands and their resources from trespass, including  
24 operation and maintenance of passenger-carrying automobiles  
25 and motorboats, \$345,000.

1       Registers: For salaries and commissions of registers of  
2 district land offices, \$74,000.

3       Salaries and expenses of land offices: For salaries (ex-  
4 cept registers) and all necessary expenses incident to the  
5 operation and maintenance of district land offices and the  
6 disposal, supervision, and management of the public lands,  
7 including operation and maintenance of motor-propelled pas-  
8 senger-carrying vehicles, \$163,000: *Provided*, That no ex-  
9 penses chargeable to the Government shall be incurred by  
10 registers in the conduct of local land offices except upon  
11 previous specific authorization by the Commissioner of the  
12 General Land Office.

13       For the prevention and suppression of fires on the public  
14 domain in Alaska, including the maintenance of patrols, the  
15 employment of field personnel, the use of airplanes by charter  
16 or otherwise, and the maintenance and operation of motor-  
17 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, \$29,000.

18       Payments to States of 5 per centum of proceeds from  
19 sales of public lands: For payment to the several States of  
20 5 per centum of the net proceeds of sales of public lands  
21 lying within their limits, for the purpose of education or of  
22 making public roads and improvements, \$2,500: *Provided*,  
23 That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate  
24 receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section  
25 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

1       Revested Oregon and California Railroad and recon-  
2 veyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, Oregon: For  
3 carrying out the provisions of title I of the Act of August 28,  
4 1937 (50 Stat. 874), including fire protection and patrol  
5 on these and adjacent and intermingled public lands, through  
6 cooperative agreements with Federal, State, and county  
7 agencies, or otherwise, and including travel and other neces-  
8 sary expenses; not to exceed \$5,500 for personal services in  
9 the District of Columbia; and operation and maintenance of  
10 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, \$270,000: *Pro-*  
11 *vided*, That such expenditures shall be reimbursed from the  
12 25 per centum referred to in section c, title II, of the Act  
13 approved August 28, 1937, of the special fund designated the  
14 "Oregon and California Land Grant Fund" and section 4  
15 of the Act approved May 24, 1939, of the special fund desig-  
16 nated the "Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Fund".

17       Range improvements on public lands outside of grazing  
18 districts (receipt limitation): For construction, purchase,  
19 and maintenance of range improvements on the public lands  
20 subject to grazing leases under the provisions of section 15  
21 and pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of the Act of  
22 June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 8A), including  
23 operation and maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-  
24 carrying vehicles, \$36,550: *Provided*, That expenditures  
25 hereunder shall not exceed 25 per centum of all moneys

1 received under the provisions of section 15 of said Act during  
2 the fiscal years 1943 and 1944.

3 Payment to Oklahoma from royalties, oil and gas, south  
4 half of Red River: For payment of  $37\frac{1}{2}$  per centum of the  
5 royalties derived from the south half of Red River in Okla-  
6 homa under the provisions of the Act of March 4, 1923 (30  
7 U. S. C. 233), which shall be paid to the State of Oklahoma  
8 in lieu of all State and local taxes upon tribal funds accruing  
9 under said Act, to be expended by the State in the same  
10 manner as if received under section 35 of the Act approved  
11 February 25, 1920 (30 U. S. C. 191), \$3,000: *Provided,*  
12 That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate  
13 receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section  
14 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

## 15 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

### 16 SALARIES AND GENERAL EXPENSES

17 For departmental personal services, including such  
18 services in the District of Columbia, \$692,860.

19 For travel expenses of departmental employees of the  
20 Bureau of Indian Affairs; radio, telegraph, and telephone  
21 toll messages on business pertaining to the Indian Service  
22 sent and received by the Bureau of Indian Affairs at  
23 Washington, District of Columbia, and Chicago, Illinois;  
24 rental of office equipment and the purchase of necessary  
25 supplies therefor, and other necessary expenses of the Indian



1 Service for which no other appropriation is available,  
2 \$49,000.

3 For advertising, inspection, storage, and all other ex-  
4 penses incident to the purchase of goods and supplies for  
5 the Indian Service and for payment of railroad, pipe-line,  
6 and other transportation costs of such goods and supplies,  
7 \$790,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation  
8 shall be used in payment for any services except bill there-  
9 for is rendered within one year from the time the service is  
10 performed.

11 For maintaining law and order on Indian reservations,  
12 including pay of judges of Indian courts, pay of Indian police,  
13 and pay of employees engaged in the suppression of the  
14 traffic in intoxicating liquors, marihuana, and deleterious  
15 drugs among Indians, and including traveling expenses, sup-  
16 plies, and equipment, \$267,000.

17 For lease, purchase, construction (not to exceed \$1,500  
18 for any one building), repair, and improvement of agency  
19 buildings, exclusive of hospital buildings, including the  
20 installation, repair, and improvement of heating, lighting,  
21 power, and sewerage and water systems in connection there-  
22 with, \$175,000.

23 Vehicles, Indian Service: Not to exceed \$450,000 of  
24 applicable appropriations made herein for the Bureau of

1 Indian Affairs shall be available for the maintenance, repair,  
2 and operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-  
3 carrying vehicles for the use of employees in the Indian  
4 field service, and the transportation of Indian school pupils,  
5 and not to exceed \$175,000 of applicable appropriations  
6 may be used for the purchase of motor-propelled passenger-  
7 carrying vehicles, and such vehicles may be used for the  
8 transportation of Indian school pupils.

9 Replacement of property destroyed by fire, flood, or  
10 storm: That to meet possible emergencies not exceeding  
11 \$35,000 of the appropriations made by this Act for sup-  
12 port of reservation and nonreservation schools, for school  
13 and agency buildings, and for conservation of health among  
14 Indians shall be available, upon approval of the Secretary,  
15 for replacing any buildings, equipment, supplies, livestock,  
16 or other property of those activities of the Indian Service  
17 above referred to which may be destroyed or rendered un-  
18 serviceable by fire, flood, or storm: *Provided*, That any di-  
19 versions of appropriations made hereunder shall be reported  
20 to Congress in the annual Budget.

#### 21 INDIAN LANDS

22 Leasing of lands for Navajo Indians (tribal funds) : For  
23 lease, pending purchase, of land and water rights for the use  
24 and benefit of Indians of the Navajo Tribe in Arizona and

1 New Mexico, \$12,000, payable from funds on deposit to  
2 the credit of the Navajo Tribe.

3 The unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$25,000  
4 contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act,  
5 fiscal year 1938, for the payment of taxes, including penal-  
6 ties and interest, assessed against individually owned Indian  
7 land, title to which is held subject to restrictions against  
8 alienation or encumbrance except with the consent or ap-  
9 proval of the Secretary, when such land was purchased  
10 with trust or restricted funds with the understanding that  
11 after purchase it would be nontaxable, as authorized by the  
12 Act of June 20, 1936 (49 Stat. 1542), is hereby continued  
13 available for the same purposes until June 30, 1944.

14 For payments to Indians, and to States, counties, or  
15 political subdivisions thereof, in accordance with the provi-  
16 sions of the Act of June 11, 1940, entitled "An Act for  
17 the relief of Indians who have paid taxes on allotted lands  
18 for which patents in fee were issued without application by  
19 or consent of the allottees and subsequently canceled, and  
20 for the reimbursement of public subdivisions by whom judg-  
21 ments for such claims have been paid" (54 Stat. 298), as  
22 amended by the Act of February 10, 1942 (56 Stat. 87-88),  
23 \$45,000.

24 For the purchase of land and improvements thereon  
25 for the Indians of the Blackfeet Reservation, Montana,

1 \$25,000, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of said  
 2 Indians: *Provided*, That title to any land and improvements  
 3 so purchased shall be taken in the name of the United States  
 4 in trust for the Indians of the Blackfeet Reservation.

5 Purchase of land, Flathead Indians, Montana (tribal  
 6 funds) : For the purchase of land and improvements thereon  
 7 for the Indians of the Flathead Reservation, Montana,  
 8 \$25,000, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of said  
 9 Indians: *Provided*, That title to any land and improvements  
 10 so purchased shall be taken in the name of the United States  
 11 in trust for the Indians of the Flathead Reservation: *Pro-*  
 12 *vided further*, That no funds shall be expended under this  
 13 authorization without the consent of the tribal council of the  
 14 Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead  
 15 Reservation.

#### 16 INDUSTRIAL ASSISTANCE AND ADVANCEMENT

17 For the preservation of timber on Indian reservations  
 18 and allotments other than the Menominee Indian Reservation  
 19 in Wisconsin, the education of Indians in the proper care of  
 20 forests, and the general administration of forestry and graz-  
 21 ing work, including fire prevention and payment of reason-  
 22 able rewards for information leading to arrest and convic-  
 23 tion of a person or persons setting forest fires, or taking or  
 24 otherwise destroying timber, in contravention of law on  
 25 Indian lands, \$400,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation



1 shall be available for the expenses of administration of Indian  
2 forest lands from which timber is sold to the extent only that  
3 proceeds from the sales of timber from such lands are insuffi-  
4 cient for that purpose.

5 For expenses incidental to the sale of timber, and for  
6 the expenses of administration, including fire prevention, of  
7 Indian forest lands only from which such timber is sold,  
8 \$135,000, reimbursable to the United States as provided in  
9 the Act of February 14, 1920 (25 U. S. C. 413), from the  
10 proceeds of timber sales: *Provided*, That this appropriation  
11 shall be available for the payment of reasonable rewards for  
12 information leading to arrest and conviction of a person or  
13 persons setting forest fires, or taking or otherwise destroying  
14 timber, in contravention of law.

15 For the suppression or emergency prevention of forest  
16 fires on or threatening Indian reservations, \$12,000, together  
17 with \$25,000 from funds held by the United States in trust  
18 for the respective tribes of Indians interested: *Provided*,  
19 That not to exceed \$50,000 of appropriations herein made  
20 for timber operations shall be available upon the approval  
21 of the Secretary for fire-suppression or emergency preven-  
22 tion purposes: *Provided further*, That any diversions of  
23 appropriations made hereunder shall be reported to Congress  
24 in the annual Budget.

25 For transfer to the Geological Survey for expenditures

1 to be made in inspecting mines and examining mineral de-  
2 posits on Indian lands and in supervising mining operations  
3 on restricted, tribal, and allotted Indian lands leased under  
4 the provisions of the Acts of February 28, 1891 (25  
5 U. S. C. 336, 371, 397), May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. 312),  
6 March 3, 1909 (25 U. S. C. 396), and other Acts authoriz-  
7 ing the leasing of such lands for mining purposes, including  
8 purchase (not to exceed \$2,000), maintenance, repair, and  
9 operation of passenger-carrying vehicles, and not to exceed  
10 \$8,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia,  
11 \$80,000.

12 For the purpose of developing agriculture and stock rais-  
13 ing among the Indians, including necessary personnel, trav-  
14 eling and other expenses, and purchase of supplies and equip-  
15 ment, \$600,000, of which not to exceed \$10,000 may be  
16 used to conduct agricultural experiments and demonstrations  
17 on Indian school or agency farms and to maintain a supply  
18 of suitable plants or seed for issue to Indians, and not to  
19 exceed \$30,000 may be used for the operation and mainte-  
20 nance of a sheepbreeding station on the Navajo Reservation,  
21 and not to exceed \$5,000 may be used for defraying the ex-  
22 penses of Indian fairs, including premiums for exhibits.

23 Industrial assistance (tribal funds): For advances to  
24 individual members of the tribes for the construction of homes  
25 and for the purchase of land, seed, animals, machinery, tools,

1 implements, building material, and other equipment and sup-  
2 plies; and for advances to old, disabled, or indigent Indians  
3 for their support and burial, and Indians having irrigable  
4 allotments to assist them in the development and cultivation  
5 thereof, to be immediately available, \$180,000, payable from  
6 tribal funds as follows: Flathead, Montana, \$130,000; Fort  
7 Peck, Montana, \$25,000; Standing Rock, North Dakota,  
8 \$25,000; and the unexpended balances of funds available  
9 under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act  
10 for the fiscal year 1943 are hereby continued available during  
11 the fiscal year 1944 for the purposes for which they were  
12 appropriated: *Provided*, That advances may be made to  
13 worthy Indian youths to enable them to take educational  
14 courses, including courses in nursing, home economics,  
15 forestry, agriculture, and other industrial subjects in colleges,  
16 universities, or other institutions, and advances so made shall  
17 be reimbursed in not to exceed eight years under such rules  
18 and regulations as the Secretary may prescribe: *Provided*  
19 *further*, That all moneys reimbursed during the fiscal year  
20 1944 shall be credited to the respective appropriations and be  
21 available for the purposes of this paragraph: *Provided further*,  
22 That funds available under this paragraph may be used for  
23 the establishment and operation of tribal enterprises when  
24 proposed by Indian tribes and approved under regulations  
25 prescribed by the Secretary, and revenues derived therefrom

1 shall be covered into the Treasury to the credit of the respec-  
2 tive tribes: *Provided further*, That upon the incorporation of  
3 a tribe operating an enterprise under the authority contained  
4 in the foregoing proviso, the operation of the enterprise and  
5 the handling of revenues therefrom may thereafter be gov-  
6 erned by the rules and regulations established for the making  
7 of loans from the revolving loan fund authorized by the Act of  
8 June 18, 1934 (25 U. S. C. 470) : *Provided further*, That  
9 the unexpended balances of prior appropriations under this  
10 head for any tribe, including reimbursements to such appro-  
11 priations and the appropriations made herein, may be ad-  
12 vanced to such tribe, if incorporated, for use under rules and  
13 regulations established for the making of loans from the  
14 revolving loan fund authorized by the Act of June 18, 1934  
15 (25 U. S. C. 470).

16 For the purpose of encouraging industry and self-  
17 support among Indians and promoting the economic develop-  
18 ment of tribes and of their members, not to exceed \$600,000  
19 of the revolving fund established pursuant to the Acts of  
20 June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 986), and June 26, 1936 (49  
21 Stat. 1967), may be loaned to individual Indians and Indian  
22 organizations otherwise ineligible to participate in said fund,  
23 under regulations prescribed pursuant to said Act or under  
24 other regulations prescribed by the Secretary and subject to  
25 the provisions of existing law relating to said revolving fund,



1 except as otherwise provided herein; and not to exceed  
2 \$135,000 of said revolving fund shall be available for all  
3 necessary expenses of administering such and other loans  
4 to Indians, including \$20,000 for departmental personal  
5 services, and not to exceed \$2,500 for printing and binding.

6 For the development, under the direction of the Com-  
7 missioner of Indian Affairs, of Indian arts and crafts, as  
8 authorized by the Act of August 27, 1935 (49 Stat. 891),  
9 including personal services, purchase and transportation of  
10 equipment and supplies, periodicals, directories, and books of  
11 reference, purchase and operation of motor-propelled  
12 passenger-carrying vehicles, telegraph and telephone services,  
13 expenses of exhibits and of attendance at meetings concerned  
14 with the development of Indian arts and crafts, traveling  
15 expenses, not to exceed \$2,500 for printing and binding,  
16 and other necessary expenses, \$25,000, of which not to  
17 exceed \$9,000 shall be available for personal services in the  
18 District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part of this appro-  
19 priation shall be used to pay any salary at a rate exceeding  
20 \$6,500 per annum.

21 The appropriation "Suppressing contagious diseases of  
22 livestock on Indian reservations" contained in the Third Sup-  
23 plemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, is  
24 hereby continued available for the same purposes until June  
25 30, 1944.

## DEVELOPMENT OF WATER SUPPLY

For the development, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, and operation of domestic and stock water facilities on the Navajo Reservation in Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah, the Hopi Reservation in Arizona, the Papago Reservation in Arizona, and the several Pueblos in New Mexico, including the purchase and installation of pumping and other equipment, \$90,000.

## IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE

For the construction, repair, and maintenance of irrigation systems, and for purchase or rental of irrigation tools and appliances, water rights, ditches, and lands necessary for irrigation purposes for Indian reservations and allotments; for operation of irrigation systems or appurtenances thereto when no other funds are applicable or available for the purpose; for drainage and protection of irrigable lands from damage by floods or loss of water rights, upon the Indian irrigation projects named below, \$220,000, reimbursable, together with \$44,500 operation and maintenance collections, from which latter amount expenditures for any one project shall not exceed the aggregate receipts from such project covered into the Treasury pursuant to section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934:

Miscellaneous projects, \$25,000; Arizona: Ak Chin, \$4,000; Chiu Chui, \$4,000; Fort Apache, \$4,500; San

1 Carlos, \$5,000; Navajo, miscellaneous projects, Arizona  
 2 and New Mexico, \$37,950, together with \$21,500 (Fruit-  
 3 lands, \$9,000; Ganado, \$1,500; Hogback, \$7,000; mis-  
 4 cellaneous projects, \$4,000), collections; Hopi, miscellane-  
 5 ous projects, \$1,500; San Xavier, \$2,000; Truxton Canon,  
 6 \$1,000; California: Mission, \$7,000; together with \$3,000  
 7 (Morongo, \$1,000; Pala and Rincon, \$1,000; miscel-  
 8 laneous projects, \$1,000), collections; Colorado: Southern  
 9 Ute, \$8,000, together with \$8,000, collections; Montana:  
 10 Tongue River, \$2,250, together with \$1,000, collections;  
 11 Nevada: Pyramid Lake, \$3,000, together with \$500, col-  
 12 lections; Walker River, \$4,500, together with \$1,500, col-  
 13 lections; Western Shoshone, \$8,000, together with \$2,000,  
 14 collections; New Mexico: Miscellaneous Pueblos, \$24,300;  
 15 Mescalero, \$2,500; Oregon: Warm Springs, \$3,500; Wash-  
 16 ington: Colville, \$5,000, together with \$5,000, collections;  
 17 Lummi diking project, \$500, together with \$2,000, collec-  
 18 tions; and for necessary miscellaneous expenses incident to  
 19 the general administration of Indian irrigation projects,  
 20 including pay of employees and their traveling and incidental  
 21 expenses, \$66,500: *Provided*, That the foregoing amounts  
 22 shall be available interchangeably in the discretion of the  
 23 Secretary, for necessary expenditures for damages by floods  
 24 and other unforeseen exigencies, but the amounts so inter-  
 25 changed shall not exceed in the aggregate 10 per centum of

1 all the amounts so appropriated: *Provided further*, That the  
2 cost of irrigation projects and of operating and maintaining  
3 such projects where reimbursement thereof is required by law  
4 shall be apportioned on a per-acre basis against the lands  
5 under the respective projects and shall be collected by the  
6 Secretary as required by such law, and any unpaid charges  
7 outstanding against such lands shall constitute a first lien  
8 thereon which shall be recited in any patent or instrument  
9 issued for such lands.

10 For operation and maintenance of the San Carlos project  
11 for the irrigation of lands in the Gila River Indian Reservation,  
12 Arizona, \$120,000 (operation and maintenance collections),  
13 and \$215,000 (power revenues), of which latter sum not  
14 to exceed \$20,000 shall be available for major repairs in  
15 case of unforeseen emergencies caused by fire, flood, or  
16 storm, from which amounts, of \$120,000 and \$215,000,  
17 respectively, expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate  
18 receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section  
19 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934; in  
20 all, \$335,000.

21 For continuing subjugation and for cropping operations  
22 on the lands of the Pima Indians in Arizona, there shall be  
23 available not to exceed \$200,000 of the revenues derived  
24 from these operations and deposited into the Treasury of the  
25 United States to the credit of such Indians, and such revenues



1 are hereby made available for payment of irrigation operation  
2 and maintenance charges assessed against tribal or allotted  
3 lands of said Pima Indians.

4 For improvement, operation, and maintenance of the  
5 irrigation system on the Colorado River Indian Reservation,  
6 Arizona, as provided in the Act of April 4, 1910 (36 Stat.  
7 273), \$8,000, reimbursable, together with \$17,000, from  
8 which amount expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate  
9 receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with sec-  
10 tion 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

11 For reclamation and maintenance charges on Indian  
12 lands within the Yuma Reservation, California, and on ten  
13 acres within each of the eleven Yuma homestead entries in  
14 Arizona under the Yuma reclamation project, \$10,000,  
15 reimbursable.

16 For improvements, maintenance, and operation of the  
17 Fort Hall irrigation systems, Idaho, \$23,000, together with  
18 \$22,000, from which amount expenditures shall not exceed  
19 the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accord-  
20 ance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal  
21 Act, 1934.

22 For maintenance and operation, repairs, and purchase of  
23 stored waters, irrigation systems, Fort Belknap Reservation,  
24 Montana, \$11,250, reimbursable, together with \$3,750, from  
25 which amount expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate

1 receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section  
2 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

3 For maintenance and operation of the several units of  
4 the Fort Peck project, Montana, including not to exceed four  
5 thousand acres under the West Side Canal of the Poplar  
6 River Division, \$7,000, reimbursable, together with \$4,965,  
7 from which amount expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate  
8 receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with  
9 section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

10 For the improvement, maintenance, and operation of  
11 the irrigation systems on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation  
12 in Montana, \$10,850, reimbursable, together with \$13,150,  
13 from which amount expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate  
14 receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with  
15 section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

16 For operation and maintenance of the irrigation and  
17 power systems on the Flathead Reservation, Montana,  
18 \$4,000, reimbursable, together with \$112,500 (operation  
19 and maintenance collections) and \$113,500 (power revenues),  
20 from which amounts of \$112,500 and \$113,500, respectively,  
21 expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered  
22 into the Treasury in accordance with section  
23 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934; in all,  
24 \$230,000.

1       For improvement, maintenance, and operation of the  
2   irrigation systems on the Crow Reservation, Montana, in-  
3   cluding maintenance assessments payable to the Two Leggins  
4   Water Users' Association and Bozeman Trail Ditch Com-  
5   pany, Montana, properly assessable against lands allotted to  
6   the Indians and irrigable thereunder, \$4,000, reimbursable,  
7   together with \$41,000, from which amount expenditures  
8   shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the  
9   Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent  
10   Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

11       For payment to the Tongue River Water Users' Asso-  
12   ciation, Montana, or the State Water Conservation Board of  
13   Montana, in accordance with the provisions of the Act  
14   approved August 11, 1939 (53 Stat. 1411), \$9,750,  
15   reimbursable as provided in said Act.

16       For payment of annual installment of reclamation  
17   charges against Paiute Indian lands within the Newlands  
18   reclamation project, Nevada, \$5,385; and for payment in  
19   advance, as provided by district law, of operation and main-  
20   tenance assessments, including assessments for the operation  
21   of drains to the Truckee-Carson irrigation district, \$5,565,  
22   to be immediately available; in all, \$10,950.

23       For operation and maintenance assessments on Indian  
24   lands, and the buildings and grounds of the Albuquerque  
25   Indian School, within the Middle Rio Grande Conservancy

1 District, New Mexico, \$5,086, of which amount \$3,948  
2 shall be reimbursed in accordance with existing law.

3 For improvements, maintenance, and operation of mis-  
4 cellaneous irrigation projects on the Klamath Reservation,  
5 Oregon, \$2,480, reimbursable, together with \$4,000, from  
6 which amount expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate  
7 receipts from operation and maintenance collections on the  
8 Sand Creek and Modoc Point units covered into the Treasury  
9 in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation  
10 Repeal Act, 1934.

11 For continuing operation and maintenance and better-  
12 ment of the irrigation system to irrigate allotted lands of  
13 the Uncompahgre, Uintah, and White River Utes in Utah,  
14 authorized under the Act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. 375),  
15 \$19,500, reimbursable, together with \$35,500 from which  
16 amount expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate receipts  
17 covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of  
18 the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

19 For payment of operation and maintenance assessments  
20 on certain lands within the Uintah Indian irrigation project  
21 as authorized by section 4 (a) of the Act of May 28, 1941  
22 (55 Stat. 209), \$1,000.

23 For operation and maintenance of the Wapato irrigation  
24 and drainage system, and auxiliary units thereof, Yakima  
25 Indian Reservation, Washington, \$1,000, reimbursable, to-



1 gether with \$175,980 (collections from the water users  
2 on the Wapato-Satus, Toppenish-Simcoe, and Ahtanum  
3 units), from which amount expenditures shall not exceed  
4 the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accord-  
5 ance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal  
6 Act, 1934.

7 For reimbursement to the reclamation fund for stored  
8 water to irrigate Indian lands on the Yakima Indian Reserva-  
9 tion, Washington, pursuant to the Act of July 1, 1940 (54  
10 Stat. 707), \$20,000.

11 For reimbursement to the reclamation fund the propor-  
12 tionate expense of operation and maintenance of the reservoirs  
13 for furnishing stored water to lands in the Yakima Indian  
14 Reservation, Washington, in accordance with the provisions  
15 of section 22 of the Act of August 1, 1914 (38 Stat. 604),  
16 \$11,000.

17 For operation and maintenance of irrigation systems  
18 within the ceded and diminished portions of the Wind River  
19 Reservation, Wyoming, including the Indians' pro rata share  
20 of the cost of operation and maintenance of the Riverton-Le  
21 Clair irrigation district and the Big Bend drainage district on  
22 the ceded reservation, \$18,500, reimbursable, together with  
23 \$26,500, from which amount expenditures shall not exceed  
24 the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accord-

1   ance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal  
2   Act, 1934.

3       Protection of project works (national defense) : For  
4   all expenses necessary to provide protection against sabotage  
5   and other subversive depredations, of dams, powerhouses, or  
6   other structures of the irrigation systems of the Indian Serv-  
7   ice, including employment of civilian guards, floodlights,  
8   gates, barricades, firearms, and ammunition, \$50,000.

9       For the construction, repair, and rehabilitation of irriga-  
10   tion systems on Indian reservations; for the purchase or rental  
11   of equipment, tools, and appliances; for the acquisition of  
12   rights-of-way, and payment of damages in connection with  
13   such irrigation systems; for the development of domestic and  
14   stock water and water for subsistence gardens; for the pur-  
15   chase of water rights, ditches, and lands needed for such  
16   projects; and for drainage and protection of irrigable lands  
17   from damage by floods or loss of water rights, as follows:

18       California: Mission, \$7,500; Sacramento, \$6,000;

19       Montana: Fort Belknap, \$6,250;

20       Nevada: Carson, \$11,000; Western Shoshone, \$9,000;

21       Oregon: Warm Springs, \$7,500;

22       Miscellaneous garden tracts, \$60,000;

23       For surveys, investigations, and administrative expenses,

1 including departmental personal services, and not to exceed  
2 \$2,500 for printing and binding, \$92,750;

3 In all, \$200,000, to be reimbursable in accordance with  
4 law, and to remain available until completion of the projects:  
5 *Provided*, That the foregoing amounts may be used inter-  
6 changeably in the discretion of the Secretary, but not more  
7 than 10 per centum of any specific amount shall be transferred  
8 to any other amount, and no appropriation shall be increased  
9 by more than 15 per centum.

10

## EDUCATION

11 For the support of Indian schools not otherwise pro-  
12 vided for, and for other Indian educational purposes, includ-  
13 ing apprentice teachers for reservation and nonreservation  
14 schools, educational facilities authorized by treaty provisions,  
15 care of Indian children of school age attending public and  
16 private schools, support and education of deaf, dumb, blind,  
17 physically handicapped, delinquent, or mentally deficient  
18 Indian children; for subsistence of pupils in boarding schools  
19 during summer months, for the tuition (which may be paid  
20 in advance) of Indian pupils attending vocational or higher  
21 educational institutions, under such rules and regulations as  
22 the Secretary may prescribe; and tuition and other assistance  
23 for Indian pupils attending public schools, and for the sup-  
24 port of Indian museums at Rapid City, South Dakota, and  
25 Browning, Montana, \$5,864,665: *Provided*, That formal

1 contracts shall not be required for payment (which may be  
2 made from the date of admission) of such tuition and care  
3 of Indian pupils: *Provided further*, That not to exceed  
4 \$10,000 of this appropriation may be used for printing and  
5 binding (including illustrations) in authorized Indian-school  
6 printing plants: *Provided further*, That no part of any appro-  
7 priation in this Act for the Bureau of Indian Affairs shall be  
8 available for expenses of travel for the study of educational  
9 systems or practices outside the continental limits of the  
10 United States and the Territory of Alaska.

11 Support of Indian schools from tribal funds: For the  
12 support of Indian schools, and for other educational purposes,  
13 including care of Indian children of school age attending  
14 public and private schools, tuition and other assistance for  
15 Indian pupils attending public schools, and support and  
16 education of deaf and dumb or blind, physically handicapped,  
17 delinquent, or mentally deficient Indian children, there may  
18 be expended from Indian tribal funds and from school reve-  
19 nues arising under the Act of May 17, 1926 (25 U. S. C.  
20 155), not more than \$340,190, including not to exceed  
21 \$22,190 for payment of tuition for Chippewa Indian children  
22 enrolled in public schools and care of children of school age  
23 attending private schools in the State of Minnesota, payable  
24 from the principal sum on deposit to the credit of the Chip-  
25 pewa Indians in the State of Minnesota arising under section



1 7 of the Act of January 14, 1889 (25 Stat. 645) : *Provided*,  
2 That formal contracts shall not be required for payment  
3 (which may be made from the date of admission) of such  
4 tuition and care of Indian pupils.

5 Education, Osage, Nation, Oklahoma (tribal funds) :  
6 For the education of unallotted Osage Indian children in the  
7 Saint Louis Mission Boarding School, Oklahoma, \$1,500,  
8 payable from funds held in trust by the United States for the  
9 Osage Tribe.

10 For reimbursable loans to Indians for the payment of  
11 tuition and other expenses in recognized vocational and trade  
12 schools, including colleges and universities offering recognized  
13 vocational, trade, and professional courses, and for apprentice  
14 training in Federal, manufacturing, and other establishments,  
15 \$55,000: *Provided*, That not more than \$37,500 of the  
16 amount available for the fiscal year 1944 shall be available  
17 for loans to Indian students pursuing liberal-arts courses in  
18 high schools and colleges: *Provided further*, That advances  
19 made under this authorization shall be reimbursed in not to  
20 exceed eight years, under such rules and regulations as the  
21 Secretary may prescribe.

22 For lease, purchase, repair, and improvement of build-  
23 ings at Indian schools not otherwise provided for, including  
24 the installation, repair, and improvement of heating, lighting,  
25 power, sewer, and water systems in connection therewith,

1 and including the purchase of materials for the use of Indian  
2 pupils in the construction of buildings (not to exceed \$1,500  
3 for any one building) at Indian schools not otherwise pro-  
4 vided for, \$340,000.

5 For support and education of Indian pupils at the follow-  
6 ing nonreservation boarding schools in not to exceed the  
7 following amounts, respectively:

8 Phoenix, Arizona: For five hundred pupils, including  
9 not to exceed \$2,500 for printing and issuing school paper,  
10 \$166,140; for pay of superintendent or other officer in  
11 charge, drayage, and general repairs and improvements,  
12 \$25,000; in all, \$191,140;

13 Sherman Institute, Riverside, California: For six hun-  
14 dred and fifty pupils, including not to exceed \$2,000 for  
15 printing and issuing school paper, \$225,580; for pay of  
16 superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improve-  
17 ments, \$23,700; in all, \$249,280;

18 Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kansas: For six hundred  
19 and twenty-five pupils, including not to exceed \$2,500 for  
20 printing and issuing school paper, \$217,360; for pay of  
21 superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improve-  
22 ments, including necessary drainage work, \$25,200; in all,  
23 \$242,560;

24 Pipestone, Minnesota: For three hundred pupils,

1 \$100,235; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general  
2 repairs and improvements, \$15,200; in all, \$115,435;

3 Carson City, Nevada: For five hundred and twenty-five  
4 pupils, \$172,620; for pay of principal, drayage, and general  
5 repairs and improvements, \$20,000; in all, \$192,620;

6 Albuquerque, New Mexico: For five hundred pupils,  
7 \$173,320; for pay of superintendent or other officer in charge,  
8 drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$25,200;  
9 in all, \$198,520;

10 Santa Fe, New Mexico: For three hundred and eighty  
11 pupils, \$137,845; for drayage, and general repairs and im-  
12 provements, \$15,000; in all, \$152,845;

13 Wahpeton, North Dakota: For two hundred and sev-  
14 enty pupils, \$89,515; for pay of superintendent, drayage,  
15 and general repairs and improvements, \$13,000; in all,  
16 \$102,515;

17 Chilocco, Oklahoma: For six hundred and fifty pupils,  
18 including not to exceed \$2,000 for printing and issuing school  
19 paper, \$226,600; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and  
20 general repairs and improvements, \$25,200; in all, \$251,800;

21 Sequoyah Orphan Training School, near Tahlequah, Okla-  
22 homa: For three hundred and fifty orphan Indian children of  
23 the State of Oklahoma belonging to the restricted class,  
24 \$117,545; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general  
25 repairs and improvements, \$15,000; in all, \$132,545;

1 Carter Seminary, Oklahoma: For one hundred and  
2 sixty-five pupils, \$58,850; for pay of principal, drayage,  
3 and general repairs and improvements, \$7,000; in all,  
4 \$65,850;

5 Euchee, Oklahoma: For one hundred and fifteen pupils,  
6 \$41,495; for pay of principal, drayage, and general repairs  
7 and improvements, \$7,000; in all, \$48,495;

8 Eufaula, Oklahoma: For one hundred and forty pupils,  
9 \$49,590; for pay of principal, drayage, and general repairs  
10 and improvements, \$7,000; in all, \$56,590;

11 Jones Academy, Oklahoma: For one hundred and  
12 seventy-five pupils, \$62,365; for pay of principal, drayage,  
13 and general repairs and improvements, \$7,000; in all,  
14 \$69,365;

15 Wheelock Academy, Oklahoma: For one hundred and  
16 thirty pupils, \$46,835; for pay of principal, drayage, and  
17 general repairs and improvements, \$7,000; in all, \$53,835;

18 Chemawa, Oregon: For four hundred and fifty pupils,  
19 including not to exceed \$1,000 for printing and issuing  
20 school paper, \$156,485; for pay of superintendent, drayage,  
21 and general repairs and improvements, \$20,200; in all,  
22 \$176,685;

23 Flandreau, South Dakota: For four hundred and fifty  
24 pupils, \$164,140; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and  
25 general repairs and improvements, \$19,000; in all, \$183,140;



1        Pierre, South Dakota: For three hundred pupils,  
2        \$99,020; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general  
3        repairs and improvements, \$15,200; in all, \$114,220;

4        In all, for above-named nonreservation boarding schools,  
5        not to exceed \$2,597,440: *Provided*, That 10 per centum of  
6        the foregoing amounts shall be available interchangeably for  
7        expenditures for similar purposes in the various boarding  
8        schools named, but not more than 10 per centum shall be  
9        added to the amount appropriated for any one of said board-  
10       ing schools or for any particular item within any boarding  
11       school. Any such interchanges shall be reported to Congress  
12       in the annual Budget.

13       For tuition and for care and other assistance for Indian  
14       pupils attending public schools and special Indian day  
15       schools and for the repair of special Indian day schools in  
16       the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole  
17       Nations and the Quapaw Agency in Oklahoma, \$378,745,  
18       to be expended in the discretion of the Secretary and under  
19       rules and regulations to be prescribed by him: *Provided*,  
20       That not to exceed \$26,000 may be expended for the pay-  
21       ment of salaries of public-school teachers, employed by the  
22       State, county, or district in special Indian day schools in  
23       full-blooded Indian communities, where there are not  
24       adequate white day schools available for their attendance.

25       Natives in Alaska: To enable the Secretary, in his

1 discretion, to provide for support and education and relief  
2 of destitution of the Eskimos, Aleuts, Indians, and other  
3 natives of Alaska, including necessary traveling expenses of  
4 pupils to and from boarding schools in Alaska; repair and  
5 rental of school buildings; textbooks and industrial apparatus;  
6 pay and traveling expenses of employees; repair, equipment,  
7 maintenance, and operation of vessels; and all other necessary  
8 miscellaneous expenses which are not included under the  
9 above special heads, \$1,233,800, to be immediately available  
10 and to remain available until June 30, 1945: *Provided*,  
11 That a report shall be made to Congress covering expendi-  
12 tures from the amount herein provided for relief of destitution.

#### 13 CONSERVATION OF HEALTH

14 For conservation of health among Indians, including  
15 equipment, materials, and supplies; repairs and improvements  
16 to buildings and plants; compensation and traveling expenses  
17 of officers and employees and renting of quarters for them  
18 when necessary; transportation of patients and attendants to  
19 and from hospitals and sanatoria; returning to their former  
20 homes and interring the remains of deceased patients; and not  
21 exceeding \$25,000 for clinical surveys and general medical  
22 research in connection with tuberculosis, trachoma, and  
23 venereal and other disease conditions among Indians, includ-  
24 ing cooperation with State and other organizations engaged  
25 in similar work and payment of traveling expenses and per

1 diem of physicians, nurses, and other persons whose services  
 2 are donated by such organizations, and including printing and  
 3 binding circulars and pamphlets for use in preventing and  
 4 suppressing trachoma and other contagious and infectious  
 5 diseases, \$5,642,300, including not to exceed \$4,145,000 for  
 6 the following-named hospitals and sanatoria:

7 Arizona: Indian Oasis Hospital, \$32,975; Kayenta Sana-  
 8 torium, \$55,725; Navajo Medical Center, \$303,615; Phoenix  
 9 Sanatorium, \$116,420; Pima Hospital, \$38,490; Truxton  
 10 Canyon Hospital, \$15,395; Western Navajo Hospital,  
 11 \$37,810; Chin Lee Hospital, \$22,390; Fort Apache Hospital,  
 12 \$30,885; Hopi Hospital, \$46,135; San Carlos Hospital,  
 13 \$34,100; Tohatchi Hospital, \$19,485; Colorado River Hos-  
 14 pital, \$24,175; San Xavier Sanatorium, \$47,495; Phoenix  
 15 Hospital, \$49,000; Winslow Sanatorium, \$65,900;

16 California: Hoopa Valley Hospital, \$31,430; Soboba  
 17 Hospital, \$27,775; Fort Yuma Hospital, \$23,895;

18 Colorado: Ute Mountain Hospital, \$16,330; Edward T.  
 19 Taylor Hospital, \$30,000;

20 Idaho: Fort Lapwai Sanatorium, \$103,250; Fort Hall  
 21 Hospitals, \$15,390;

22 Minnesota: Pipestone Hospital, \$25,060; Cass Lake  
 23 Hospital, \$34,230; Fond du Lac Hospital, \$27,315; Red  
 24 Lake Hospital, \$24,800; White Earth Hospital, \$26,485;

25 Mississippi: Choctaw Hospital, \$26,640;

1 Montana: Blackfeet Hospital, \$52,515; Fort Peck Hos-  
 2 pital, \$29,530; Crow Hospital, \$40,100; Fort Belknap Hos-  
 3 pital, \$36,675; Tongue River Hospital, \$32,935;

4 Nebraska: Winnebago Hospital, \$52,000;

5 Nevada: Carson Hospital, \$29,595; Walker River  
 6 Hospital, \$27,785; Western Shoshone Hospital, \$21,895;

7 New Mexico: Albuquerque Sanatorium, \$115,130;  
 8 Jicarilla Hospital and Sanatorium, \$47,390; Mescalero  
 9 Hospital, \$25,745; Eastern Navajo Hospital, \$73,050;  
 10 Northern Navajo Hospital, \$52,590; Taos Hospital,  
 11 \$17,645; Zuni Hospital, \$34,250; Albuquerque Hospital,  
 12 \$55,070; Charles H. Burke Hospital, \$34,065; Santa Fe  
 13 Hospital, \$46,580;

14 North Carolina: Cherokee Hospital, \$25,545;

15 North Dakota: Turtle Mountain Hospital, \$45,250;  
 16 Fort Berthold Hospital, \$21,600; Fort Totten Hospital,  
 17 \$25,410; Standing Rock Hospital, \$37,715;

18 Oklahoma: Cheyenne and Arapahoe Hospital, \$38,255;  
 19 Talihina Sanatorium and Hospital, \$211,085; Shawnee  
 20 Sanatorium, \$115,645; Claremore Hospital, \$90,885; Clin-  
 21 ton Hospital, \$23,420; Pawnee and Ponca Hospital,  
 22 \$41,915; Kiowa Hospital, \$157,820; William W. Hastings  
 23 Hospital, \$78,700;

24 Oregon: Warm Springs Hospital, \$21,385;

25 South Dakota: Crow Creek Hospital, \$23,755; Pine



1 Ridge Hospitals, \$66,750; Rosebud Hospital, \$53,950;  
 2 Yankton Hospital, \$25,325; Cheyenne River Hospital,  
 3 \$42,085; Sioux Sanatorium, \$154,045; Sisseton Hospital,  
 4 \$38,690;

5 Utah: Uintah Hospital, \$32,700;

6 Washington: Yakima Sanatorium, \$44,060; Tacoma  
 7 Sanatorium, \$382,270; Tulalip Hospital, \$13,055; Colville  
 8 Hospital, \$42,480;

9 Wisconsin: Hayward Hospital, \$43,550; Tomah Hos-  
 10 pital, \$37,190;

11 Wyoming: Wind River Hospital, \$33,325;

12 *Provided*, That 10 per centum of the foregoing amounts  
 13 shall be available interchangeably for expenditures in the  
 14 various hospitals named, but not more than 10 per centum  
 15 shall be added to the amount appropriated for any one of  
 16 said hospitals or for any particular item within any hospital,  
 17 and any interchange of appropriations hereunder shall be  
 18 reported to Congress in the annual Budget: *Provided further*,  
 19 That nonreservation boarding schools receiving specific ap-  
 20 propriations shall contribute on a per diem basis for the  
 21 hospitalization of pupils in hospitals located at such schools  
 22 and supported from this appropriation: *Provided further*,  
 23 That in the discretion of the Secretary and under such rules  
 24 and regulations as may be prescribed by him, fees may be  
 25 collected from Indians for medical, hospital, and dental

1 service and any fees so collected shall be covered into the  
2 Treasury of the United States.

3 Medical relief in Alaska: To enable the Secretary in his  
4 discretion through the Bureau of Indian Affairs, with the  
5 advice and cooperation of the Public Health Service, to pro-  
6 vide for the medical and sanitary relief of the Eskimos, Aleuts,  
7 Indians, and other natives of Alaska; repair, rental, and  
8 equipment of hospital buildings; books and surgical appara-  
9 tus; pay and traveling expenses of employees, and all other  
10 necessary miscellaneous expenses which are not included  
11 under the above special heads, \$570,680, to be available  
12 immediately and to remain available until June 30, 1945.

13 GENERAL SUPPORT AND ADMINISTRATION

14 For general administration of Indian property, including  
15 pay of employees authorized by continuing or permanent  
16 treaty provisions, \$2,785,200: *Provided*, That in the discre-  
17 tion of the Secretary, and under such rules and regulations  
18 as may be prescribed by him, fees may be collected from indi-  
19 vidual Indians for services performed for them, and any fees  
20 so collected shall be covered into the Treasury of the United  
21 States.

22 For general support and rehabilitation of needy Indians  
23 in the United States, \$700,000, of which amount not to  
24 exceed \$1,000 shall be available for expenses of Indians  
25 participating in folk festivals, and not to exceed \$40,000

1 shall be available for administrative expenses incident  
2 thereto, including departmental personal services (not to  
3 exceed \$30,000).

4 Reindeer service: For supervision of reindeer in Alaska  
5 and instruction in the care and management thereof, includ-  
6 ing salaries and travel expenses of employees, purchase,  
7 rental, erection, and repair of range cabins, purchase and  
8 maintenance of communication and other equipment, and all  
9 other necessary miscellaneous expenses, \$80,000, to be  
10 immediately available, and to remain available until June 30,  
11 1945.

12 For general support of Indians and administration of  
13 Indian property under the jurisdiction of the following  
14 agencies, to be paid from the funds held by the United  
15 States in trust for the respective tribes, in not to exceed  
16 the following sums, respectively:

17 Arizona: Colorado River, \$1,620; Fort Apache,  
18 \$45,000; Navajo, \$4,900, including all necessary expenses  
19 of holding a tribal fair, erection of structures, awards for ex-  
20 hibits and events, feeding of livestock, and labor and ma-  
21 terials; Pima (Camp McDowell), \$360; San Carlos, \$4,240;  
22 Truxton Canon, \$11,300; in all, \$67,420;

23 California: Mission, \$26,000;

24 Colorado: The appropriations under this head (South-  
25 ern Ute and Ute Mountain) for the fiscal year 1943, in-

cluding the purchase of land, the subjugation thereof, and the construction of improvements thereon, are hereby continued available until June 30, 1944, for the purposes hereof;

Iowa: Sac and Fox, \$630;

Minnesota: Consolidated Chippewa, \$1,600 for salary and incidental expenses of the secretary of the tribal executive committee;

Montana: Flathead, \$35,000;

Nevada: Western Shoshone, \$1,000;

North Carolina: Cherokee, \$8,000;

Oregon: Klamath, \$119,275, of which not to exceed \$4,500 shall be available for fees and expenses of an attorney or firm of attorneys selected by the tribe and employed under a contract approved by the Secretary; Umatilla, \$1,315; in all, \$120,590;

Utah: Uintah and Ouray, \$7,000;

Washington: Colville, \$5,400; Puyallup, \$1,000 for upkeep of the Puyallup Indian cemetery; Taholah (Makah), \$6,600, including the purchase of land, title to which shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for the Makah Indians; Yakima, \$300; Tulalip, \$1,000; in all, \$14,300;

Wisconsin: Menominee, \$99,025, including \$40,000, of which not exceeding \$10,000, shall be available for general



1 relief purposes and not exceeding \$30,000 for monthly allow-  
2 ances, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary may  
3 prescribe, to old and indigent members of the Menominee  
4 Tribe who reside with relatives or friends and \$5,200 for  
5 the compensation and expenses of an attorney or firm of  
6 attorneys employed by the tribe under a contract approved  
7 by the Secretary: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$6,000 shall  
8 be available from the funds of the Menominee Indians for  
9 the payment of salaries and expenses of the chairman, secre-  
10 tary, and interpreters of the Menominee general council and  
11 members of the Menominee advisory council and tribal dele-  
12 gates when engaged on business of the tribe at rates to be  
13 determined by the Menominee general council and approved  
14 by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs;

15 In all, not to exceed \$380,565.

16 Relief of Chippewa Indians in Minnesota (tribal funds) :  
17 Not to exceed \$49,000 of the principal sum on deposit to the  
18 credit of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, arising under  
19 section 7 of the Act entitled "An Act for the relief and  
20 civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minne-  
21 sota", approved January 14, 1889 (25 Stat. 645), may be  
22 expended, in the discretion of the Secretary, in aiding indigent  
23 Chippewa Indians including boarding-home care of pupils  
24 attending public, private, or high schools.

25 Relief of needy Indians: For the relief of Indians in need

1 of assistance, including cash grants; the purchase of subsist-  
2 ence supplies, clothing, and household goods; medical, burial,  
3 housing, transportation, and all other necessary expenses,  
4 \$100,000, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of the  
5 particular tribe concerned: *Provided*, That expenditures here-  
6 under may be made without regard to section 3709, Revised  
7 Statutes, or to the Act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 391), as  
8 amended.

9 Expenses of tribal officers, Five Civilized Tribes, Okla-  
10 homa (tribal funds) : For the current fiscal year money may  
11 be expended from the tribal funds of the Choctaw, Chicka-  
12 saw, Creek, and Seminole Tribes for equalization of allot-  
13 ments, per capita, and other payments authorized by law to  
14 individual members of the respective tribes, salaries and con-  
15 tingent expenses of the governor of the Chickasaw Nation  
16 and chief of the Choctaw Nation, one mining trustee for the  
17 Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, at salaries of \$3,000 each  
18 for the said governor, said chief, and said mining trustee,  
19 chief of the Creek Nation at \$1,200 and one attorney each for  
20 the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes employed under contract  
21 approved by the President under existing law: *Provided*,  
22 That the expenses of the above-named officials shall be de-  
23 termined and limited by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs  
24 at not to exceed \$2,500 each.

1       Support of Osage Agency and pay of tribal officers, Okla-  
2   homa (tribal funds) : For the support of the Osage Agency,  
3   and for necessary expenses in connection with oil and gas  
4   production on the Osage Reservation, Oklahoma, including  
5   pay of necessary employees, the tribal attorney and his  
6   stenographer, one special attorney in tax and other matters,  
7   and pay of tribal officers; payment of damages to individual  
8   allottees; repairs to buildings, rent of quarters for employees,  
9   traveling expenses, printing, telegraphing, and telephoning,  
10   and purchase, repair, and operation of automobiles,  
11   \$185,000, payable from funds held by the United  
12   States in trust for the Osage Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma:  
13   *Provided*, That not more than \$1,920 may be used  
14   for the employment of a curator for the Osage Museum,  
15   which employee shall be an Osage Indian and shall be  
16   appointed without regard to civil-service laws and regula-  
17   tions upon the recommendation of the Osage tribal council:  
18   *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be avail-  
19   able, for traveling and other expenses, including not to exceed  
20   \$6 per diem in lieu of subsistence, and not to exceed 5 cents  
21   per mile for use of personally owned automobiles, of members  
22   of the tribal council and other members of the tribe, when  
23   engaged on tribal business, including visits to the District  
24   of Columbia or Chicago, Illinois, when duly authorized or  
25   approved in advance by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

1 Expenses of tribal councils or committees thereof (tribal  
2 funds) : For traveling and other expenses of members of  
3 tribal councils, business committees, or other tribal organiza-  
4 tions, when engaged on business of the tribes, including  
5 supplies and equipment, not to exceed \$6 per diem in lieu  
6 of subsistence, and not to exceed 5 cents per mile for use of  
7 personally owned automobiles, when duly authorized or  
8 approved in advance by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs,  
9 \$25,000, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of the  
10 particular tribe interested: *Provided*, That no part of thi  
11 appropriation, or of any other appropriation contained in this  
12 Act, shall be available for expenses of members of tribal  
13 councils, business committees, or other tribal organizations,  
14 when in the District of Columbia or Chicago, Illinois, for  
15 more than an eight-day period, unless the Secretary shall in  
16 writing approve a longer period.

17 Compensation and expenses of attorneys, Confederated  
18 Salish and Kootenai Tribes, Montana (tribal funds) : For  
19 compensation and expenses of an attorney or attorneys em-  
20 ployed by the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the  
21 Flathead Reservation, Montana, under a contract approved  
22 by the Secretary on May 9, 1941, \$24,000, payable from  
23 funds on deposit to the credit of such tribes.

24 Expenses of attorneys, Northern Cheyenne Tribe,  
25 Tongue River Reservation, Montana (tribal funds) : For



1 expenses of an attorney or attorneys employed by the  
 2 Northern Cheyenne Tribe of Indians of the Tongue River  
 3 Reservation under a contract approved by the Assistant  
 4 Secretary of the Interior on March 15, 1941, \$5,400, pay-  
 5 able from funds on deposit in the Treasury to the credit of  
 6 said tribe of Indians.

#### 7 ROADS AND BRIDGES

8 For maintenance and repair of that portion of the Gallup-  
 9 Shiprock Highway within the Navaja Reservation, New  
 10 Mexico, and that portion of the State highway in New  
 11 Mexico between Gallup, New Mexico, and Window Rock,  
 12 Arizona, serving the Navajo Reservation, \$20,000, reim-  
 13 bursable, as authorized by the Act of May 28, 1941.

14 For construction, improvement, repair, and maintenance  
 15 of Indian reservation roads under the provisions of the  
 16 Act of May 26, 1928 (25 U. S. C. 318a), as supplemented  
 17 and amended, \$750,000, to remain available until expended:  
 18 *Provided*, That not to exceed \$10,000 of the foregoing  
 19 amount may be expended for departmental personal services:  
 20 *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$15,000 of this appro-  
 21 priation shall be available for repair of structures for housing  
 22 road materials, supplies, equipment, and quarters for road  
 23 crews.

#### 24 ANNUITIES AND PER CAPITA PAYMENTS

25 For fulfilling treaties with Senecas of New York: For

1 permanent annuity in lieu of interest on stock (Act of  
2 February 19, 1831, 4 Stat. 442), \$6,000.

3 For fulfilling treaties with Six Nations of New York:  
4 For permanent annuity, in clothing and other useful articles  
5 (article 6, treaty of November 11, 1794), \$4,500.

6 For fulfilling treaties with Choctaws, Oklahoma: For  
7 permanent annuity (article 2, treaty of November 16, 1805,  
8 and article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$3,000; for  
9 permanent annuity for support of light horsemen (article 13,  
10 treaty of October 18, 1820, and article 13, treaty of June  
11 22, 1855), \$600; for permanent annuity for support of  
12 blacksmith (article 6, treaty of October 18, 1820, and  
13 article 9, treaty of January 20, 1825, and article 13, treaty  
14 of June 22, 1855), \$600; for permanent annuity for educa-  
15 tion (article 2, treaty of January 20, 1825, and article 13,  
16 treaty of June 22, 1855), \$6,000; for permanent annuity  
17 for iron and steel (article 9, treaty of January 20, 1825,  
18 and article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$320; in  
19 all, \$10,520.

20 For fulfilling treaties with Pawnees, Oklahoma: For  
21 permanent annuity (article 2, treaty of September 24, 1857,  
22 and article 3, agreement of November 23, 1892), \$30,000.

23 For payment of Sioux benefits to Indians of the Sioux  
24 reservations, as authorized by the Act of March 2, 1889  
25 (25 Stat. 895), as amended, \$175,000.

1 For payment of interest on moneys held in trust for the  
2 several Indian tribes, as authorized by various Acts of Con-  
3 gress, \$725,000.

4 Appropriations herein made for the support of Indians  
5 and administration of Indian property, the support of schools,  
6 including nonreservation boarding schools and for conserva-  
7 tion of health among Indians shall be available for the pur-  
8 chase of supplies, materials, and repair parts, for storage in  
9 and distribution from central warehouses, garages, and shops,  
10 and for the maintenance and operation of such warehouses,  
11 garages, and shops, and said appropriations shall be reim-  
12 bursed for services rendered or supplies furnished by such  
13 warehouses, garages, or shops to any activity of the Indian  
14 Service.

15 Appropriations made for the Indian Service for the  
16 fiscal year 1944 shall be available for travel expenses; the  
17 purchase of ice, and the purchase of rubber boots for official  
18 use of employees.

#### 19 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

20 The following sums are appropriated out of the special  
21 fund in the Treasury of the United States created by the  
22 Act of June 17, 1902 (43 U. S. C. 391, 411), and therein  
23 designated "the reclamation fund", to be available imme-  
24 diately:

25 Salaries and expenses: For personal services in the

1 District of Columbia and other necessary expenses, \$101,000,  
2 including not to exceed \$3,500 for printing and binding;

3       Administrative provisions and limitations: For all ex-  
4 penditures authorized by the Act of June 17, 1902, and Acts  
5 amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, known as the  
6 reclamation law, and all other Acts under which expenditures  
7 from said fund are authorized, including not to exceed \$100,-  
8 000 for personal services and \$15,000 for other expenses in  
9 the office of the chief engineer, \$20,000 for telegraph, tele-  
10 phone, and other communication service, \$7,500 for dis-  
11 seminating useful information, photographing and making  
12 photographic prints, and completing and distributing material,  
13 including recordings, \$41,250 for personal services, and  
14 \$7,500 for other expenses in the field legal offices; for the  
15 maintenance, in addition to the main office in the District of  
16 Columbia, of a branch of that office in Denver, Colorado, with  
17 appropriations herein made to be available therefor, the costs  
18 and expenses thereof to be accounted for as though said  
19 branch office were in the District of Columbia; examination  
20 of estimates for appropriations in the field; refunds of over-  
21 collections and deposits for other purposes; not to exceed  
22 \$15,000 for lithographing, engraving, printing, and binding;  
23 purchase of ice; purchase of rubber boots for official use by  
24 employees; maintenance and operation of horse-drawn and  
25 motor-propelled passenger vehicles; not to exceed \$25,000



1 for purchase of horse-drawn and motor-propelled passenger-  
2 carrying vehicles; payment for contract stenographic report-  
3 ing services; payment of damages caused to the owners of  
4 lands or other private property of any kind by reason of the  
5 operations of the United States, its officers or employees, in  
6 the survey, construction, operation, or maintenance of irri-  
7 gation works; payment for official telephone service in the  
8 field hereafter incurred in case of official telephones installed  
9 in private houses when authorized under regulations estab-  
10 lished by the Secretary; payment of rewards, when specifi-  
11 cally authorized by the Secretary, for information leading to  
12 the apprehension and conviction of persons found guilty of the  
13 theft, damage, or destruction of public property: *Provided,*  
14 That no part of any sum provided for in this Act for operation  
15 and maintenance of any project or division of a project by  
16 the Bureau of Reclamation shall be used for the irrigation of  
17 any lands within the boundaries of an irrigation district which  
18 has contracted with the Bureau of Reclamation and which is  
19 in arrears for more than twelve months in the payment of  
20 any charges due the United States, and no part of any sum  
21 provided for in this Act for such purpose shall be used for the  
22 irrigation of any lands which have contracted with the Bureau  
23 of Reclamation and which are in arrears for more than twelve  
24 months in the payment of any charges due from said lands  
25 to the United States;

1       Parker Dam power project, Arizona-California: Not to  
2 exceed \$375,000 from power and other revenues shall be  
3 available for operation and maintenance;

4       Yuma project, Arizona-California: For operation and  
5 maintenance, \$65,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$25,000  
6 from the power revenues shall be available for the operation  
7 and maintenance of the commercial system;

8       Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado: Not to ex-  
9 ceed \$140,000 from power revenues shall be available for  
10 the operation and maintenance of the power system;

11       Boise project, Idaho: For operation and maintenance,  
12 \$73,000;

13       Minidoka project, Idaho: For operation and main-  
14 tenance, reserved works, \$16,500: *Provided*, That not to  
15 exceed \$82,175 from the power revenues shall be available  
16 for the operation of the commercial system;

17       North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming: Not to ex-  
18 ceed \$90,000 from the power revenues shall be available  
19 for the operation and maintenance of the commercial system;  
20 and not to exceed \$5,500 from power revenues allocated to  
21 the Northport irrigation district under subsection I, section  
22 4, of the Act of December 5, 1924 (43 U. S. C. 501), shall  
23 be available for payment on behalf of the Northport irriga-  
24 tion district, to the Farmers' irrigation district for carriage  
25 of water;

1       Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas: For operation  
2 and maintenance, \$90,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed  
3 \$50,000 from power revenues shall be available for the  
4 operation and maintenance of the power system;

5       Owyhee project, Oregon: For operation and mainte-  
6 nance, \$160,000;

7       Klamath project, Oregon-California: For operation and  
8 maintenance, \$130,000: *Provided*, That revenues received  
9 from the lease of marginal lands, Tule Lake division, shall  
10 be available for refunds to the lessees in such cases where  
11 it becomes necessary to make refunds because of flooding  
12 or other reasons within the terms of such leases;

13       Columbia Basin project, Washington (formerly Grand  
14 Coulee Dam project, Washington) : Not to exceed \$900,000  
15 of the moneys deposited in the special account pursu-  
16 ant to section 4 of Executive Order Numbered 8526 shall  
17 be transferred to the reclamation fund to be available im-  
18 mediately for operation, maintenance, and replacements, in-  
19 cluding operation and maintenance of camp and other  
20 facilities heretofore or hereafter turned over by construction  
21 contractors, and similar facilities and the furnishing of  
22 services related thereto, and the payment to the school dis-  
23 trict or school districts serving Mason City and Coulee Dam,  
24 Washington, as reimbursement for instruction during the  
25 1943-1944 school year in the schools operated by said

1 district or districts of each pupil who is a dependent of any  
2 employee of the United States living in or in the vicinity of  
3 Coulee Dam, in the sum of \$25 per semester per pupil in  
4 average daily attendance at said schools, payable after the  
5 term of instruction in any semester has been completed,  
6 under regulations prescribed by the Secretary;

7 Yakima project, Washington: For operation and mainte-  
8 nance, \$248,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$25,000  
9 from power revenues shall be available for operation and  
10 maintenance of the power system;

11 Kendrick project, Wyoming: Not to exceed \$100,000  
12 from the power revenues shall be available for the operation  
13 and maintenance of the power system;

14 Riverton project, Wyoming: For operation and mainte-  
15 nance, \$50,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$45,000 from  
16 the power revenues shall be available for the operation and  
17 maintenance of the commercial system;

18 Shoshone project, Wyoming: For operation and main-  
19 tenance, Willwood division, \$15,000: *Provided*, That not to  
20 exceed \$45,000 from power revenues shall be available for  
21 the operation and maintenance of the commercial system;

22 Operation and maintenance administration: For neces-  
23 sary pay of employees, traveling and other expenses incident  
24 to the general administration of reclamation projects, either  
25 operated and maintained by the Bureau or transferred to



1 water users' organizations for operation and maintenance,  
2 and incident to the sale of unplatted portions of Government  
3 town sites and temporarily and permanently unproductive  
4 public lands as authorized by the Act of May 16, 1930  
5 (46 Stat. 367), including giving information and advice  
6 to settlers on reclamation projects in the selection of lands,  
7 equipment, and livestock, the preparation of land for irriga-  
8 tion, the selection of crops, methods of irrigation and agri-  
9 cultural practice, and general farm management, the cost  
10 of which shall be charged to the general reclamation fund  
11 and shall not be charged as a part of the construction or  
12 operation and maintenance cost payable by the water users  
13 under the projects, \$100,000;

14       Limitation of expenditures: Under the provisions of this  
15 Act no greater sum shall be expended, nor shall the United  
16 States be obligated to expend during the fiscal year 1944,  
17 on any reclamation project appropriated for herein, an  
18 amount in excess of the sum herein appropriated therefor,  
19 nor shall the whole expenditures or obligations incurred for  
20 all of such projects for the fiscal year 1944 exceed the whole  
21 amount in the reclamation fund for the fiscal year:

22       Interchange of appropriations: Ten per centum of the  
23 foregoing amounts shall be available interchangeably for ex-  
24 penditures on the reclamation projects named; but not more  
25 than 10 per centum shall be added to the amount appropri-

1 ated for any one of said projects, except that should existing  
2 works or the water supply for lands under cultivation be  
3 endangered by floods or other unusual conditions, an amount  
4 sufficient to make necessary emergency repairs shall become  
5 available for expenditure by further transfer of appropria-  
6 tion from any of said projects upon approval of the Secretary;

7 For general investigations and administrative expenses,  
8 to be expended from the reclamation fund in the same  
9 manner and for the same objects of expenditure as spec-  
10 ified for projects hereinbefore in this Act under the cap-  
11 tion "Bureau of Reclamation", under the heading "Ad-  
12 ministrative provisions and limitations", but without regard  
13 to the amounts of the limitations therein set forth, all to be  
14 reimbursable under the reclamation law, and to remain avail-  
15 able until expended, as follows:

16 General investigations: For engineering and economic  
17 investigations of proposed Federal reclamation projects and  
18 surveys, investigations and other activities relating to recon-  
19 struction, rehabilitation, extensions, or financial adjustments  
20 of existing projects, and studies of water conservation and  
21 development plans, such investigations, surveys, and studies  
22 to be carried on by said Bureau either independently, or in  
23 cooperation with State agencies and other Federal agencies,  
24 including the Corps of Engineers, and the Federal Power  
25 Commission, \$275,000 *Provided*, That the expenditure of

1 any sums from this appropriation for investigations of any  
2 nature requested by States, municipalities, or other interests  
3 shall be upon the basis of the State, municipality, or other  
4 interest advancing at least 50 per centum of the estimated  
5 cost of such investigations;

6 Administrative expenses: For personal services (not to  
7 exceed \$45,000 in the District of Columbia) and other  
8 expenses, \$65,000;

9 Total, from reclamation fund, \$1,388,500.

10 To defray the cost of operating and maintaining the  
11 Colorado River front work and levee system adjacent to  
12 the Yuma Federal irrigation project in Arizona and Cali-  
13 fornia, and to defray the cost of other necessary protection  
14 works along the Colorado River between said Yuma project  
15 and Boulder Dam, as authorized by the Act of July 1, 1940  
16 (54 Stat. 708), \$75,000.

17 Colorado River Development Fund (expenditure ac-  
18 count): For continuation and extension of studies and  
19 investigations by the Bureau of Reclamation for the formula-  
20 tion of a comprehensive plan for the utilization of waters of  
21 the Colorado River system, as authorized by section 2 of the  
22 Boulder Canyon Project Adjustment Act, approved July  
23 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 774), \$100,000 from the Colorado River  
24 Development Fund (holding account), to remain available

1 until expended, which amount shall be available for personal  
2 services in the District of Columbia (not to exceed \$5,000)  
3 and in the field and for all the other objects of expenditures  
4 specified for projects hereinbefore included in this Act under  
5 the caption "Bureau of Reclamation", under the heading  
6 "Administrative provisions and limitations", but without  
7 regard to the amounts of the limitations therein set forth.

8       Protection of project works (national defense) : For the  
9 employment of civilian guards and other necessary expenses,  
10 and for protective devices such as floodlights, gates, and  
11 barricades for the protection against sabotage and other dep-  
12 redations of any and all dams, powerhouses, and other  
13 structures and works whatsoever, heretofore or hereafter  
14 constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation, which in the  
15 opinion of the Secretary require such protection, \$680,000:  
16 *Provided*, That the Secretary may, in his discretion, enter  
17 into agreements with other Federal agencies or with States,  
18 counties, irrigation, construction, or reclamation districts or  
19 other political subdivisions or water users' associations for  
20 the protection of any such works and for reimbursement from  
21 this appropriation for amounts expended by them in furnish-  
22 ing protection for any such works.

23                   COLORADO RIVER DAM FUND

24       Boulder Canyon project: For the continuation of con-  
25 struction of the Boulder Dam and incidental works in the



1 main stream of the Colorado River at Black Canyon, to  
2 create a storage reservoir, and of a complete plant and inci-  
3 dental structures suitable for the fullest economic develop-  
4 ment of electrical energy from the water discharged from  
5 such reservoir; to acquire by proceedings in eminent domain,  
6 or otherwise, all lands, rights-of-way, and other property  
7 necessary for such purposes; and for incidental operations, as  
8 authorized by the Boulder Canyon Project Act, approved  
9 December 21, 1928 (43 U. S. C., ch. 12A), \$775,000,  
10 to be immediately available and to remain avail-  
11 able until advanced to the Colorado River Dam Fund; and  
12 there shall also be available from power and other revenues  
13 not to exceed \$900,000 for operation, maintenance, and  
14 replacements of the Boulder Dam, power plant, and other  
15 facilities, including payment to the Boulder City School  
16 District, as reimbursement for instruction during the 1943-  
17 1944 school year in the schools operated by said district  
18 of each pupil who is a dependent of any employee of the  
19 United States, living in or in the immediate vicinity of  
20 Boulder City, in the sum of \$45 per semester per pupil in  
21 average daily attendance at said schools, payable after the  
22 term of instruction in any semester has been completed,  
23 under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary, which  
24 amounts of \$775,000 and \$900,000 shall be available for  
25 personal services in the District of Columbia (not to exceed

1 \$25,000) and in the field and for all other objects of ex-  
2 penditure that are specified for projects hereinbefore included  
3 in this Act under the caption "Bureau of Reclamation,  
4 administrative provisions and limitations", without regard  
5 to the amounts of the limitations therein set forth.

6 Boulder Canyon project (All-American Canal) : Not  
7 to exceed \$100,000 from unexpended balances of appropria-  
8 tions for this project shall be available for land leveling, con-  
9 struction of farm ditches on units of public lands, production  
10 of soil-building crops, and other necessary expenses in the  
11 preparation of raw public lands for irrigation farming, any  
12 such expenditures to be charged into the construction costs  
13 to be repayable by the lands benefited, and any sums re-  
14 ceived from the sale of crops or otherwise as a result of these  
15 operations to be credited to such construction costs.

16 GENERAL FUND, CONSTRUCTION

17 For continuation of construction of the following  
18 projects and for general investigations and administrative  
19 expenses in not to exceed the following amounts, respec-  
20 tively, to be expended from the general fund of the Treasury  
21 in the same manner and for the same objects of expenditures  
22 as specified for projects included hereinbefore in this Act  
23 under the caption "Bureau of Reclamation" under the head-  
24 ing "Administrative provisions and limitations", but without

1 regard to the amounts of the limitations therein set forth, to  
2 be immediately available, to remain available until expended,  
3 and to be reimbursable under the reclamation law:

4 Gila project, Arizona: Not to exceed \$200,000 from  
5 unexpended balances of appropriations for this project shall  
6 be available for land leveling, construction of farm ditches  
7 on units of public lands, production of soil-building crops, and  
8 other necessary expenses in the preparation of raw public  
9 lands for irrigation farming, any such expenditures to be  
10 charged into the construction costs to be repayable by the  
11 lands benefited, and any sums received from the sale of  
12 crops or otherwise as a result of these operations to be  
13 credited to such construction costs;

14 Central Valley project, California, \$11,500,000;

15 General investigations: For engineering and economic  
16 investigations of proposed Federal reclamation projects and  
17 for surveys and investigations for reconstruction, rehabilita-  
18 tion, extensions of existing projects, and studies of water  
19 conservation and development plans, such investigations,  
20 surveys, and studies to be carried on by the Bureau of  
21 Reclamation either independently, or, if deemed advisable by  
22 the Secretary, in cooperation with State agencies and other  
23 Federal agencies, including the Corps of Engineers, and the  
24 Federal Power Commission, \$250,000;

25 Administrative expenses: For personal services (not to

1 exceed \$250,000 in the District of Columbia) and other  
2 expenses, \$350,000;

3 Total, general fund, construction, \$12,100,000.

4 The paragraph appearing in the Interior Department  
5 Appropriation Act 1942 (55 Stat. 337), under the caption  
6 "Bureau of Reclamation" under the heading "General Fund,  
7 Construction" authorizing the Secretary to incur obligations  
8 and enter into contracts for construction work within specified  
9 amounts, and without regard to appropriations made therein  
10 on the Gila project, Arizona, Colorado-Big Thompson proj-  
11 ect, Colorado, Boise project, Idaho, Tucumcari project, New  
12 Mexico, Lugert-Altus project, Oklahoma, Provo River proj-  
13 ect, Utah, and the Yakima project, Washington, Roza divi-  
14 sion, and the paragraph in the said Act (55 Stat. 338)  
15 authorizing the Bureau of Reclamation to enter into contracts  
16 for the procurement of materials and supplies and for the  
17 purchase of necessary interest in lands for the Fort Peck  
18 project, Montana, are hereby repealed.

19 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

20 For all salaries and expenses necessary for the work  
21 of the Geological Survey, including personal services in the  
22 District of Columbia; purchase (not to exceed \$35,000),  
23 hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled  
24 and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles for field use;  
25 and exchange of unserviceable and worn-out passenger-carry-



1 ing and freight-carrying vehicles as part payment for new  
2 freight-carrying vehicles; as follows:

3 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-  
4 bia, \$173,000.

5 Topographic surveys: For topographic surveys in the  
6 United States, Alaska, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico,  
7 \$680,000, of which not to exceed \$235,000 may be expended  
8 for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*,  
9 That no part of this appropriation shall be expended in coop-  
10 eration with States or municipalities except upon the basis of  
11 the State or municipality bearing all of the expense incident  
12 thereto in excess of such an amount as is necessary for the  
13 Geological Survey to perform its share of standard topo-  
14 graphic surveys, such share of the Geological Survey in no  
15 case exceeding 50 per centum of the cost of the survey:  
16 *Provided further*, That \$260,000 of this amount shall be  
17 available only for such cooperation with States or munici-  
18 palities;

19 Geologic surveys: For geologic surveys in the United  
20 States and chemical and physical researches relative thereto,  
21 \$880,000, of which not to exceed \$475,000 may be ex-  
22 pended for personal services in the District of Columbia;

23 Strategic and critical minerals (national defense): For  
24 scientific and economic investigations of strategic and critical  
25 minerals in the United States or its Territories or Insular

1 possessions, \$624,000, of which not to exceed \$100,000  
2 may be expended for personal services in the District of  
3 Columbia;

4 Mineral resources of Alaska: For investigation of the  
5 mineral resources of Alaska, \$74,000, to be available im-  
6 mediately, of which not to exceed \$24,000 may be expended  
7 for personal services in the District of Columbia;

8 Gaging streams: For gaging streams and determining  
9 the water supply of the United States, investigating under-  
10 ground currents and artesian wells and methods of utiliz-  
11 ing the water resources, \$1,314,000, of which not to  
12 exceed \$169,000 may be expended for personal services  
13 in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part of this  
14 appropriation shall be expended in cooperation with States  
15 or municipalities except upon the basis of the State or munic-  
16 ipality bearing all of the expense incident thereto in excess  
17 of such an amount as is necessary for the Geological Survey  
18 to perform its share of general water resource investigations,  
19 such share of the Geological Survey in no case exceeding 50  
20 per centum of the cost of the investigation: *Provided further*,  
21 That \$975,000 of this amount shall be available only for such  
22 cooperation with States or municipalities;

23 Classification of lands: For the examination and classifi-  
24 cation of lands with respect to mineral character and water  
25 resources as required by the public-land laws and for related

1 administrative operations; for the preparation and publication  
2 of mineral-land classification and water-resources maps and  
3 reports; for engineering supervision of power permits and  
4 grants under the jurisdiction of the Secretary; and for per-  
5 formance of work for the Federal Power Commission,  
6 \$95,000, of which not to exceed \$40,000 may be expended  
7 for personal services in the District of Columbia;

8     Printing and binding, and so forth: For printing  
9 and binding, \$75,000; for preparation of illustrations,  
10 \$20,000; and for engraving and printing geologic and  
11 topographic maps, \$200,000; in all, \$295,000;

12     Mineral leasing: For the enforcement of the provisions of  
13 the Acts of October 20, 1914 (48 U. S. C. 435), October  
14 2, 1917 (30 U. S. C. 141), February 25, 1920 (30 U. S. C.  
15 181), as amended, and March 4, 1921 (48 U. S. C. 444),  
16 and other Acts relating to the mining and recovery of min-  
17 erals on Indian and public lands and naval petroleum re-  
18 serves, and for necessary related operations; and for every  
19 expense incident thereto, including supplies, equipment, ex-  
20 penses of travel, the construction, maintenance, and repair  
21 of necessary camp buildings and appurtenances thereto,  
22 \$339,600, of which not to exceed \$60,000 may be expended  
23 for personal services in the District of Columbia;

24     During the fiscal year 1944 the head of any department  
25 or independent establishment of the Government having

1 funds available for scientific and technical investigations  
2 within the scope of the functions of the Geological Survey  
3 may, with the approval of the Secretary, transfer to the  
4 Geological Survey such sums as may be necessary therefor,  
5 which sums so transferred may be expended for the same  
6 objects and in the same manner as sums appropriated herein  
7 may be expended: *Provided*, That any funds herein appro-  
8 priated for the Geological Survey for cooperative work may  
9 be utilized prior to July 1, 1943, as required to enable the  
10 Geological Survey to continue its cooperative work pending  
11 reimbursement from cooperative agencies, the amount re-  
12 quired for such cooperative work to be placed to the credit  
13 of the 1943 appropriation account of the Geological Survey  
14 and subsequently repaid to the appropriation from which  
15 advanced: *Provided further*, That not to exceed 10 per  
16 centum of any of the appropriations for the Geological Sur-  
17 vey may be transferred to any other of such appropriations,  
18 but no appropriation shall be increased more than 10 per  
19 centum thereby. Any such transfers shall be reported to  
20 Congress in the annual Budget;

21 In all, salaries and expenses, United States Geological  
22 Survey, \$4,474,600.

## 23 BUREAU OF MINES

24 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses neces-  
25 sary for the general administration of the Bureau of Mines,



1 including \$56,000 for personal services in the District of  
2 Columbia, \$67,765.

3     Operating mine rescue cars and stations and investigation  
4 of mine accidents: For salaries and expenses necessary for  
5 the investigation and improvement of mine-rescue and first-  
6 aid methods and appliances and the teaching of mine safety,  
7 rescue, and first-aid methods; investigations as to the causes  
8 of mine explosions, causes of falls of roof and coal, methods  
9 of mining, especially in relation to the safety of miners, the  
10 possible improvement of conditions under which mining  
11 operations are carried on, the use of explosives and electricity,  
12 the prevention of accidents, statistical studies and reports  
13 relating to mine accidents, and other investigations pertinent  
14 to the mining industry; including the construction of tempo-  
15 rary buildings; equipment and supplies; travel expenses of  
16 employees in attendance at meetings and conferences held for  
17 the purpose of promoting safety and health in the mining  
18 and allied industries; purchase not exceeding \$7,500, opera-  
19 tion, maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-  
20 carrying vehicles; purchase and exchange in part payment  
21 therefor of cooks' uniforms, goggles, gloves, rubber boots,  
22 aprons; and not to exceed \$60,000 for personal services in  
23 the District of Columbia, \$673,200, of which not to exceed  
24 \$500 may be expended for the purchase and bestowal of  
25 trophies in connection with mine-rescue and first-aid contests.

1 Coal-mine inspections and investigations: For all salaries  
2 and expenses necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines to  
3 perform the duties imposed upon it by the Act of May 7,  
4 1941 (55 Stat. 177); including supplies and equipment;  
5 traveling expenses; not to exceed \$59,000 for personal serv-  
6 ices in the District of Columbia; purchase in the District of  
7 Columbia and elsewhere of furniture and equipment, sta-  
8 tionery and supplies; professional books and publications;  
9 purchase (not to exceed \$1,500), operation, maintenance,  
10 and repair of motor-propelled trucks and passenger-carrying  
11 vehicles for official use and in transporting employees between  
12 their homes and temporary locations where they may be  
13 employed; purchase of special wearing apparel or equipment  
14 for the protection of employees while engaged in their  
15 work; travel, and other incidental expenses of employees in  
16 attendance at meetings and conferences held for promoting  
17 safety and health in the coal-mining industry, \$718,380:  
18 *Provided*, That the Secretary, acting through the Director  
19 of the Bureau of Mines, is hereby authorized to accept build-  
20 ings, equipment, and other contributions from public or  
21 private sources.

22 Enforcement of Federal Explosives Act: For all neces-  
23 sary expenses of the Bureau of Mines in performing the  
24 duties imposed upon it by the Federal Explosives Act, includ-  
25 ing not to exceed \$100,000 for personal services in the Dis-

1    trict of Columbia; books of reference, periodicals, and news-  
2    papers; not to exceed \$11,250 for printing and binding; con-  
3    tract stenographic reporting services; supplies and equip-  
4    ment; traveling expenses; maintenance, repair, and operation  
5    of passenger-carrying automobiles; purchase of special wear-  
6    ing apparel or equipment for the protection of employees  
7    while engaged in their work; purchase in the District of  
8    Columbia and elsewhere of other items otherwise properly  
9    chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, De-  
10    partment of the Interior"; \$530,000: *Provided*, That section  
11    3709, Revised Statutes shall not apply to any purchase or  
12    service rendered under this appropriation when the aggregate  
13    amount involved does not exceed \$300: *Provided further*,  
14    That the Secretary, through the Director of the Bureau of  
15    Mines, is hereby authorized to carry out projects hereunder in  
16    cooperation with other departments or agencies of the Federal  
17    Government, the District of Columbia, States, Territories,  
18    insular possessions, with other organizations or individuals,  
19    and with foreign countries and the political subdivisions  
20    thereof.

21        Testing fuel: To conduct inquiries and scientific and  
22    technologic investigations concerning the mining, prepara-  
23    tion, treatment, and use of mineral fuels, and for investigation  
24    of mineral fuels belonging to or for the use of the United  
25    States, with a view to their most efficient utilization; to

1 recommend to various departments such changes in selection  
2 and use of fuel as may result in greater economy, and, upon  
3 request of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, to  
4 investigate the fuel-burning equipment in use by or pro-  
5 posed for any of the departments, establishments, or institu-  
6 tions of the United States in the District of Columbia,  
7 \$340,000, of which not to exceed \$40,000 may be expended  
8 for personal services in the District of Columbia.

9 Mineral mining investigations: For scientific and tech-  
10 nologic investigations concerning the mining, preparation,  
11 treatment, and utilization of ores and mineral substances,  
12 other than fuels, with a view to improving health conditions  
13 and increasing safety, efficiency, and economy in the mining,  
14 quarrying, metallurgical, and other mineral industries; in-  
15 cluding all equipment, supplies, expenses of travel, purchase,  
16 not to exceed \$12,000, operation, maintenance, and repair  
17 of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and not to  
18 exceed \$30,000 for personal services in the District of Co-  
19 lumbia, \$440,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropria-  
20 tion may be expended for an investigation in behalf of any  
21 private party.

22 Oil and gas investigations: For inquiries and investiga-  
23 tions and dissemination of information concerning the mining,  
24 preparation, treatment, and utilization of petroleum and  
25 natural gas, and for every other expense incident thereto,



1 including supplies, equipment, newspapers, expenses of travel,  
2 purchase, not to exceed \$6,500, maintenance, operation, and  
3 repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, pur-  
4 chase of laboratory gloves, goggles, rubber boots, and aprons,  
5 \$328,380, of which not to exceed \$25,500 may be expended  
6 for personal services in the District of Columbia.

7 Mining experiment stations: For personal services, pur-  
8 chase of laboratory gloves, goggles, rubber boots, and aprons,  
9 purchase not to exceed \$3,000, maintenance, operation, and  
10 repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and  
11 all other expenses in connection with the establishment,  
12 maintenance, and operation of mining experiment stations, as  
13 provided in the Act of March 3, 1915 (30 U. S. C. 8),  
14 \$550,000, of which not to exceed \$16,000 may be expended  
15 for personal services in the District of Columbia.

16 Buildings and grounds, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: For  
17 care and maintenance of buildings and grounds at Pittsburgh  
18 and Bruceton, Pennsylvania, including personal services, the  
19 purchase, operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger  
20 automobiles, and all other expenses requisite for and incident  
21 thereto, including not to exceed \$10,000 for additions and  
22 improvements, \$110,000;

23 Economics of mineral industries: For investigations, and  
24 the dissemination of information concerning the economic  
25 problems of the mining, quarrying, metallurgical, and other

1 mineral industries, with a view to assuring ample supplies  
2 and efficient distribution of the mineral products of the mines  
3 and quarries, including studies and reports relating to uses,  
4 reserves, production, distribution, stocks, consumption, prices,  
5 and marketing of mineral commodities and primary products  
6 thereof; preparation of the reports of the mineral resources  
7 of the United States, including special statistical inquiries;  
8 and including personal services in the District of Columbia  
9 and elsewhere; purchase of furniture and equipment; sta-  
10 tionery and supplies; newspapers; traveling expenses; pur-  
11 chase (not to exceed \$1,500), operation, maintenance, and  
12 repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; and  
13 for all other necessary expenses not included in the foregoing.  
14 \$450,000, of which not to exceed \$295,000 may be expended  
15 for personal services in the District of Columbia.

16 Investigation of raw material resources for western steel  
17 production (national defense) : For all expenses, without re-  
18 gard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, necessary to enable  
19 the Bureau of Mines to investigate by subsurface exploration  
20 the amount and quality of iron ores, limestone, and coking  
21 coals essential to expanding steel production in States in  
22 which such deposits may exist, including all necessary labo-  
23 ratory research; preliminary examination and subsurface ex-  
24 ploration of raw materials; supplies and equipment; traveling  
25 expenses; operation, maintenance, and repair, of two motor-

1 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; not to exceed \$8,000  
2 for personal services in the District of Columbia; printing  
3 and binding; purchase in the District of Columbia and else-  
4 where of furniture and equipment, professional books and  
5 publications, stationery and supplies, and purchase of such  
6 personal wearing apparel or equipment as may be required  
7 for the protection of employees while engaged in their work,  
8 \$149,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary, acting through the  
9 Director of the Bureau of Mines, is hereby authorized to  
10 accept buildings, equipment, and other contributions from  
11 public or private sources and to carry out the projects in  
12 cooperation with other departments or agencies of the Fed-  
13 eral Government, States, and State agencies, and other  
14 organizations.

15 Construction and equipment of an electrodevelopment  
16 laboratory: The unobligated balance of the appropriation  
17 under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation  
18 Act, 1943, is hereby made available for the same purposes  
19 and under the same conditions until June 30, 1944.

20 Manganese beneficiation pilot plants and research (na-  
21 tional defense) : For all necessary expenses, without regard  
22 to section 3709, Revised Statutes, of investigations and devel-  
23 opment of methods of beneficiating and smelting domestic  
24 manganese ores, including ore dressing, hydrometallurgy,  
25 pyrometallurgy, and for the production of metallic manganese

1 by electrolytic or other methods, including all necessary pre-  
2 liminary and supplemental laboratory research; maintenance  
3 and operation of pilot plants; procurement of necessary mate-  
4 rials and ores for metallurgical tests, purchase or lease of  
5 land; construction and equipment of buildings to house pilot  
6 plants; including employment by contract or otherwise,  
7 at such rates of compensation as the Secretary may  
8 determine, of engineers, architects, or firms or corporations  
9 thereof that are necessary to design and construct the build-  
10 ings and pilot plants; supplies and equipment; travel ex-  
11 penses; personal services in the District of Columbia (not  
12 to exceed \$20,000); printing and binding (not to exceed  
13 \$1,500); purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere  
14 of furniture and equipment, stationery and supplies; pro-  
15 fessional books and publications; purchase not to exceed  
16 \$5,000, operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-pro-  
17 pelled passenger-carrying vehicles; purchase of special wear-  
18 ing apparel or equipment for the protection of employees  
19 while engaged in their work, \$900,000: *Provided*, That the  
20 Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau of  
21 Mines, is hereby authorized to accept buildings, equipment,  
22 and other contributions from public or private sources offer-  
23 ing to cooperate in carrying out the purposes of this appro-  
24 priation, and to operate the plants in cooperation with other



1 departments or agencies of the Federal Government, States,  
2 and State agencies, and other organizations.

3       Production of alumina from low-grade bauxite, alumi-  
4 num clays and alunite (national defense) : For all expenses  
5 necessary, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes,  
6 to the conduct of investigations and research on processes for  
7 production of alumina from siliceous bauxites, aluminum  
8 clays and alunite, including all necessary laboratory research;  
9 maintenance and operation of small subcommercial plants;  
10 procurement of necessary materials and ores; construction  
11 and equipment of buildings to house testing and subcom-  
12 mercial plant units; engagement by contract or otherwise,  
13 and at such rates of compensation as the Secretary  
14 may determine, of the services of engineers, architects,  
15 or firms or corporations thereof, that are necessary to  
16 design and construct the buildings and plant units; purchase  
17 of supplies and equipment; travel expenses; not to exceed  
18 \$15,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia;  
19 purchase of furniture and equipment, stationery and supplies,  
20 professional books and publications; purchase of special wear-  
21 ing apparel or equipment for protection of employees engaged  
22 in their work, \$430,000.

23       Investigation of bauxite and alunite ores and aluminum  
24 clay deposits (national defense) : For all necessary expenses,  
25 without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, for investi-

1 gations, including laboratory research and procurement of ma-  
2 terials therefor, concerning the extent, mode of occurrence,  
3 and quality of bauxite and alunite ores and aluminum clays in  
4 order to determine domestic sources of supply; to explore  
5 and develop on public lands and, with the consent of owners,  
6 on private lands, deposits of such ores and clays, including  
7 geologic studies and geophysical prospecting; construction,  
8 maintenance, and repair of necessary camp buildings and min-  
9 ing structures and appurtenances; including not to exceed  
10 \$38,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia;  
11 purchase (not to exceed \$6,000), operation, maintenance  
12 and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles;  
13 professional books and publications; printing and binding;  
14 purchase of such wearing apparel and equipment as may be  
15 required for the protection of employees while engaged in  
16 their work; and other items otherwise properly chargeable  
17 to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of  
18 the Interior, fiscal year 1944", \$478,500, of which \$80,000  
19 (including not to exceed \$17,500 for personal services in  
20 the District of Columbia) shall be made available to the  
21 Geological Survey to carry out the purposes of this appro-  
22 priation: *Provided*, That the Secretary, acting through the  
23 Directors of the Bureau of Mines and the Geological Survey,  
24 is hereby authorized to accept buildings, equipment, and

1 other contributions from public or private sources, and to  
2 carry out the projects in cooperation with other departments  
3 or agencies of the Federal Government, States, and State  
4 agencies, and other organizations.

5 Investigation of deposits of critical and essential minerals  
6 in the United States and its possessions (national defense) :  
7 For all necessary expenses, without regard to section 3709  
8 of the Revised Statutes, for investigating deposits of critical  
9 and essential minerals in the United States and its possessions,  
10 including laboratory research; preliminary examination and  
11 surface and subsurface exploration; supplies and equipment;  
12 travel expenses; not to exceed \$50,000 for personal services  
13 in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$3,000 for printing  
14 and binding; purchase in the District of Columbia and else-  
15 where of other items otherwise properly chargeable to the  
16 appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the  
17 Interior"; books of reference and periodicals; purchase not to  
18 exceed \$20,000, operation, maintenance, and repair of pas-  
19 senger-carrying automobiles; special wearing apparel and  
20 equipment for the protection of employees while employed;  
21 \$2,475,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary, through the Di-  
22 rector of the Bureau of Mines, is authorized to accept lands,  
23 buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public  
24 or private sources for the purposes hereof, and to carry out

1 the projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal,  
2 State, or private.

3 During the fiscal year 1944 the head of any depart-  
4 ment or independent establishment of the Government hav-  
5 ing funds available for scientific investigations within the  
6 scope of the functions of the Bureau of Mines may, with the  
7 approval of the Secretary, transfer to the Bureau such sums  
8 as may be necessary therefor, which sums so transferred may  
9 be expended for the same objects and in the same manner as  
10 sums appropriated herein may be expended.

11 The Federal Security Administrator may detail medical  
12 officers of the Public Health Service for cooperative health,  
13 safety, or sanitation work with the Bureau of Mines, and the  
14 compensation and expenses of the officers so detailed may be  
15 paid from the applicable appropriations made herein for the  
16 Bureau of Mines.

17 Helium production and investigations: The sums made  
18 available for the fiscal year 1944 in the Acts making appro-  
19 priations for the War and Navy Departments for the ac-  
20 quisition of helium from the Bureau of Mines shall be trans-  
21 ferred to the Bureau of Mines on July 1, 1943, for oper-  
22 ation and maintenance of the plants for the production of  
23 helium for military and naval purposes, including laboratory  
24 gloves, goggles, rubber boots, and aprons; purchase, not to



1 exceed \$4,500, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-  
2 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and all other necessary  
3 expenses, and including \$40,000 for personal services in the  
4 District of Columbia, in addition to which sums the Bureau  
5 of Mines may use for helium-plant operations in the fiscal  
6 year 1944 the unobligated balance of funds transferred to  
7 it for such operations in the fiscal year 1943: *Provided,*  
8 That section 3709, Revised Statutes, shall not be construed  
9 to apply to this appropriation, or to the appropriation for  
10 development and operation of helium properties (special  
11 fund) in section 3 (c) of the Act of September 1, 1937  
12 (50 U. S. C. 164).

13 Total, Bureau of Mines, \$8,640,225.

#### 14 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

15 Salaries: For departmental personal services, including  
16 such services in the District of Columbia, and for the services  
17 of employees (including the temporary employment of  
18 specialists and experts without regard to civil service require-  
19 ments) to examine lands to determine their suitability for  
20 inclusion in the national park system, \$300,000.

21 Regional headquarters: For salaries and expenses of  
22 regional headquarters necessary in the administration, pro-  
23 tection, maintenance, and improvement of the national park  
24 system, including maintenance, operation, and repair of  
25 motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles, \$161,110.

1       General expenses: For all expenses necessary for the  
2 work of the office of the Director not herein provided for,  
3 including traveling expenses, telegrams, photographic sup-  
4 plies, prints, and motion-picture films, and expenses of em-  
5 ployees engaged in examining lands to determine their suit-  
6 ability for inclusion in the national park system, \$20,000.

7       National parks: For administration, protection, main-  
8 tenance, and improvement of national parks, including main-  
9 tenance and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles;  
10 \$3,000 for George B. Dorr, as superintendent of Acadia  
11 National Park, without regard to the requirements of the  
12 provisions of the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended,  
13 and \$3,000 for temporary services for investigation of titles  
14 and preparation of abstracts thereof of lands donated to the  
15 United States for inclusion in Acadia National Park, Maine;  
16 necessary repairs to the roads from Glacier Park Station  
17 through the Blackfeet Indian Reservation to the various  
18 points in the boundary line of Glacier National Park, Mon-  
19 tana, and the international boundary; repair and maintenance  
20 of approximately two and seventy-seven one-hundredths  
21 miles of road leading from United States Highway 187 to the  
22 north entrance of Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming;  
23 not to exceed \$1,000 for the maintenance of approach roads  
24 through the Lassen National Forest leading to Lassen Vol-  
25 canic National Park, California; maintenance and repair of

1 the Generals Highway between the boundaries of Sequoia  
2 National Park, California, and the Grant Grove section of  
3 Kings Canyon National Park, California; not exceeding  
4 \$15,500 for maintenance of the roads in the national forests  
5 leading out of Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, Idaho,  
6 and Montana; and not exceeding \$2,000 for maintenance of  
7 the road in the Stanislaus National Forest connecting the  
8 Tioga Road with the Hetch Hetchy Road near Mather Sta-  
9 tion, Yosemite National Park, California, and necessary ex-  
10 penses of a comprehensive study of the problems relating to  
11 the use and enjoyment of Yosemite National Park and the  
12 preservation of its natural features, \$1,861,200.

13 National monuments: For administration, protection,  
14 maintenance, improvement, and preservation of national  
15 monuments, including maintenance, operation, and repair of  
16 motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles, \$275,000.

17 National historical parks and monuments: For adminis-  
18 tration, protection, maintenance, and improvement, includ-  
19 ing maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven pas-  
20 senger-carrying vehicles, \$150,500.

21 Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission: Not-  
22 withstanding the proviso under this head in the Second  
23 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, approved July 3,  
24 1941, the Commission is hereby revived for performing,  
25 without any expense to the United States, the functions

1 authorized by the Act of July 11, 1941 (Public Law 164),  
2 and when such functions are accomplished the Commission  
3 shall cease to exist or function.

4 National military parks, battlefields, monuments, and  
5 cemeteries: For administration, protection, maintenance, and  
6 improvement, including maintenance, operation, and repair of  
7 motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles, and including the  
8 maintenance and repair of the approach road to the Custer  
9 Battlefield National Cemetery and the road connecting the  
10 said cemetery with the Reno Monument site, Montana, and  
11 not exceeding \$308 for right-of-way easements across pri-  
12 vately owned railroad lands necessary for supplying water  
13 to the Statue of Liberty National Monument, \$400,000.

14 Boulder Dam National Recreational Area, Arizona and  
15 Nevada: For administration, protection, improvement, and  
16 maintenance of the recreational activities of the Boulder  
17 Dam National Recreational Area and any lands that may  
18 be added thereto by Presidential or other authority, including  
19 maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passen-  
20 ger-carrying vehicles, \$70,000.

21 Emergency reconstruction and fighting forest fires: For  
22 reconstruction, replacement, and repair of roads, trails,  
23 bridges, buildings, and other physical improvements and of  
24 equipment in areas under the jurisdiction of the National  
25 Park Service that are damaged or destroyed by flood, fire,



1 storm, or other unavoidable causes, and for fighting or  
2 emergency prevention of forest fires in areas administered  
3 by the National Park Service, or fires that endanger such  
4 areas, including lands in process of condemnation for national  
5 park or monument purposes, \$30,000, together with not to  
6 exceed \$100,000 to be transferred upon the approval of the  
7 Secretary from the various appropriations for national parks  
8 and national monuments herein contained, any such diversions  
9 of appropriations to be reported to Congress in the annual  
10 Budget: *Provided*, That the allotment of these funds to the  
11 various areas administered by the National Park Service  
12 as may be required for fire-fighting purposes shall be made  
13 by the Secretary only after the obligation for the expenditure  
14 has been incurred.

15 Forest protection and fire prevention: For the control  
16 and the prevention of spread of forest insects and tree  
17 diseases and for fire-prevention measures, including equip-  
18 ment, personal services, and maintenance, operation, and  
19 repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles, \$140,000.

20 The total of the foregoing amounts shall be available  
21 in one fund for the National Park Service: *Provided*, That 10  
22 per centum of the foregoing amounts shall be available inter-  
23 changeably and any such diversion of funds shall be re-  
24 ported to Congress in the annual Budget: *Provided further*,  
25 That no part of the foregoing appropriations for the National

1 Park Service shall be available for the payment of the sal-  
2 aries or expenses of any employee of the National Park  
3 Service assigned to duties in connection with the Jefferson  
4 National Expansion Memorial in Saint Louis, Missouri.

5 Appropriations herein made for the national parks,  
6 national monuments, and other reservations under the juris-  
7 diction of the National Park Service, shall be available for  
8 the giving of educational lectures therein; for the services  
9 of field employees in cooperation with such nonprofit scien-  
10 tific and historical societies engaged in educational work in  
11 the various parks and monuments as the Secretary may  
12 designate; and for travel expenses of employees attending  
13 Government camps for training in forest-fire prevention and  
14 suppression and the Federal Bureau of Investigation National  
15 Police Academy, and attending Federal, State, or municipal  
16 schools for training in building fire prevention and suppression.

17 Appropriations herein made for the National Park Serv-  
18 ice shall be available for the installation and operation of  
19 telephones in Government-owned residences, apartments, or  
20 quarters occupied by employees of the National Park Service.

21 Appropriations available to the National Park Service for  
22 the construction of roads and trails and for the construction  
23 and maintenance of the Blue Ridge, Natchez Trace, and  
24 George Washington Memorial Parkways shall be available

1 for the maintenance and operation of passenger-carrying  
2 automobiles.

3 Investigation and purchase of water rights: The unex-  
4 pended balance of funds available for this purpose for the  
5 fiscal year 1943 is continued available for the same purpose  
6 during the fiscal year 1944, including the maintenance, opera-  
7 tion, and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles.

8 Recreational demonstration areas: For administration,  
9 protection, operation, and maintenance of recreational  
10 demonstration areas, including personal services and the  
11 operation and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying  
12 vehicles, \$150,000.

13 Recreational resources of Denison Dam and Reservoir  
14 project, Texas and Oklahoma: The unexpended balance of  
15 the appropriation under this head in the First Supplemental  
16 National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, is hereby made  
17 available for the same purposes and under the same condi-  
18 tions until June 30, 1944, including not to exceed \$2,500 for  
19 printing and binding.

20 Salaries and expenses, National Capital parks: For  
21 administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement of  
22 the Arlington Memorial Bridge, George Washington Memo-  
23 rial Parkway, monuments and memorials, Lee Mansion, Bat-  
24 tleground National Cemetery, Chopawamsic Recreational  
25 Area, Federal parks in the District of Columbia, and other

1 Federal lands authorized by the Act of May 29, 1930 (46  
 2 Stat. 482), including the pay and allowances in accordance  
 3 with the provisions of the Act of May 27, 1924, as amended,  
 4 of the police force for the George Washington Memorial  
 5 Parkway, and the purchase, operation, maintenance, repair,  
 6 and storage of automobiles, and motorcycles, revolvers, am-  
 7 munition, purchase, cleaning, and repair of uniforms for  
 8 police, guards, and elevator conductors, and equipment, per  
 9 diem employees at rates of pay approved by the Director not  
 10 exceeding current rates for similar services in the District of  
 11 Columbia, stenographic reporting service, traveling expenses  
 12 and carfare, and leather and rubber articles for the protection  
 13 of public property and employees, \$400,000.

#### 14 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

15 For salaries and expenses, including the purchase of  
 16 printed bags, tags, and labels, without regard to existing laws  
 17 applicable to public printing, and traveling expenses, neces-  
 18 sary in conducting investigations and carrying out the work  
 19 of the Service, including cooperation with Federal, State,  
 20 county, or other agencies or with farm bureaus, organizations,  
 21 or individuals, as follows:

#### 22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 General administrative expenses: For general adminis-  
 24 trative purposes, including personal services in the District  
 25 of Columbia, \$170,000.



1        Propagation of food fishes: For maintenance, repair, al-  
2    teration, improvement, equipment, and operation of fish-cul-  
3    tural stations, including the erection of necessary buildings  
4    and other structures; propagation and distribution of food  
5    fishes and fresh-water mussels; purchase, collection, and  
6    transportation of specimens and other expenses incidental to  
7    the maintenance and operation of aquarium, \$875,000.

8        Operation and maintenance of fish screens: For opera-  
9    tion and maintenance, in cooperation with the Bureau of  
10   Reclamation and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, or either, of  
11   fish screens and ladders on Federal irrigation projects, and  
12   for the conduct of investigations and surveys, the prepara-  
13   tion of designs, and for determining the requirements for  
14   fishways and other fish protective devices at dams con-  
15   structed under licenses issued by the Federal Power Com-  
16   mission, \$11,350.

17       Investigations respecting food fishes: For investigations  
18   and studies into the cause of the decrease of food fishes, and  
19   other aquatic and plant resources, in connection therewith,  
20   and of means of securing a maximum sustained yield from  
21   such resources; and maintenance, repair, improvement,  
22   equipment, and operation of fishery-experiment and biological  
23   stations, \$440,000.

24       Fishery industries: For collection and compilation of  
25   statistics of the fisheries and the study of their methods and

1 relations, and the methods of preservation and utilization of  
2 fishery products, and enforcing the applicable provisions of  
3 the Act authorizing associations of producers of aquatic prod-  
4 ucts (15 U. S. C. 521), including contract stenographic  
5 reporting services, \$125,000.

6 Fishery market news service: For collecting, publishing,  
7 and distributing, by telegraph, mail, or otherwise, information  
8 on the fishery industry, market supply and demand, com-  
9 mercial movement, location, disposition, and market prices  
10 of fishery products, \$80,000.

11 Alaska fisheries: For protecting the seal, sea otter, and  
12 other fisheries of Alaska, including the furnishing of food,  
13 fuel, clothing, and other necessities of life to the natives of  
14 the Pribilof Islands of Alaska; construction, improvement,  
15 repair, and alteration of buildings and roads, and subsistence  
16 of employees while on said islands; and contract stenographic  
17 reporting service, \$459,000, of which \$100,000 shall be  
18 available immediately.

19 Enforcement of Black Bass and Whaling Treaty Acts:  
20 For enforcement of the Act of July 2, 1930, and the Act of  
21 May 1, 1936 (16 U. S. C. 851-856, 901-915), \$12,000.

22 Fur-resources investigations: For investigations, expe-  
23 riments, and demonstrations in connection with the produc-  
24 tion and utilization of animals the pelts of which are used  
25 commercially for fur, \$90,000.

1        Biological investigations: For biological investigations,  
2 including the relations, habits, geographic distribution, and  
3 migration of animals and plants, and the preparation of maps  
4 of the life zones, and including \$35,000 for investigations of  
5 the relations of wild animal life to forests, under section 5  
6 of the Act approved May 22, 1928 (16 U. S. C. 581d),  
7 and for investigations of the wildlife resources of the Territory  
8 of Alaska, \$125,000.

9        Control of predatory animals and injurious rodents: For  
10 investigations and demonstrations in destroying animals in-  
11 jurious to agriculture, horticulture, forestry, animal hus-  
12 bandry, and wild game, and in protecting stock and other  
13 domestic animals through the suppression of rabies and other  
14 diseases in predatory wild animals as authorized by law  
15 (7 U. S. C. 426-426b); and for repairs, additions, and  
16 installations in and about the grounds and buildings of the  
17 game-management supply depot and laboratory at Pocatello,  
18 Idaho, including purchase, transportation, and handling of  
19 supplies and materials for distribution from said depot to  
20 other projects, in accordance with the provisions of the Act  
21 approved June 24, 1936 (16 U. S. C. 667), \$740,000.

22        Protection of migratory birds: For the enforcement of  
23 the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of July 3, 1918, as amended,  
24 to carry into effect the treaty with Great Britain and the

1 convention between the United States and the United Mex-  
2 ican States (16 U. S. C. 703-711) ; for cooperation with  
3 local authorities in the protection of migratory birds, includ-  
4 ing necessary investigations; for the enforcement of the Act  
5 for the protection of the bald eagle (16 U. S. C. 668c) ; for  
6 the enforcement of sections 241-244 of the Act approved  
7 March 4, 1909, as amended (18 U. S. C. 391-394), and  
8 for the enforcement of section 1 of the Act approved May  
9 25, 1900 (16 U. S. C. 701), including necessary investi-  
10 gations, \$300,000, of which not to exceed \$10,000 may be  
11 expended in the discretion of the Secretary for the purpose  
12 of securing information concerning violations of the laws for  
13 the enforcement of which this appropriation is made available.

14 Enforcement of Alaska game law: For the enforcement  
15 of the Act of January 13, 1925, as amended (48 U. S. C.  
16 192-211), \$130,000.

17 Maintenance of mammal and bird reservations: For the  
18 maintenance of mammal and bird reservations, and for the  
19 maintenance of game introduced into suitable localities on  
20 public lands, under supervision of the Fish and Wildlife  
21 Service, including construction of fencing, wardens' quar-  
22 ters, shelters for animals, landings, roads, trails, bridges,  
23 ditches, telephone lines, rockwork, bulkheads, and other im-  
24 provements necessary for the economical administration and  
25 protection of the reservations; for the enforcement of section



1 84 of the Act approved March 4, 1909 (18 U. S. C. 145),  
 2 and section 10 of the Migratory Bird Conservation Act of  
 3 February 18, 1929 (16 U. S. C. 715i) ; for the purchase,  
 4 capture, and transportation of game for national reservations ;  
 5 and for the maintenance of the herd of long-horned cattle  
 6 on the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge, \$540,000.

7 Migratory bird conservation refuges: For carrying into  
 8 effect the Migratory Bird Conservation Act, as amended (16  
 9 U. S. C. 715-715r) , \$50,000.

10 In all, salaries and expenses, \$4,147,350.

#### 11 MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION FUND

12 For carrying into effect the provisions of section 4 of  
 13 the Act of March 16, 1934, as amended (16 U. S. C. 718-  
 14 718h), an amount equal to the sum received during the  
 15 fiscal year 1944 from the proceeds from the sale of stamps,  
 16 to be warranted monthly; and in addition thereto an amount  
 17 equal to the unobligated balance on June 30, 1943, of the  
 18 total of the proceeds received from the sale of stamps prior  
 19 to July 1, 1943.

#### 20 FEDERAL AID IN WILDLIFE RESTORATION

21 For carrying out the provisions of the Act of September  
 22 2, 1937, as amended (16 U. S. C. 669-669j), \$750,000:  
 23 *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the  
 24 aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury under the  
 25 provisions of said Act.

1       Total, Fish and Wildlife Service, \$4,897,350, and in  
2 addition thereto funds made available under the Migratory  
3 Bird Conservation Fund, of which amounts not to exceed  
4 \$700,000 may be expended for departmental personal  
5 services, including such services in the District of Columbia,  
6 and not to exceed \$20,725 shall be available for the purchase  
7 of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles. Funds  
8 available for the work of the Fish and Wildlife Service shall  
9 be available for the maintenance, repair, and operation of  
10 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; the installation  
11 and operation of telephones in Government-owned residences,  
12 apartments, or quarters occupied by employees of the Fish  
13 and Wildlife Service; books, periodicals, and newspapers  
14 (not to exceed \$100), rubber boots, oilskins, first-aid outfits,  
15 and rations for officers and crews of vessels; and for the  
16 expenditure from appropriations available for the purchase  
17 of lands of not to exceed \$1 for each option to purchase any  
18 tract of land. Not to exceed 10 per centum of the foregoing  
19 amounts for expenses of the Fish and Wildlife Service shall  
20 be available interchangeably for expenditure on the objects  
21 included within the general expenses of said Service, but  
22 no more than 10 per centum shall be added to any one item  
23 or appropriation.

## 1            GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

## 2                            TERRITORY OF ALASKA

3            Salaries of the Governor and the secretary, \$15,600.

4            For incidental and contingent expenses of the offices of  
5 the Governor and the secretary of the Territory, clerk hire,  
6 not to exceed \$11,200; janitor service for the Governor's  
7 office and the executive mansion, not to exceed \$4,480;  
8 traveling expenses; repair and preservation of Governor's  
9 house and furniture; care of grounds and purchase of neces-  
10 sary equipment; maintenance, operation, and repair of one  
11 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle for the use of the  
12 Governor; stationery, lights, water, and fuel; in all, \$21,000,  
13 to be expended under the direction of the Governor.

14          For the establishment and maintenance of public schools,  
15 Territory of Alaska, \$50,000: *Provided*, That expenditures  
16 hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered  
17 into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Per-  
18 manent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

19          Insane of Alaska: For care and custody of persons legally  
20 adjudged insane in Alaska, including compensation and travel  
21 expenses of medical supervisor, transportation, burial, and  
22 other expenses, \$273,500: *Provided*, That authority is  
23 granted to the Secretary to pay from this appropriation to  
24 the Sanitarium Company, of Portland, Oregon, or to other  
25 contracting institution or institutions, not to exceed \$840

1 per capita per annum for the care and maintenance of  
2 Alaskan insane patients during the fiscal year 1944: *Pro-*  
3 *vided further*, That so much of this sum as may be required  
4 shall be available for all necessary expenses in ascertaining  
5 the residence of inmates and in returning those who are not  
6 legal residents of Alaska to their legal residence or to their  
7 friends, and the Secretary shall, as soon as practicable, return  
8 to their places of residence or to their friends all inmates not  
9 residents of Alaska at the time they became insane, and the  
10 commitment papers for any person hereafter adjudged insane  
11 shall include a statement by the committing authority as to  
12 the legal residence of such person.

13 For the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads,  
14 tramways, bridges, and trails, Territory of Alaska,  
15 \$152,500, to be available until expended: *Provided*, That  
16 expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate re-  
17 ceipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section  
18 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

19 For the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads,  
20 tramways, ferries, bridges, and trails, Territory of Alaska,  
21 to be expended under the provisions of the Act approved  
22 June 30, 1932 (48 U. S. C. 321a-321e), \$880,000, to be  
23 immediately available.

24 The Alaska Railroad: All amounts received by the  
25 Alaska Railroad during the fiscal year 1944 shall be



1 available, and continue available until expended, for every  
2 expenditure requisite for and incident to the authorized work  
3 of the Alaska Railroad, including maintenance, operation, and  
4 improvements of railroads in Alaska; maintenance and opera-  
5 tion of river steamers and other boats on the Yukon River  
6 and its tributaries in Alaska; operation and maintenance of  
7 ocean-going or coastwise vessels by ownership, charter, or  
8 arrangement with other branches of the Government service,  
9 for the purpose of providing additional facilities for the trans-  
10 portation of freight, passengers, or mail, when deemed neces-  
11 sary, for the benefit and development of industries and travel  
12 affecting territory tributary to the Alaska Railroad; main-  
13 tenance and operation of lodges, camps, and transportation  
14 facilities for the accommodation of visitors to Mount Mc-  
15 Kinley National Park, including the purchase, main-  
16 tenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled pas-  
17 senger-carrying vehicles as authorized by the Act of March  
18 29, 1940 (54 Stat. 80); stores for resale; payment of claims  
19 for losses and damages arising from operations, including  
20 claims of employees of the railroad for loss and damage re-  
21 sulting from wreck or accident on the railroad, not due to  
22 negligence of the claimant, limited to clothing and other  
23 necessary personal effects used in connection with his duties  
24 and not exceeding \$100 in value; payment of amounts due  
25 connecting lines; payment of compensation and expenses as

1 authorized by section 42 of the Injury Compensation Act ap-  
2 proved September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C. 793), to be reim-  
3 bursed as therein provided: *Provided*, That not to exceed  
4 \$6,000 of this fund shall be available for personal services in  
5 the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1944,  
6 and no one other than the general manager of said  
7 railroad shall be paid an annual salary out of this fund of  
8 more than \$7,500: *Provided further*, That not to exceed  
9 \$12,500 of such fund shall be available for printing and  
10 binding.

11 TERRITORY OF HAWAII

12 Salaries of the Governor and of the secretary, \$15,800.  
13 For contingent expenses, to be expended by the Gov-  
14 ernor for stationery, postage, and incidentals, and for travel-  
15 ing expenses of the Governor while absent from the capital  
16 on official business, \$1,950; private secretary to the Governor,  
17 \$3,100; temporary clerk hire, \$750; in all, \$5,800.

18 GOVERNMENT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

19 For salaries of the Governor and employees incident  
20 to the execution of the Acts of March 3, 1917 (48 U. S. C.  
21 1391), and June 22, 1936 (48 U. S. C. 1405v), traveling  
22 expenses of officers and employees, necessary janitor service,  
23 care of Federal grounds, repair and preservation of Federal  
24 buildings and furniture, purchase of equipment, stationery,  
25 lights, water, and other necessary miscellaneous expenses,

1 maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled  
2 passenger-carrying vehicles, and not to exceed \$4,000 for  
3 personal services, household equipment and furnishings, fuel,  
4 ice, and electricity necessary in the operation of Govern-  
5 ment House at Saint Thomas and Government House at  
6 Saint Croix, \$168,820.

7 For salaries and expenses of the agricultural experiment  
8 station and the vocational school in the Virgin Islands, in-  
9 cluding technical personnel, clerks, and other persons; scien-  
10 tific investigations of plants and plant industries, and diseases  
11 of animals; demonstrations in practical farming; official  
12 traveling expenses; fixtures, apparatus, and supplies; clearing  
13 and fencing of land; and other necessary expenses, main-  
14 tenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-  
15 carrying vehicles, \$37,640.

16 For defraying the deficit in the treasury of the municipal  
17 government of Saint Croix because of the excess of current  
18 expenses over current revenues for the fiscal year 1944,  
19 \$125,000, to be paid to the said treasury in monthly in-  
20 stallments.

21 PUERTO RICAN HURRICANE RELIEF

22 To enable the Division of Territories and Island Posses-  
23 sions to continue collection and administration of moneys due  
24 the United States on account of loans made under the joint  
25 resolutions approved December 21, 1928 (45 Stat. 1067),

1 and January 22, 1930 (46 Stat. 57), and to make composi-  
2 tions and adjustments in any loan heretofore made, as au-  
3 thorized by Public Resolutions Numbered 59 (49 Stat. 926)  
4 and 60 (49 Stat. 928), Seventy-fourth Congress, approved  
5 August 27, 1935, not to exceed \$20,000 of any unobligated  
6 balances of appropriations made by authority of those joint  
7 resolutions, including repayment of principal and payments  
8 of interest on such loans, is hereby made available for ad-  
9 ministrative expenses during the fiscal year 1944.

10 SEC. 2. Appropriations herein made for field work shall  
11 be available for the hire, with or without personal services,  
12 of boats, work animals and animal-drawn and motor-propelled  
13 vehicles and equipment.

14 SEC. 3. Appropriations herein made shall be available  
15 for the purchase, maintenance, operation, and repair of ve-  
16 hicles generally known as quarter-ton or half-ton pick-up  
17 trucks and as station wagons without such vehicles being con-  
18 sidered as passenger-carrying vehicles.

19 SEC. 4. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the  
20 contrary, aliens may be employed during the fiscal year 1944  
21 in the field service of the Department for periods of not more  
22 than thirty days in cases of emergency caused by fire, flood,  
23 storm, act of God, or sabotage.

24 SEC. 5. Appropriations herein made for the fol-  
25 lowing bureaus and offices shall be available for expenses



1 of attendance of officers and employees at meetings or conven-  
2 tions of members of societies or associations concerned with  
3 their work in not to exceed the amounts indicated: Office of  
4 the Secretary, \$500; Grazing Service, \$400; Petroleum  
5 Conservation Division, \$150; General Land Office, \$400;  
6 Bureau of Indian Affairs, \$3,000; Bureau of Reclamation,  
7 \$2,500; Geological Survey, \$1,500; Bureau of Mines,  
8 \$3,000; National Park Service, \$1,500; Fish and Wildlife  
9 Service, \$2,250; and Soil and Moisture Conservation Oper-  
10 ations (all bureaus), \$1,500.

11 SEC. 6. Appropriations available for expenses of travel  
12 of officers and employees of the Department shall be avail-  
13 able for traveling expenses of new appointees from Seattle,  
14 Washington, or from any point within Alaska, to their posts  
15 of duty in Alaska, and return.

16 SEC. 7. No part of any appropriation contained in this  
17 Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person  
18 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that  
19 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United  
20 States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes  
21 hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence  
22 that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is  
23 not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-  
24 throw of the Government of the United States by force or  
25 violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates,

1 or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the  
2 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force  
3 or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for  
4 which are paid from any appropriation contained in this  
5 Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be  
6 fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than  
7 one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty  
8 clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any  
9 other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That in  
10 cases of emergency, caused by fire, flood, storm, act of God,  
11 or sabotage, persons may be employed for periods of not  
12 more than thirty days and be paid salaries and wages without  
13 the necessity of inquiring into their membership in any  
14 organization.

15 SEC. 8. This Act may be cited as the "Interior Depart-  
16 ment Appropriation Act, 1944".

Passed the House of Representatives May 20, 1943.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

*Clerk.*

78TH CONGRESS  
1ST Session

# H. R. 2719

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## AN ACT

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Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

---

MAY 24, 1943

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations







78TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 2719

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FILE COPY

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 28 (legislative day, MAY 24), 1943

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

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## AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. CLARK of Idaho to the bill (H. R. 2719) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 94, line 21, strike out "\$740,000" and insert
- 2 in lieu thereof "\$1,000,000".

5-28-43—A

78TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 2719

## AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. Clark of Idaho to the bill (H. R. 2719) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

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MAY 28 (legislative day, MAY 24), 1943

---

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and  
ordered to be printed







# H. R. 2719

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 2 (legislative day, MAY 24), 1943

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

---

## AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. SHIPSTEAD to the bill (H. R. 2719) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 34, line 25, strike out "\$5,864,665" and insert
- 2 in lieu thereof "\$5,886,855".

# H. R. 2719

## AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. SMITH to the bill (H. R. 2719) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

JUNE 2 (legislative day, May 24), 1943  
Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and  
ordered to be printed







78TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 2719

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 7 (legislative day, MAY 24), 1943

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

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## AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. ANDREWS to the bill (H. R. 2719) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, viz: At the proper place in the bill insert the following:

- 1 No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall
- 2 be used for the lease, purchase, or other acquisition, of any
- 3 additional land in Citrus County, Florida, for game preserve,
- 4 fish and wildlife refuge, or park purposes.

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## AMENDMENT

---

Intended to be proposed by Mr. ANDREWS to the bill (H. R. 2719) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

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JUNE 7 (legislative day, MAY 24), 1943  
Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and  
ordered to be printed







FILE COPY

78TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 2719

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 14 (legislative day, MAY 24), 1943

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

---

## AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. MURRAY to the bill (H. R. 2719) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, viz: At the proper place in the bill insert the following:

- 1 Upper Missouri project, Montana, Canyon Ferry Dam
- 2 and power plant, \$500,000.

6-14-43—B

78TH CONGRESS  
1ST Session

# H. R. 2719

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## AMENDMENT

---

Intended to be proposed by Mr. MURRAY to the bill (H. R. 2719) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

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JUNE 14 (legislative day, MAY 24), 1943  
Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and  
ordered to be printed







COPY

Calendar No. 326

326

78TH CONGRESS }  
1st Session }

SENATE

{ REPORT  
No. 319 }

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

JUNE 17, 1943.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. HAYDEN, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

Legislative

[To accompany H. R. 2719]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 2719) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made:

|                                                       |                    |
|-------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Amount of bill as passed House                        | \$72, 861, 316. 00 |
| Amount added by Senate (net)                          | 55, 027, 825. 00   |
| Amount of bill as reported to Senate                  | 127, 889, 141. 00  |
| Amount of appropriations, 1943                        | 192, 860, 791. 43  |
| Amount of regular and supplemental estimates for 1944 | 107, 263, 931. 00  |
| The bill as reported to the Senate:                   |                    |
| Exceeds the estimates for 1944                        | 20, 625, 210. 00   |
| Under the appropriations for 1943                     | 64, 971, 650. 43   |

or for  
uses.  
presented,  
money  
Department  
the 30,

9 Salaries: For the Secretary of the Interior (hereafter  
10 in this Act referred to as the Secretary), and other personal  
11 services in the District of Columbia, including a special assist-

FOOD-PRODUCTION PROGRAM ON INDIAN IRRIGATION AND UNITED STATES  
RECLAMATION PROJECTS

The committee has recommended the inclusion of appropriations to provide an adequate supply of water for irrigation of additional areas of arid lands. This is in response to a recommendation made by Mr. Chester Davis, War Food Administrator, in a letter to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget of June 7, 1943, which reads, in part, as follows:

It is apparent that every effort must be made to increase agricultural production this year and for 1944, 1945, and 1946, since the demand for food is inevitably going to increase at a greater rate than our ability to produce it.

It should also be noted that food is in a category by itself insofar as the war and post-war situation is concerned. The minute the shooting stops, production of direct military items, such as ships, tanks, guns, airplanes, etc., can be suspended, but no such action can be taken with food. Unquestionably, the demand for it will be even greater for at least 2 years after the war has been won. The importance of the continuing post-war demand for food should not be minimized because of our ability to supply food to freed countries and even to the civilian populations of enemy countries in the immediate post-war period will have a vital bearing upon the chances for a lasting peace. It is essential to press into production every acre of land in the Nation that can safely be put to crop. Our present food-production resources in established areas already are operating at capacity; therefore, the only means of increasing the output would be through development which will permit more intensive cultivation. On the basis of present utilization of our land, what we produce this year will be close to the ceiling of our potential agricultural production, but it will not supply us with an exportable surplus large enough to satisfy all the overseas claims which we have a moral obligation to meet.

The 18 Western States afford many excellent opportunities for expanding production of the foods in greatest need, such as dry beans, dry peas, potatoes, and dairy products. Through the development of additional irrigation acreage, production of these foods can be increased in certain and stable amounts without in any way sacrificing the output of other essential crops and livestock products.

The War Food Administration currently is engaged in an analysis of potential irrigation developments. As fast as the analysis is completed of any project which in our judgment merits careful consideration from the standpoint of adding to our production capacity for essential war and post-war foods, it is submitted to the War Production Board with our recommendations. The material requirements for the construction of the projects on a wartime basis have been furnished the War Production Board by the Bureau of Reclamation. Chairman Donald Nelson has given me assurance that each project recommended for construction by the War Food Administration will be given prompt and serious consideration by the War Production Board.

The House Committee Report 455 accompanying H. R. 2719, which is emphatically concurred in by this committee, urged the War Production Board to—

promptly reinvestigate and seriously consider allowing priorities which will permit resumption of work on some 23 reclamation projects which have been in a deferred status since last October.

Without regard for the food crisis and apparently without investigation or attempt to familiarize itself with the need for increased food production, and evidently differentiating between war production and war food production, the War Production Board in October 1942 ordered practically all irrigation construction halted. Since that time, except in a few instances, the War Production Board has closed its eyes to the facts and has failed to modify stop-construction orders and permit work to continue on irrigation construction that will supply vitally needed war foods.

Time is of the essence in the construction of irrigation facilities for war food production. If storage facilities are not completed to catch

the spring run-offs, or distribution facilities are not completed by the time the planting season starts, an entire year's production of food is lost, food which General Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, has described as "most essential" of war materials. It is also important on the home front. To this end the committee recommends that the Bureau of Reclamation use funds appropriated to prosecute with all the vigor possible the construction of irrigation facilities with minimum of critical materials.

In furthering wartime construction for food production, the Bureau of Reclamation should plan the work so as to be of the greatest possible permanent benefit to the projects, the communities in which they are located, and the country. The Bureau has a particular responsibility for utilizing for food production public lands which can be irrigated quickly, and which will offer settlement opportunities at the close of the war for returning service men and emergency industrial workers on such projects as the Gila (Arizona), All-American Canal (California) and Riverton and Shoshone, Heart Mountain Division (Wyoming).

The changes in the amounts of the House bill recommended by the committee are as follows:

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

Office of the Secretary:

Salaries:

|                                                                        |          |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Salary of the administrative assistant to the Assistant Secretary..... | \$3, 200 |
| Division of Information.....                                           | 30, 000  |
| Division of Power.....                                                 | 10, 510  |
| Total, salaries, office of the Secretary.....                          | 43, 710  |

Grazing Service:

|                                                  |         |
|--------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Salaries and expenses.....                       | 26, 000 |
| Range improvements within grazing districts..... | 3, 000  |
| Leasing of grazing lands.....                    | 2, 000  |
| Total, Grazing Service.....                      | 31, 000 |

Soil and moisture conservation operations:

Of the total appropriation of \$1,198,200 under the heading "Soil and Moisture Conservation Operations," the committee recommend that \$75,000 be allotted to the Bureau of Reclamation.

Fire protection of forests, forest industries, and strategic facilities (national defense).....

700, 000

The amount recommended by the committee is contained in a supplemental estimate, S. Doc. 50.

Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior:

The committee recommend that the amount to be deducted for stationery supplies from appropriations to the National Park Service be reduced from \$12,500, as proposed by the House, to \$7,500.



## Library, Department of the Interior-----\$200

The committee recommend that the amount to be available from appropriations to the Bureau of Mines for purchase or exchange of professional and scientific books, law and medical books, and books to complete broken sets, periodicals, directories, and other books of reference relating to the business of the Department be increased from \$4,500, as proposed by the House, to \$6,000.

## Printing and binding-----70, 000

The committee recommend that the amount for "Printing and binding, Bureau of Mines," be increased from \$60,000, as proposed by the House, to \$95,000, and that the amount for the Fish and Wildlife Service be increased from \$20,000, as proposed by the House, to \$30,000.

## Bonneville Power Administration:

The bill as passed by the House provides that not to exceed \$3,200,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation "Construction, Operation, and Maintenance, Bonneville, Power Transmission System," shall be available in the fiscal year 1944 for expenses of marketing and operation of transmission facilities, and administrative costs in connection therewith. The committee recommend that the \$3,200,000 proposed by the House be increased to \$3,287,000, which is the amount of the Budget estimate.

## Solid Fuels Administration for War-----45, 000

### General Land Office:

|                                                                                                     |          |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Salaries-----                                                                                       | 12, 000  |
| Surveying public lands-----                                                                         | 100, 000 |
| Salaries and expenses, branch of field examination-----                                             | 5, 000   |
| Prevention of fires on public domain in Alaska-----                                                 | 1, 000   |
| Revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, Oregon----- | 20, 000  |

Total, General Land Office-----138, 000

### Bureau of Indian Affairs:

|                                                                  |         |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Salaries-----                                                    | 11, 760 |
| General expenses-----                                            | 2, 320  |
| Administration of Indian forests-----                            | 25, 000 |
| Expenses incidental to the sale of timber-----                   | 10, 000 |
| Supervising mining operations-----                               | 10, 000 |
| Developing agriculture and stock raising among Indians-----      | 80, 000 |
| Development of water supply-----                                 | 10, 000 |
| Irrigation and drainage:                                         |         |
| Construction, repair, and maintenance of irrigation systems----- | 35, 500 |
| Operation and maintenance:                                       |         |
| San Carlos project, Gila River Indian Reservation-----           | 10, 000 |
| Colorado River Indian Reservation, Ariz-----                     | 4, 990  |
| Yuma Reservation, Calif-----                                     | 1, 500  |
| Fort Hall irrigation systems, Idaho-----                         | 5, 850  |
| Fort Belknap Reservation, Mont-----                              | 1, 000  |
| Fort Peck project, Montana-----                                  | 1, 000  |
| Blackfeet Indian Reservation, Mont-----                          | 1, 850  |
| Flathead Reservation, Mont-----                                  | 10, 000 |
| Crow Reservation, Mont-----                                      | 3, 000  |

## Bureau of Indian Affairs—Continued.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |           |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Uncompahgre, Uintah, and White River Utes,<br>Utah.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | \$2,000   |
| Wapato project, Yakima Indian Reservation,<br>Wash.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 13,020    |
| Wind River Reservation, Wyo.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 3,000     |
| Total, operation and maintenance.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 57,210    |
| Protection of project works (national defense).....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 25,000    |
| Construction, repair, and rehabilitation of irrigation<br>systems on Indian reservations:                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |           |
| Arizona: Salt River.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 325,000   |
| California: Yuma.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 145,000   |
| Idaho: Fort Hall.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 285,000   |
| Montana:                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |           |
| Blackfeet.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 52,000    |
| Crow.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 205,000   |
| Fort Peck.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 180,000   |
| Tongue River.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 31,000    |
| Minnesota: Red Lake.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 103,000   |
| Nevada:                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |           |
| Fallon.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 23,000    |
| Moapa.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 304,000   |
| Pyramid Lake.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 71,000    |
| Western Shoshone.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 133,000   |
| New Mexico: United Pueblos.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 97,000    |
| Wyoming: Wind River.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 250,000   |
| Surveys, investigations, and administrative ex-<br>penses.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 100,000   |
| Total, construction, repair and rehabilitation of<br>irrigation systems on Indian reservations...                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 2,302,000 |
| Education:                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |           |
| Additional amount required to meet the cost of the edu-<br>cation contract with the State of Minnesota to pro-<br>vide educational services for the Chippewa Indian<br>children.....                                                                                                                                   | 22,190    |
| For contract with the Presbyterian School, Durant,<br>Okla.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 7,350     |
| Education of natives in Alaska.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 11,200    |
| Total education.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 40,740    |
| Conservation of health.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 24,000    |
| The amount recommended by the committee is to<br>restore \$24,000 of a reduction by the House of \$27,700<br>below the Budget estimate and represents the amount<br>required to effect the reallocation of a group of physician,<br>dentist, and nurse positions, for which funds would not<br>otherwise be available. |           |
| Medical relief of natives in Alaska.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 9,320     |
| General support and administration:                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |           |
| Support and rehabilitation of needy Indians.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 125,000   |
| Reindeer service, Alaska.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 10,000    |
| Total, general support and administration.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 135,000   |

## Bureau of Indian Affairs—Continued.

Choctaw-Chickasaw Sanatorium Reserve:

Expenses incidental to sale of timber:

The committee recommend that the following provision be added to the bill:

*Expenses incidental to the sale of timber on the Choctaw-Chickasaw Sanatorium Reserve: Not to exceed \$2,000 of the funds held by the United States in trust for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes may be expended for expenses incidental to the sale of timber on the Choctaw-Chickasaw Sanatorium Reserve: Provided, That all payments from this appropriation shall be made in the same proportion as the interest of said Tribes in such timber.*

Expenses of tribal officers, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma (tribal funds):

The committee recommend that the following provision be stricken from the bill:

Expenses of tribal officers, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma (tribal funds): For the current fiscal year money may be expended from the tribal funds of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Seminole Tribes for equalization of allotments, per capita, and other payments authorized by law to individual members of the respective tribes, salaries and contingent expenses of the governor of the Chickasaw Nation and chief of the Choctaw Nation, one mining trustee for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, at salaries of \$3,000 each for the said governor, said chief, and said mining trustee, chief of the Creek Nation at \$1,200 and one attorney each for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes employed under contract approved by the President under existing law: *Provided*, That the expenses of the above-named officials shall be determined and limited by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at not to exceed \$2,500 each. and that the following be inserted in lieu thereof:

*Expenses of tribal officers, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma (tribal funds): For the current fiscal year money may be expended from the tribal funds of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Seminole Tribes for equalization of allotments, per capita, and other payments authorized by law to individual members of the respective tribes, and for salaries and contingent expenses, as follows: Expenses of governor, Chickasaw Nation, not to exceed \$2,500; expenses of chief, Choctaw Nation, not to exceed \$2,500; expenses of chief, Creek Nation, not to exceed \$2,500; expenses of mining trustee, Choctaw-Chickasaw Nation, not to exceed \$2,500; expenses of Choctaw tribal attorney, not to exceed \$2,500; expenses of Chickasaw tribal attorney, not to exceed \$2,500; salary of governor, Chickasaw Nation, \$3,000; salary of chief, Choctaw Nation, \$3,000; salary of mining trustee, Choctaw-Chickasaw Nation, \$3,000; salary of chief, Creek Nation, \$600: Provided, That the attorneys for each of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes shall be employed under contract approved by the President under existing law.*

## Bureau of Indian Affairs—Continued.

Support of Osage Agency and pay of tribal officers, Oklahoma (tribal funds):

The committee recommend that the following provision be stricken from the bill:

Support of Osage Agency and pay of tribal officers, Oklahoma (tribal funds): For the support of the Osage Agency, and for necessary expenses in connection with oil and gas production on the Osage Reservation, Oklahoma, including pay of necessary employees, the tribal attorney and his stenographer, one special attorney in tax and other matters, and pay of tribal officers; payment of damages to individual allottees; repairs to buildings, rent of quarters for employees, traveling expenses, printing, telegraphing, and telephoning, and purchase, repair, and operation of automobiles, \$185,000, payable from funds held by the United States in trust for the Osage Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma: *Provided*, That not more than \$1,920 may be used for the employment of a curator for the Osage Museum, which employee shall be an Osage Indian and shall be appointed without regard to civil-service laws and regulations upon the recommendation of the Osage tribal council: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available, for traveling and other expenses, including not to exceed \$6 per diem in lieu of subsistence, and not to exceed 5 cents per mile for use of personally owned automobiles, of members of the tribal council and other members of the tribe, when engaged on tribal business, including visits to the District of Columbia or Chicago, Illinois, when duly authorized or approved in advance by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

and that the following be inserted in lieu thereof:

*Support of Osage Agency and pay of tribal officers, Oklahoma (tribal funds): For the support of the Osage Agency, and for necessary expenses in connection with oil and gas production on the Osage Reservation, Oklahoma, including pay of the superintendent of the agency and of necessary employees, the tribal attorney and his stenographer, and pay of tribal officers; payment of damages to individual allottees; repairs to buildings, rent of quarters for employees, traveling expenses, printing, telegraphing, and telephoning, and repair and operation of automobiles, \$170,000, payable from funds held by the United States in trust for the Osage Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma: Provided, That no part of the funds herein appropriated shall be available to pay the salary of the tribal attorney except pursuant to a contract in writing approved by the Osage Tribal Council and the Secretary of the Interior: Provided further, That of the said sum herein appropriated \$7,500 is hereby made available for traveling and other expenses of members of the Osage Tribal Council, business committees, or other tribal organizations, when engaged on business of the tribe, including supplies and equipment, not to exceed \$6 per diem in lieu of subsistence, and not to exceed 5 cents per mile for use of personally owned automobiles, when duly authorized or approved in advance by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs: Provided further, That no part of the funds appropriated herein shall be available for the collection of any income due the Osage Tribe of Indians or the enrolled members thereof where such income is not deposited to the credit of the said Osage tribal funds account or to the credit of the proper member's account.*



## Bureau of Indian Affairs—Continued.

|                        |            |
|------------------------|------------|
| Roads and bridges----- | \$450, 000 |
|------------------------|------------|

|                                      |             |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs----- | 3, 227, 850 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|

## Bureau of Reclamation:

## Operation and maintenance:

|                                           |         |
|-------------------------------------------|---------|
| Yunna project, Arizona-California-----    | 10, 000 |
| Boise project, Idaho-----                 | 31, 000 |
| Minidoka project, Idaho-----              | 1, 500  |
| Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas----- | 5, 000  |
| Owyhee project, Oregon-----               | 40, 000 |
| Klamath project, Oregon-California-----   | 13, 000 |
| Yakima project, Washington-----           | 17, 000 |
| Riverton project, Wyoming-----            | 20, 000 |
| Shoshone project, Wyoming-----            | 3, 000  |

|                                       |          |
|---------------------------------------|----------|
| Total, operation and maintenance----- | 140, 500 |
|---------------------------------------|----------|

## Reclamation fund:

## Construction:

|                                                            |          |
|------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Boise project, Idaho, Payette Division-----                | 500, 000 |
| Deschutes project, Oregon-----                             | 250, 000 |
| Klamath project, Oregon-California-----                    | 420, 000 |
| Riverton project, Wyoming-----                             | 500, 000 |
| Shoshone project, Wyoming, Heart Mountain<br>Division----- | 350, 000 |

|                          |             |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| Total, construction----- | 2, 020, 000 |
|--------------------------|-------------|

|                              |          |
|------------------------------|----------|
| General investigations-----  | 425, 000 |
| Administrative expenses----- | 110, 000 |

|                              |             |
|------------------------------|-------------|
| Total, reclamation fund----- | 2, 695, 500 |
|------------------------------|-------------|

|                                      |          |
|--------------------------------------|----------|
| Colorado River development fund----- | 400, 000 |
|--------------------------------------|----------|

## Boulder Canyon project:

The committee recommend that the following proviso be added to the bill:

*: Provided, That the Secretary of the Interior shall make a report to the Congress prior to December 31, 1943, on expenditures from the Colorado River Dam fund incurred in the construction, operation, and maintenance of Boulder City, together with his recommendations for allocations of such expenditures between the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Boulder Canyon project and other Federal activities in Boulder City (and whether such allocation should be retroactive)*

## General Fund:

## Construction:

|                            |             |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| Gila project, Arizona----- | 1, 000, 000 |
|----------------------------|-------------|

The committee recommend that the following language be stricken from the bill:

*: Not to exceed \$200,000 from the unexpended balances of appropriations*

and that the following be inserted in lieu thereof:

*: Provided, That this appropriation and appropriations heretofore made*

## Bureau of Reclamation—Continued.

PREDEVELOPMENT AND DUST CONTROL ON YUMA  
MESA

The committee reaffirms its recommendation (Rept. 366, Calendar 380, 77th Cong.) in connection with predevelopment on the Yuma Mesa division of Gila project. The importance of this program is accentuated by the urgency of dust control to protect the base of the advanced flying school at Yuma, where dust is doing more than \$2,000,000 damage to airplane engines each year, and by the potential production of alfalfa which is needed to supply forage for the livestock industry of the Pacific Southwest as a contribution to the war food program since alfalfa can be produced in large quantities on the Yuma Mesa. The Bureau of Reclamation is expected to expedite the predevelopment, dust control, and alfalfa-production operations with all the vigor conditions will permit. The committee agrees that the Bureau should avoid engaging in farming operations so far as possible and should lease the land for agricultural activities, and should seek to obtain the greatest permanent benefit to the project that is possible from the wartime activities including plans for the utilization of the land when peace comes. The Bureau should cooperate with the Army Air Forces in every way possible in making the privately owned lands serve in the dust-control program for the Yuma Air Base.

Central Valley project, California-----

\$17, 200, 000

The total amount recommended by the committee is divided as follows: Kennett division, \$15,374,000, of which \$1,900,000 shall be available for the construction of the Shasta Dam-Oroville transmission line and terminal facilities; Friant division, \$10,640,000; and Delta division, \$2,686,000.

The \$28,700,000 to be appropriated for the Central Valley project is separated in order to indicate its three principal features, the first of which relates to hydroelectric power. Of the \$15,374,000 appropriated for that purpose \$1,900,000 is earmarked for the construction of a transmission line from Shasta Dam to Oroville. In that connection the committee reaffirms the position that it took last year in reporting the Interior Department appropriation bill by again recommending:

"1. That, as has been patriotically accomplished elsewhere in the United States by public and private interests, the Secretary of the Interior and the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. immediately enter into a contract, for the duration of the war and a reasonable time thereafter, for the complete pooling of all public and private power facilities which will result in delivering the greatest amount of power to war industries in the least possible time and with the greatest economy in the use of critical and strategic materials. Any such contract should provide for the recapture, without prejudice, of any advantages which temporarily may accrue to either party."

## Bureau of Reclamation—Continued.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                    |               |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado.....                                                                                                                                                       | \$3, 600, 000 |
| Boise project, Idaho, Anderson Ranch.....                                                                                                                                                          | 4, 100, 000   |
| Lugert-Altus project, Oklahoma.....                                                                                                                                                                | 1, 985, 000   |
| The committee recommend that the following provision be added to the bill:                                                                                                                         |               |
| : <i>Provided, That of the total construction cost of all features of the project not to exceed \$3,080,000 shall be reimbursable under the provisions of the Reclamation Act of June 17, 1902</i> |               |
| Tucumcari project, New Mexico.....                                                                                                                                                                 | 1, 200, 000   |
| Yakima project, Washington, Roza division.....                                                                                                                                                     | 1, 415, 000   |
| Total, construction.....                                                                                                                                                                           | 30, 500, 000  |
| General investigations.....                                                                                                                                                                        | 550, 000      |
| Administrative expenses.....                                                                                                                                                                       | 50, 000       |
| Total, general fund.....                                                                                                                                                                           | 31, 100, 000  |
| Water conservation and utilization projects.....                                                                                                                                                   | 4, 000, 000   |
| Total, Bureau of Reclamation.....                                                                                                                                                                  | 38, 195, 500  |

## Geological Survey:

Salaries..... 9, 140

The additional amount recommended by the committee is contained in a supplemental estimate, S. Doc. 50.

## Geologic surveys:

Oil and gas investigations..... 500, 000

When intensive work on war minerals began the concern over oil, gas, and coal resources was mainly with problems of transportation and the marketing of known supplies rather than the assembly of geologic data to aid in the development of new supplies. Survey geologists who had been specializing on the the study of mineral fuels were therefore with few exceptions transferred to investigations of strategic and critical minerals and later to the rapidly expanding work on military geology. The only fuel projects continued were those that would give the quickest aid to exploration work and would promptly provide information on coking coal essential to the establishment of steel industries in the West and South.

This was the situation when recommendations for the 1944 appropriations for "Geologic surveys" and "Strategic and critical minerals" were submitted to the Bureau of the Budget, but the outlook has changed rapidly since then and the need has become urgent for marshalling facilities to obtain the geologic data that are prerequisite to the intelligent exploration for oil. During the last 3 years the new oil fields discovered by exploration companies have fallen so far short of compensating for consumption that the question of supplies is rapidly becoming more and more serious and the need for renewed activity by the Geological Survey in providing basic geologic data is becoming as increasingly evident. Owing to the time inherently required for the discovery and development of new oil fields, the initial geologic phase of exploratory work should not be delayed.

## Geological Survey—Continued.

The assembly of basic geologic data that will be useful in the search for new oil and gas fields involves field studies of favorable areas and the comprehensive compilation of available data on oil-bearing formations. These are geologic projects that require the blending of new information with much confidential data from various sources for which the Geological Survey is especially qualified.

Of the amount recommended by the committee, \$300,000 is contained in a supplemental estimate, S. Doc. 50. The committee recommends an additional \$200,000 in view of the urgency of the proposed oil and gas investigations.

|                                  |            |
|----------------------------------|------------|
| Mineral resources in Alaska----- | \$124, 365 |
|----------------------------------|------------|

This amount was recommended in a supplemental estimate, S. Doc. 50.

|                              |          |
|------------------------------|----------|
| Classification of lands----- | 180, 000 |
|------------------------------|----------|

Of this amount, \$5,000 is to restore a reduction by the House below the estimate, and \$175,000 is for oil and gas work.

|                           |         |
|---------------------------|---------|
| Printing and binding----- | 30, 855 |
|---------------------------|---------|

|                      |          |
|----------------------|----------|
| Mineral leasing----- | 210, 725 |
|----------------------|----------|

Of this amount, \$6,000 is to restore a reduction by the House below the estimate, \$40,000 is to allow the supplemental estimate contained in S. Doc. 50, and \$164,725 is for oil and gas work.

|                               |             |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| Total, Geological Survey----- | 1, 055, 085 |
|-------------------------------|-------------|

## Bureau of Mines:

|                            |        |
|----------------------------|--------|
| Salaries and expenses----- | 1, 000 |
|----------------------------|--------|

|                                                                                  |         |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Operating mine rescue cars and stations and investigation of mine accidents----- | 15, 000 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|

|                                               |        |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------|
| Coal-mine inspections and investigations----- | 9, 000 |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------|

|                                                                        |          |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Protection of mineral resources and facilities (national defense)----- | 475, 000 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|

The amount recommended by the committee is contained in a supplemental Budget estimate, S. Doc. 50.

|                   |         |
|-------------------|---------|
| Testing fuel----- | 40, 455 |
|-------------------|---------|

Of this amount, \$5,455 is to restore a House reduction below the regular estimate, and \$35,000 is to allow a supplemental estimate contained in S. Doc. 50.

|                                    |        |
|------------------------------------|--------|
| Mineral mining investigations----- | 3, 245 |
|------------------------------------|--------|

|                                 |          |
|---------------------------------|----------|
| Oil and gas investigations----- | 210, 000 |
|---------------------------------|----------|

Of the amount recommended by the committee, \$5,000 is to restore a reduction by the House below the regular Budget estimate, \$20,000 is to allow a supplemental estimate contained in S. Doc. 50, and \$185,000 is to allow a supplemental estimate contained in S. Doc. 62.

|                                 |          |
|---------------------------------|----------|
| Mining experiment stations----- | 154, 500 |
|---------------------------------|----------|

Of this amount, \$4,500 is to restore a reduction below the regular Budget estimate, and \$150,000 is to provide funds for the operation and maintenance during a portion of the fiscal year 1944 of the Northwest Electrodevelopment Laboratory. Of this latter amount, \$75,000 is proposed in S. Doc. 50, and the Bureau of Mines indicated an additional \$75,000 would be needed for this laboratory.

|                                            |        |
|--------------------------------------------|--------|
| Buildings and grounds, Pittsburgh, Pa----- | 4, 500 |
|--------------------------------------------|--------|

|                                      |         |
|--------------------------------------|---------|
| Economics of mineral industries----- | 51, 300 |
|--------------------------------------|---------|

Of this amount, \$5,330 is to restore a reduction by the House below the regular Budget estimate, and \$45,970 is to allow a supplemental estimate contained in S. Doc. 50.



## Bureau of Mines—Continued.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |               |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Investigation of raw material resources for steel production (national defense)-----                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | \$2, 601, 000 |
| Of this amount, \$1,000 is to restore a House reduction below the regular Budget estimate, \$150,000 is to allow the supplemental estimate contained in S. Doc. 50, and \$2,450,000 is proposed to expand the investigations to include all raw material resources for the production of iron and steel in the United States, including pilot plant construction and operation to utilize more fully known resources.               |               |
| Gaseous and solid fuel reduction of iron ores (national defense)-----                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 400, 000      |
| The amount recommended by the committee is contained in a supplemental estimate, S. Doc. 50.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |               |
| Manganese beneficiation pilot plants and research (national defense)-----                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 1, 000, 000   |
| Of this amount, \$100,000 is to restore a House reduction below the regular Budget estimate, and \$900,000 is for construction and operation of a pilot plant for the treatment of Chamberlain, S. Dak., nodular ore of manganese to produce a sinter of manganese oxide of metallurgical grade that can be used instead of high-grade ore. In reference to this latter item, the following statement is made a part of the report: |               |

SEMICOMMERCIAL PLANTS FOR TREATING CHAMBERLAIN, S. DAK., MANGANESE ORE

It is well known that virtually inexhaustible reserves of manganese-shale deposits occur in the area contiguous to Chamberlain, S. Dak. The readily workable deposits contain something like ten million long tons in terms of metallic manganese.

The Bureau of Mines and other interested groups have shown that the shale may be mined cheaply by power shovels, and can be easily processed by crushing, screening, and hand sorting to recover nodules assaying about 16 percent manganese. The nodules may be calcined to a 23 percent manganese product which makes a satisfactory feed for matte-smelting, refining, and final sintering.

The demand for manganese sulfide, which has important war uses, can be supplied by stopping at the refining step. A final sintered product may be made which assays over 60 percent manganese, a highly desirable material for metallurgical uses. Pig iron is recovered as a byproduct.

Work in the field, in the laboratory, and in the pilot plants by the Federal Bureau of Mines has demonstrated the technical possibility and the probable practical feasibility of operating if the demand for the products is sufficiently critical.

An estimate has been made that a commercial plant capable of treating 20,000 tons of shale per day to produce 175 tons of 61 percent manganese sinter and 200 tons of pig iron on a daily basis might produce the manganese sinter for about \$40 per ton. The complete plant of this size would cost from eight and one-half to nine million dollars.

Before risking an expenditure of this size, it would appear that the next logical step would be the construction and operation of semicommercial plants on a scale that would recover 50 tons of nodules per day from some 1,300 wet long tons of

## Bureau of Mines—Continued.

shale and produce about 12 tons per day of sinter assaying 61 percent manganese, an operation about one-fifteenth that indicated above. By using certain equipment now stored by the Bureau of Mines near Chamberlain, S. Dak., as a nucleus, it is estimated that \$385,000 would be sufficient to construct and equip the necessary units of this semi-commercial plant, and that \$515,000 would be required for 12 months' operation.

Everything necessary for the production of crude matte can be made available in South Dakota. Because of power requirements and other considerations, however, it would be advantageous to locate the refining and sintering units at some other locality.

|                                                                                                  |           |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Production of alumina from low-grade bauxite, aluminum clays and alunite (national defense)----- | \$65, 875 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|

Of this amount \$5,875 is to restore a House reduction below the regular Budget estimate, and \$60,000 is to allow a supplemental estimate contained in S. Doc. 50.

|                                                                                              |             |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Investigation of bauxite and alunite ores and aluminum clay deposits (national defense)----- | 1, 481, 500 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|

The amount recommended by the committee is contained in a supplemental estimate, S. Doc. 50.

|                                                            |          |
|------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Magnesium pilot plants and research (national defense)---- | 525, 000 |
|------------------------------------------------------------|----------|

Of this amount, \$225,000 is contained in a supplemental estimate, S. Doc. 50, and \$300,000 is to provide for research on byproducts of magnesium manufacture.

|                                                                                                                                |             |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Investigations of deposits of critical and essential minerals in the United States and its possessions (national defense)----- | 1, 535, 000 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|

Of this amount, \$25,000 is to restore a House reduction below the regular Budget estimate, \$1,450,000 is to allow supplemental estimates contained in S. Docs. 50 and 62, and \$60,000 is for the exploration of the Coaldale coal deposits in Nevada.

In connection with the item for exploration of the Coaldale coal deposits in Nevada, the following letter is made a part of the report:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
BUREAU OF MINES,  
*Washington, June 10, 1943.*

HON. PAT McCARRAN,  
*United States Senate.*

MY DEAR SENATOR McCARRAN: In response to your request, an estimate has been made of the funds that would be required to explore the Coaldale coal deposits of Esmeralda County, Nev.:

Sufficient exploratory work to indicate the extent of the deposits would cost \$40,000. If the exploratory work goes forward, sufficient tonnage of this high-ash coal should be mined to permit large-scale testing to establish possible commercial uses for it. The mining and testing would cost \$20,000. The total for exploration and testing would thus be \$60,000.

As you know, this amount was not included in the Bureau's original estimate for western coal exploration.

Sincerely yours,

R. R. SAYERS, *Director.*

|                                                           |             |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Drainage tunnel, Leadville, Colo. (national defense)----- | 1, 500, 000 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------------|

The amount recommended by the committee is contained in a supplemental estimate, S. Doc. 61.

|                             |                     |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| Total, Bureau of Mines----- | <u>10, 072, 375</u> |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|

## National Park Service:

|                                            |                 |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Salaries.....                              | \$75, 000       |
| Regional headquarters.....                 | 83, 890         |
| General expenses.....                      | 6, 000          |
| Forest protection and fire prevention..... | 30, 000         |
| <b>Total, National Park Service.....</b>   | <b>194, 890</b> |

## Fish and Wildlife Service:

|                         |          |
|-------------------------|----------|
| Fishery industries..... | 223, 540 |
|-------------------------|----------|

Of the amount recommended by the committee, \$68,540 is to restore a reduction by the House below the estimate, and \$155,000 is to allow a supplemental estimate contained in S. Doc. 50 for developing substitutes for steel and tin used in connection with fishery products. With the advent of the war, the fishing industry was confronted with the immediate problem of finding possible substitutes for steel and tin for packing as many fishery products as possible. The next problem was to reduce the use of tin plate for hermetically sealed containers to the lowest minimum to extend the existing stocks of steel and tin. The fishing industry was also confronted with the necessity of finding substitutes for such critical materials as manila fiber for nets and ropes, materials for insulating holds of vessels and for cold-storage rooms, hemp for burlap bags and covers, rubber-sealing compounds for containers, and other critical materials. The importance of finding such substitute materials for use in the fishery industry was recognized by Congress in the spring of 1942, and as a result, \$172,000 was added to the appropriation for "Fishery Industries" for the purpose of locating and developing suitable noncritical materials which would serve as satisfactory substitutes for tin and other critical materials required in the catching, processing, packaging, and distribution of fishery products and commodities. Due to nonpreventable delays in obtaining experimental materials and additional experienced personnel, it was not possible to speed the contemplated projects into full operation immediately. Definite progress has now been made, and it is important and urgent that these investigations be continued in the coming fiscal year.

|                                   |         |
|-----------------------------------|---------|
| Fishery market news service.....  | 4, 000  |
| Alaska fisheries.....             | 11, 000 |
| Fur-resources investigations..... | 25, 000 |

Of the amount recommended by the committee, \$20,000 is to restore a reduction made by the House in the regular Budget estimate, and \$5,000 is to allow a supplemental estimate contained in S. Doc. 50.

|                                                         |          |
|---------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Biological investigations.....                          | 100, 000 |
| Control of predatory animals and injurious rodents..... | 260, 000 |
| Enforcement of Alaska game law.....                     | 22, 000  |
| Maintenance of mammal and bird reservations.....        | 80, 315  |

Of the amount recommended by the committee, \$4,315 is to restore a reduction by the House in the regular Budget estimate, and \$36,000 is to allow a supplemental estimate contained in S. Doc. 50, and \$40,000 is for a project to lower for safety reasons the water level of the lake on Little Medicine Creek located on the Wichita Mountain Wildlife Refuge and to divert the excess water of such lake to Lake Lawtonka, the water

## Fish and Wildlife Service—Continued.

supply reservoir for the Fort Sill Military Reservation,  
the Fort Sill Indian School and Indian General Hospital,  
and for the city of Lawton, Okla.

Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration----- \$500, 000

Total, Fish and Wildlife Service----- 1, 225, 855

## Government in the Territories:

## Government in the Virgin Islands:

Salary of Government Secretary of the Virgin Islands-- 5, 800

Salaries and expenses, agricultural experiment station  
and vocational school----- 2, 360

Defraying deficit in treasury of municipal government of  
St. Croix----- 25, 000

Total, government in the Virgin Islands--- 33, 160

The committee recommend that the following new  
section be added to the bill:

*Sec. 8. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used directly or indirectly by way of wages, salaries, per diem or otherwise, for the administration of the Jackson Hole National Monument as described in Executive Proclamation Numbered 2578, dated March 15, 1943.*

The committee recommend that the following new  
section be added to the bill:

*Sec. 9. The appropriations and authority with respect to appropriations contained herein shall be available from and including July 1, 1943, for the purposes respectively provided in such appropriations and authority. All obligations incurred during the period between June 30, 1943, and the date of enactment of this Act in anticipation of such appropriations and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms thereof.*

Total increase----- 55, 032, 625

## DECREASES

## Bureau of Indian Affairs:

## General support and administration:

Superintendent of Osage Agency----- 4, 800

The committee recommend that the salary for this  
position be transferred to the item "Support of Osage  
Agency and pay of tribal officers, Oklahoma (tribal  
funds).

Total decrease----- 4, 800

Net increase----- 55, 027, 825

Amount of bill as reported to Senate----- 127, 889, 141

( )





FILE COPY

Calendar No. 326

78TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 2719

[Report No. 319]

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 24, 1943

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 17, 1943

Reported, under authority of the order of the Senate of June 15 (legislative day, May 24), 1943, by Mr. HAYDEN, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

---

## AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money  
4       in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-  
5       ment of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30,  
6       1944, namely:

7                       OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

8                                       SALARIES

9       Salaries: For the Secretary of the Interior (hereafter  
10      in this Act referred to as the Secretary), and other personal  
11      services in the District of Columbia, including a special assist-

ant to the Secretary to be appointed without reference to civil-service requirements, at a salary of not to exceed \$5,000, ~~\$1,028,560~~ \$1,072,270: *Provided*, That no part of the appropriation made available to the office of the Secretary by this section shall be used for the broadcast of radio programs designed for or calculated to influence the passage or defeat of any legislation pending before the Congress.

#### OFFICE OF SOLICITOR

For personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$188,500.

#### DIVISION OF TERRITORIES AND ISLAND POSSESSIONS

For personal services in the District of Columbia, \$108,620.

#### GRAZING SERVICE

Salaries and expenses: For carrying out the provisions of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 8A), including examination and classification of lands with respect to grazing or agricultural utility, preparation of land classification maps and reports, fire prevention and the suppression or emergency prevention of fires on or threatening lands under the jurisdiction of the Grazing Service, traveling and other necessary expenses, not to exceed \$12,925 for personal services in the District of Columbia, and the purchase (not to exceed \$12,300), operation, and maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, ~~\$801,700~~

1 \$827,700; for payment of a salary of \$5 per diem while  
 2 actually employed and for the payment of necessary travel  
 3 expenses, exclusive of subsistence, of members of advisory  
 4 committees of local stockmen, \$55,000; in all, ~~\$856,700~~  
 5 \$882,700.

6 For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range  
 7 improvements within grazing districts, pursuant to the pro-  
 8 visions of sections 10 and 11 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as  
 9 amended (43 U. S. C. 8A), and not including contributions  
 10 under section 9 of the Act of June 28, 1934, ~~\$75,000~~  
 11 \$78,000: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not  
 12 exceed 25 per centum of all moneys received from grazing  
 13 districts under the provisions of said Act of June 28, 1934,  
 14 as amended, during the fiscal years 1943 and 1944.

15 Leasing of grazing lands: For leasing State, county,  
 16 or privately owned lands in accordance with the provisions  
 17 of the Act of June 23, 1938 (52 Stat. 1033), ~~\$8,000~~  
 18 \$10,000: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not  
 19 exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in  
 20 accordance with section 4 of said Act.

21 PETROLEUM CONSERVATION DIVISION

22 For all salaries and expenses necessary for administer-  
 23 ing and enforcing the provisions of the Act of February 22,  
 24 1935, as amended (15 U. S. C. 15A), and for cooperation  
 25 with Federal and State authorities in the production and



1 conservation of oil and gas, including personal services in  
2 the District of Columbia; travel expenses; contract steno-  
3 graphic reporting services; stationery and office supplies; not  
4 to exceed \$3,600 for printing and binding; not to exceed \$700  
5 for books and periodicals; and the maintenance, operation,  
6 and repair of passenger-carrying vehicles, \$235,000.

7 SOIL AND MOISTURE CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

8 For all necessary expenses of administering and carry-  
9 ing out directly and in cooperation with other agencies a soil  
10 and moisture conservation program on lands under the juris-  
11 diction of the Department of the Interior in accordance with  
12 the provisions of the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C.  
13 590a-590f), and Reorganization Plan No. IV, including  
14 such special measures as may be necessary to prevent floods  
15 and siltation of reservoirs; the improvement of irrigation  
16 and land drainage; the procurement of nursery stock and the  
17 establishment and operation of erosion nurseries; the making  
18 of conservation plans and surveys; the dissemination of in-  
19 formation; and including departmental personal services in-  
20 cluding such services in the District of Columbia (not to  
21 exceed \$70,000), and elsewhere; traveling expenses; furni-  
22 ture, furnishings, office equipment and supplies; not to exceed  
23 \$2,000 for the purchase of books and periodicals; purchase  
24 (not to exceed \$5,000), operation, maintenance, and repair  
25 of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying

1 vehicles, \$1,198,200: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall  
2 be available for meeting expenses of warehouse maintenance  
3 and the procurement, care, and handling of supplies, mate-  
4 rials, and equipment stored therein for distribution to projects  
5 under the supervision of the Department of the Interior, and  
6 for sale and distribution to other Government activities, the  
7 cost of such supplies and materials or the value of such equip-  
8 ment (including the cost of transportation and handling), to  
9 be reimbursed to the appropriation for soil and moisture con-  
10 servation operations current at the time such reimbursement  
11 is received: *Provided further*, That any part of this appro-  
12 priation allocated for the production or procurement of  
13 nursery stock shall remain available for expenditure for not  
14 more than three fiscal years.

15 *Fire protection of forests, forest industries, and strategic*  
16 *facilities (national defense): For all expenses necessary to*  
17 *enable the Department of the Interior, independently or in*  
18 *cooperation with other agencies, to initiate and augment*  
19 *forest-fire prevention and suppression measures on critical*  
20 *forest, brush, and grass areas under the administration of the*  
21 *Department of the Interior, including not to exceed \$7,000*  
22 *for personal services in the District of Columbia; mainte-*  
23 *nance, operation, and repair of passenger-carrying automo-*  
24 *biles; travel expenses, including expenses of attendance at*  
25 *training courses and meetings of organizations concerned*

1 *with the furtherance of the purposes hereof; and purchase*  
 2 *in the District of Columbia or elsewhere of other items other-*  
 3 *wise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent*  
 4 *expenses, Department of the Interior", \$700,000.*

5 CONTINGENT EXPENSES, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

6 For the contingent expenses of the office of the Secre-  
 7 tary and the bureaus and offices of the Department (except  
 8 as otherwise provided), including furniture, carpets, ice,  
 9 lumber, hardware, dry goods, advertising, teletype rentals  
 10 and service, telegraphing, telephone service, including per-  
 11 sonal services of temporary or emergency telephone oper-  
 12 ators; streetcar fares not exceeding \$150; constructing  
 13 model and other cases and furniture; postage stamps to  
 14 prepay postage on foreign mail and for special-delivery and  
 15 air-mail stamps for use in the United States; traveling ex-  
 16 penses, including necessary expenses of inspectors and  
 17 attorneys; fuel and light; examination of estimates for ap-  
 18 propriations in the field for any bureau, office, or service of  
 19 the Department; not exceeding \$500 for the payment of  
 20 damages caused to private property by Department motor  
 21 vehicles; purchase of motortrucks, motorcycles, and bicycles;  
 22 maintenance, repair, and operation of four motor-propelled  
 23 passenger-carrying vehicles and motortrucks, motorcycles,  
 24 and bicycles to be used only for official purposes; ex-  
 25 pense of taking testimony and preparing the same in



1 connection with disbarment proceedings instituted against  
 2 persons charged with improper practices before the De-  
 3 partment, its bureaus and offices; expense of translations,  
 4 and not exceeding \$1,000 for contract stenographic re-  
 5 porting services; not exceeding \$700 for newspapers; sta-  
 6 tionery, including tags, labels, index cards, cloth-lined  
 7 wrappers, and specimen bags, printed in the course of manu-  
 8 facture, and such printed envelopes as are not supplied under  
 9 contracts made by the Postmaster General, for the Depart-  
 10 ment and its several bureaus and offices, and other necessary  
 11 expenses not hereinafter provided for, \$160,000; and, in  
 12 addition thereto, sums amounting to ~~\$57,900~~ \$52,900 for  
 13 stationery supplies shall be deducted from other appropria-  
 14 tions made for the fiscal year 1944 as follows: General Land  
 15 Office, \$6,500; Geological Survey, \$9,000; National Park  
 16 Service, ~~\$12,500~~ \$7,500; Bureau of Reclamation, \$8,400,  
 17 any unexpended portion of which shall revert and be credited  
 18 to the reclamation fund; Bureau of Mines, \$15,500; Grazing  
 19 Service, \$6,000; and said sums so deducted shall be credited  
 20 to this appropriation.

21 For the purchase or exchange of professional and scien-  
 22 tific books, law and medical books, and books to complete  
 23 broken sets, periodicals, directories, and other books of ref-  
 24 erence relating to the business of the Department, ~~\$400~~ \$600,  
 25 and in addition there is hereby made available from any ap-



1 appropriations made for any of the following bureaus or offices  
 2 of the Department not to exceed the following respective  
 3 sums: Grazing Service, \$250; Indian Service, \$500; Bureau  
 4 of Reclamation, \$8,000; Geological Survey, \$6,000; National  
 5 Park Service, \$3,000; General Land Office, \$1,000; Bureau  
 6 of Mines, ~~\$4,500~~ \$6,000.

7

#### PRINTING AND BINDING

8 For printing and binding for the Department of the In-  
 9 terior, including the purchase of reprints of scientific and  
 10 technical articles published in periodicals and journals,  
 11 ~~\$167,500~~ \$237,500, of which \$37,500 shall be for the  
 12 National Park Service, ~~\$60,000~~ \$95,000 for the Bureau of  
 13 Mines, and ~~\$20,000~~ \$30,000 for the Fish and Wildlife Serv-  
 14 ice, including the publication of bulletins which shall be  
 15 adapted to the interests of the people of the different sections  
 16 of the country, an equal proportion of four-fifths of the bul-  
 17 letins to be delivered to or sent out under addresed franks fur-  
 18 nished by the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in  
 19 Congress, as they may direct.

20

#### COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

21 For expenses made necessary by the Act entitled "An  
 22 Act establishing a Commission of Fine Arts", approved May  
 23 17, 1910 (40 U. S. C. 104), including the purchase of  
 24 periodicals, maps, and books of reference, and payment of  
 25 actual traveling expenses of the members and secretary of

1 the Commission in attending meetings and committee meet-  
2 ings of the Commission either within or outside of the District  
3 of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers approved by the  
4 Commission, \$7,420, of which not to exceed \$5,000 may  
5 be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

6 For all printing and binding for the Commission of Fine  
7 Arts, \$300.

8 Total, Commission of Fine Arts, \$7,720.

9 **BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION**

10 Not to exceed ~~\$3,200,000~~ \$3,287,000 of the unobligated  
11 balance of the appropriation "Construction, Operation, and  
12 Maintenance, Bonneville Power Transmission System", shall  
13 be available in the fiscal year 1944 for expenses of marketing  
14 and operation of transmission facilities, and administrative  
15 costs in connection therewith, including \$20,000 for personal  
16 services in the District of Columbia.

17 **UNITED STATES HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE**  
18 **PHILIPPINE ISLANDS**

19 For the maintenance of the office of the United States  
20 High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands as authorized  
21 by subsection 4 of section 7 of the Act approved March 24,  
22 1934 (48 U. S. C. 1232), including salaries and wages;  
23 rental, furnishings, equipment, maintenance, renovation, and  
24 repair of office quarters and living quarters for the High  
25 Commissioner; supplies and equipment; purchase and ex-

1 change of lawbooks and books of reference, periodicals, and  
2 newspapers; traveling expenses, including for persons ap-  
3 pointed hereunder within the United States and their families,  
4 actual expenses of travel and transportation of household  
5 effects from their homes in the United States to the Philippine  
6 Islands, and return, utilizing Government vessels whenever  
7 practicable; operation, maintenance, and repair of motor  
8 vehicles, and all other necessary expenses, \$97,200, of which  
9 not exceeding \$5,200 shall be available for expenditure in  
10 the discretion of the High Commissioner for maintenance of  
11 his household: *Provided*, That the salary of the legal adviser  
12 and the financial expert shall not exceed the annual rate of  
13 \$10,000 and \$9,000 each, respectively: *Provided further*,  
14 That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5),  
15 shall not apply to any purchase or service rendered under this  
16 appropriation when the aggregate amount involved does not  
17 exceed the sum of \$100.

#### 18 SOLID FUELS ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR

19 For all necessary expenses of the Solid Fuels Adminis-  
20 tration for War in performing its functions as prescribed in  
21 Executive Order Numbered 9332 of April 19, 1943, includ-  
22 ing the employment without regard to civil service and  
23 classification laws of a Deputy Administrator at not to ex-  
24 ceed \$10,000 per annum and not to exceed eighteen tech-  
25 nical employees; other personal services in the District of

1 Columbia; printing and binding; traveling expenses, includ-  
 2 ing attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with  
 3 the purposes of this appropriation, and actual transportation  
 4 and other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem  
 5 in lieu of subsistence of persons serving, while away from  
 6 their homes, in an advisory capacity without other compen-  
 7- sation from the United States, or at \$1 per annum; contract  
 8 stenographic reporting services; books of reference, periodi-  
 9 cals and newspapers; office supplies; furniture and equip-  
 10 ment; purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of pas-  
 11 senger-carrying automobiles; and the acceptance and utiliza-  
 12 tion of voluntary and uncompensated services: \$850,000  
 13 \$895,000: *Provided*, That section 3709, Revised Statutes,  
 14 shall not apply to any purchase or service rendered under this  
 15 appropriation when the aggregate amount involved does not  
 16 exceed \$300.

## 17 GENERAL LAND OFFICE

18 For personal services in the District of Columbia,  
 19 ~~\$778,300~~ \$790,300, including one clerk, who shall be desig-  
 20 nated by the President, to sign land patents.

21 For traveling expenses of officers and employees, for  
 22 employment of stenographers and other assistants, for separate  
 23 maps of public-land States and Alaska; for the reproduction  
 24 by photolithography or otherwise of official plats of surveys;  
 25 for expenses of restoration to the public domain of lands in



1 forest reserves and of lands temporarily withdrawn for forest-  
2 reserve purposes; and for expenses of hearings or other pro-  
3 ceedings held by order of the General Land Office to deter-  
4 mine the character of lands, whether alleged fraudulent entries  
5 are of that character or have been made in compliance with  
6 the law, and of hearings in disbarment proceedings, \$18,000.

7       Surveying public lands: For surveys and resurveys of  
8 public lands, examination of surveys heretofore made and  
9 reported to be defective or fraudulent, inspecting mineral  
10 deposits, coal fields, and timber districts, making fragmentary  
11 surveys, and such other surveys or examinations as may be  
12 required for identification of lands for purposes of evidence in  
13 any suit or proceeding in behalf of the United States, under  
14 the supervision of the Commissioner of the General Land  
15 Office and direction of the Secretary, ~~\$400,000~~ \$500,000, in-  
16 cluding operation and maintenance of motor-propelled pas-  
17 senger-carrying vehicles: *Provided*, That not to exceed  
18 \$5,000 of this appropriation may be expended for salaries of  
19 employees of the field surveying service temporarily detailed  
20 to the General Land Office: *Provided further*, That this  
21 appropriation may be expended for surveys made under the  
22 supervision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office,  
23 but when expended for surveys that would not otherwise be  
24 chargeable hereto it shall be reimbursed from the applicable  
25 appropriation, fund, or special deposit.

1       Salaries and expenses, branch of field examination: For  
 2 salaries and expenses of field examinations, classification of  
 3 lands, and investigations required in the administration and  
 4 execution of the public land laws, and the protection of the  
 5 public lands and their resources from trespass, including  
 6 operation and maintenance of passenger-carrying automobiles  
 7 and motorboats, ~~\$345,000~~ \$350,000.

8       Registers: For salaries and commissions of registers of  
 9 district land offices, \$74,000.

10       Salaries and expenses of land offices: For salaries (ex-  
 11 cept registers) and all necessary expenses incident to the  
 12 operation and maintenance of district land offices and the  
 13 disposal, supervision, and management of the public lands,  
 14 including operation and maintenance of motor-propelled pas-  
 15 senger-carrying vehicles, \$163,000: *Provided*, That no ex-  
 16 penses chargeable to the Government shall be incurred by  
 17 registers in the conduct of local land offices except upon  
 18 previous specific authorization by the Commissioner of the  
 19 General Land Office.

20       For the prevention and suppression of fires on the public  
 21 domain in Alaska, including the maintenance of patrols, the  
 22 employment of field personnel, the use of airplanes by charter  
 23 or otherwise, and the maintenance and operation of motor-  
 24 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, ~~\$29,000~~ \$30,000.

25       Payments to States of 5 per centum of proceeds from

1 sales of public lands: For payment to the several States of  
2 5 per centum of the net proceeds of sales of public lands  
3 lying within their limits, for the purpose of education or of  
4 making public roads and improvements, \$2,500: *Provided*,  
5 That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate  
6 receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section  
7 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

8       Revested Oregon and California Railroad and recon-  
9 veyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, Oregon: For  
10 carrying out the provisions of title I of the Act of August 28,  
11 1937 (50 Stat. 874), including fire protection and patrol  
12 on these and adjacent and intermingled public lands, through  
13 cooperative agreements with Federal, State, and county  
14 agencies, or otherwise, and including travel and other neces-  
15 sary expenses; not to exceed \$5,500 for personal services in  
16 the District of Columbia; and operation and maintenance of  
17 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, ~~\$270,000~~  
18 *\$290,000: Provided*, That such expenditures shall be reim-  
19 bursed from the 25 per centum referred to in section c,  
20 title II, of the Act approved August 28, 1937, of the special  
21 fund designated the "Oregon and California Land Grant  
22 Fund" and section 4 of the Act approved May 24, 1939,  
23 of the special fund designated the "Coos Bay Wagon Road  
24 Grant Fund".

1       Range improvements on public lands outside of grazing  
2 districts (receipt limitation) : For construction, purchase,  
3 and maintenance of range improvements on the public lands  
4 subject to grazing leases under the provisions of section 15  
5 and pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of the Act of  
6 June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 8A), including  
7 operation and maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-  
8 carrying vehicles, \$36,550: *Provided*, That expenditures  
9 hereunder shall not exceed 25 per centum of all moneys  
10 received under the provisions of section 15 of said Act during  
11 the fiscal years 1943 and 1944.

12       Payment to Oklahoma from royalties, oil and gas, south  
13 half of Red River: For payment of  $37\frac{1}{2}$  per centum of the  
14 royalties derived from the south half of Red River in Okla-  
15 homa under the provisions of the Act of March 4, 1923 (30  
16 U. S. C. 233), which shall be paid to the State of Oklahoma  
17 in lieu of all State and local taxes upon tribal funds accruing  
18 under said Act, to be expended by the State in the same  
19 manner as if received under section 35 of the Act approved  
20 February 25, 1920 (30 U. S. C. 191), \$3,000: *Provided*,  
21 That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate  
22 receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section  
23 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.



## BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

## SALARIES AND GENERAL EXPENSES

For departmental personal services, including such services in the District of Columbia, ~~\$692,860~~ \$704,620.

For travel expenses of departmental employees of the Bureau of Indian Affairs; radio, telegraph, and telephone toll messages on business pertaining to the Indian Service sent and received by the Bureau of Indian Affairs at Washington, District of Columbia, and Chicago, Illinois; rental of office equipment and the purchase of necessary supplies therefor, and other necessary expenses of the Indian Service for which no other appropriation is available, ~~\$49,000~~ \$51,320.

For advertising, inspection, storage, and all other expenses incident to the purchase of goods and supplies for the Indian Service and for payment of railroad, pipe-line, and other transportation costs of such goods and supplies, \$790,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used in payment for any services except bill therefor is rendered within one year from the time the service is performed.

For maintaining law and order on Indian reservations, including pay of judges of Indian courts, pay of Indian police, and pay of employees engaged in the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquors, marihuana, and deleterious

1 drugs among Indians, and including traveling expenses, sup-  
2 plies, and equipment, \$267,000.

3 For lease, purchase, construction (not to exceed \$1,500  
4 for any one building), repair, and improvement of agency  
5 buildings, exclusive of hospital buildings, including the  
6 installation, repair, and improvement of heating, lighting,  
7 power, and sewerage and water systems in connection there-  
8 with, \$175,000.

9 Vehicles, Indian Service: Not to exceed \$450,000 of  
10 applicable appropriations made herein for the Bureau of  
11 Indian Affairs shall be available for the maintenance, repair,  
12 and operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-  
13 carrying vehicles for the use of employees in the Indian  
14 field service, and the transportation of Indian school pupils,  
15 and not to exceed \$175,000 of applicable appropriations  
16 may be used for the purchase of motor-propelled passenger-  
17 carrying vehicles, and such vehicles may be used for the  
18 transportation of Indian school pupils.

19 Replacement of property destroyed by fire, flood, or  
20 storm: That to meet possible emergencies not exceeding  
21 \$35,000 of the appropriations made by this Act for sup-  
22 port of reservation and nonreservation schools, for school  
23 and agency buildings, and for conservation of health among  
24 Indians shall be available, upon approval of the Secretary,

1 for replacing any buildings, equipment, supplies, livestock,  
2 or other property of those activities of the Indian Service  
3 above referred to which may be destroyed or rendered un-  
4 serviceable by fire, flood, or storm: *Provided*, That any di-  
5 versions of appropriations made hereunder shall be reported  
6 to Congress in the annual Budget.

#### 7 INDIAN LANDS

8 Leasing of lands for Navajo Indians (tribal funds) : For  
9 lease, pending purchase, of land and water rights for the use  
10 and benefit of Indians of the Navajo Tribe in Arizona and  
11 New Mexico, \$12,000, payable from funds on deposit to  
12 the credit of the Navajo Tribe.

13 The unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$25,000  
14 contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act,  
15 fiscal year 1938, for the payment of taxes, including penal-  
16 ties and interest, assessed against individually owned Indian  
17 land, title to which is held subject to restrictions against  
18 alienation or encumbrance except with the consent or ap-  
19 proval of the Secretary, when such land was purchased  
20 with trust or restricted funds with the understanding that  
21 after purchase it would be nontaxable, as authorized by the  
22 Act of June 20, 1936 (49 Stat. 1542), is hereby continued  
23 available for the same purposes until June 30, 1944.

24 For payments to Indians, and to States, counties, or  
25 political subdivisions thereof, in accordance with the provi-

1 sions of the Act of June 11, 1940, entitled "An Act for  
2 the relief of Indians who have paid taxes on allotted lands  
3 for which patents in fee were issued without application by  
4 or consent of the allottees and subsequently canceled, and  
5 for the reimbursement of public subdivisions by whom judg-  
6 ments for such claims have been paid" (54 Stat. 298), as  
7 amended by the Act of February 10, 1942 (56 Stat. 87-88),  
8 \$45,000.

9 For the purchase of land and improvements thereon  
10 for the Indians of the Blackfeet Reservation, Montana,  
11 \$25,000, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of said  
12 Indians: *Provided*, That title to any land and improvements  
13 so purchased shall be taken in the name of the United States  
14 in trust for the Indians of the Blackfeet Reservation.

15 Purchase of land, Flathead Indians, Montana (tribal  
16 funds): For the purchase of land and improvements thereon  
17 for the Indians of the Flathead Reservation, Montana,  
18 \$25,000, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of said  
19 Indians: *Provided*, That title to any land and improvements  
20 so purchased shall be taken in the name of the United States  
21 in trust for the Indians of the Flathead Reservation: *Pro-*  
22 *vided further*, That no funds shall be expended under this  
23 authorization without the consent of the tribal council of the  
24 Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead  
25 Reservation.



## 1       INDUSTRIAL ASSISTANCE AND ADVANCEMENT

2       For the preservation of timber on Indian reservations  
3   and allotments other than the Menominee Indian Reservation  
4   in Wisconsin, the education of Indians in the proper care of  
5   forests, and the general administration of forestry and graz-  
6   ing work, including fire prevention and payment of reason-  
7   able rewards for information leading to arrest and convic-  
8   tion of a person or persons setting forest fires, or taking or  
9   otherwise destroying timber, in contravention of law on  
10   Indian lands, ~~\$400,000~~ \$425,000: *Provided*, That this ap-  
11   propriation shall be available for the expenses of administra-  
12   tion of Indian forest lands from which timber is sold to the  
13   extent only that proceeds from the sales of timber from such  
14   lands are insufficient for that purpose.

15       For expenses incidental to the sale of timber, and for  
16   the expenses of administration, including fire prevention, of  
17   Indian forest lands only from which such timber is sold,  
18   ~~\$135,000~~ \$145,000, reimbursable to the United States as  
19   provided in the Act of February 14, 1920 (25 U. S. C.  
20   413), from the proceeds of timber sales: *Provided*, That  
21   this appropriation shall be available for the payment of  
22   reasonable rewards for information leading to arrest and  
23   conviction of a person or persons setting forest fires, or taking  
24   or otherwise destroying timber, in contravention of law.

25       For the suppression or emergency prevention of forest

1 fires on or threatening Indian reservations, \$12,000, together  
 2 with \$25,000 from funds held by the United States in trust  
 3 for the respective tribes of Indians interested: *Provided*,  
 4 That not to exceed \$50,000 of appropriations herein made  
 5 for timber operations shall be available upon the approval  
 6 of the Secretary for fire-suppression or emergency preven-  
 7 tion purposes: *Provided further*, That any diversions of  
 8 appropriations made hereunder shall be reported to Congress  
 9 in the annual Budget.

10 For transfer to the Geological Survey for expenditures  
 11 to be made in inspecting mines and examining mineral de-  
 12 posits on Indian lands and in supervising mining operations  
 13 on restricted, tribal, and allotted Indian lands leased under  
 14 the provisions of the Acts of February 28, 1891 (25  
 15 U. S. C. 336, 371, 397), May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. 312),  
 16 March 3, 1909 (25 U. S. C. 396), and other Acts authoriz-  
 17 ing the leasing of such lands for mining purposes, including  
 18 purchase (not to exceed \$2,000), maintenance, repair, and  
 19 operation of passenger-carrying vehicles, and not to exceed  
 20 \$8,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia.  
 21 ~~\$80,000~~ \$90,000.

22 For the purpose of developing agriculture and stock rais-  
 23 ing among the Indians, including necessary personnel, trav-  
 24 eling and other expenses, and purchase of supplies and equip-  
 25 ment, ~~\$600,000~~ \$680,000, of which not to exceed \$10,000

1 may be used to conduct agricultural experiments and demon-  
2 strations on Indian school or agency farms and to maintain a  
3 supply of suitable plants or seed for issue to Indians, and not  
4 to exceed \$30,000 may be used for the operation and mainte-  
5 nance of a sheepbreeding station on the Navajo Reservation,  
6 and not to exceed \$5,000 may be used for defraying the ex-  
7 penses of Indian fairs, including premiums for exhibits.

8 Industrial assistance (tribal funds): For advances to  
9 individual members of the tribes for the construction of homes  
10 and for the purchase of land, seed, animals, machinery, tools,  
11 implements, building material, and other equipment and sup-  
12 plies; and for advances to old, disabled, or indigent Indians  
13 for their support and burial, and Indians having irrigable  
14 allotments to assist them in the development and cultivation  
15 thereof, to be immediately available, \$180,000, payable from  
16 tribal funds as follows: Flathead, Montana, \$130,000; Fort  
17 Peck, Montana, \$25,000; Standing Rock, North Dakota,  
18 \$25,000; and the unexpended balances of funds available  
19 under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act  
20 for the fiscal year 1943 are hereby continued available during  
21 the fiscal year 1944 for the purposes for which they were  
22 appropriated: *Provided*, That advances may be made to  
23 worthy Indian youths to enable them to take educational  
24 courses, including courses in nursing, home economics,  
25 forestry, agriculture, and other industrial subjects in colleges,



1 universities, or other institutions, and advances so made shall  
2 be reimbursed in not to exceed eight years under such rules  
3 and regulations as the Secretary may prescribe: *Provided*  
4 *further*, That all moneys reimbursed during the fiscal year  
5 1944 shall be credited to the respective appropriations and be  
6 available for the purposes of this paragraph: *Provided further*,  
7 That funds available under this paragraph may be used for  
8 the establishment and operation of tribal enterprises when  
9 proposed by Indian tribes and approved under regulations  
10 prescribed by the Secretary, and revenues derived therefrom  
11 shall be covered into the Treasury to the credit of the respec-  
12 tive tribes: *Provided further*, That upon the incorporation of  
13 a tribe operating an enterprise under the authority contained  
14 in the foregoing proviso, the operation of the enterprise and  
15 the handling of revenues therefrom may thereafter be gov-  
16 erned by the rules and regulations established for the making  
17 of loans from the revolving loan fund authorized by the Act of  
18 June 18, 1934 (25 U. S. C. 470) : *Provided further*, That  
19 the unexpended balances of prior appropriations under this  
20 head for any tribe, including reimbursements to such appro-  
21 priations and the appropriations made herein, may be ad-  
22 vanced to such tribe, if incorporated, for use under rules and  
23 regulations established for the making of loans from the  
24 revolving loan fund authorized by the Act of June 18, 1934  
25 (25 U. S. C. 470).



1 For the purpose of encouraging industry and self-  
2 support among Indians and promoting the economic develop-  
3 ment of tribes and of their members, not to exceed \$600,000  
4 of the revolving fund established pursuant to the Acts of  
5 June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 986), and June 26, 1936 (49  
6 Stat. 1967), may be loaned to individual Indians and Indian  
7 organizations otherwise ineligible to participate in said fund,  
8 under regulations prescribed pursuant to said Act or under  
9 other regulations prescribed by the Secretary and subject to  
10 the provisions of existing law relating to said revolving fund,  
11 except as otherwise provided herein; and not to exceed  
12 \$135,000 of said revolving fund shall be available for all  
13 necessary expenses of administering such and other loans  
14 to Indians, including ~~\$20,000 for departmental personal~~  
15 ~~services, and~~ not to exceed \$2,500 for printing and binding.

16 For the development, under the direction of the Com-  
17 missioner of Indian Affairs, of Indian arts and crafts, as  
18 authorized by the Act of August 27, 1935 (49 Stat. 891),  
19 including personal services, purchase and transportation of  
20 equipment and supplies, periodicals, directories, and books of  
21 reference, purchase and operation of motor-propelled  
22 passenger-carrying vehicles, telegraph and telephone services,  
23 expenses of exhibits and of attendance at meetings concerned  
24 with the development of Indian arts and crafts, traveling  
25 expenses, not to exceed \$2,500 for printing and binding.

1 and other necessary expenses, \$25,000, of which not to  
2 exceed \$9,000 shall be available for personal services in the  
3 District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part of this appro-  
4 priation shall be used to pay any salary at a rate exceeding  
5 \$6,500 per annum.

6 The appropriation "Suppressing contagious diseases of  
7 livestock on Indian reservations" contained in the Third Sup-  
8 plemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, is  
9 hereby continued available for the same purposes until June  
10 30, 1944.

#### 11 DEVELOPMENT OF WATER SUPPLY

12 For the development, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance,  
13 and operation of domestic and stock water facilities on the  
14 Navajo Reservation in Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah, the  
15 Hopi Reservation in Arizona, the Papago Reservation in  
16 Arizona, and the several Pueblos in New Mexico, including  
17 the purchase and installation of pumping and other equip-  
18 ment, ~~\$90,000~~ \$100,000.

#### 19 IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE

20 For the construction, repair, and maintenance of irriga-  
21 tion systems, and for purchase or rental of irrigation tools and  
22 appliances, water rights, ditches, and lands necessary for  
23 irrigation purposes for Indian reservations and allotments;  
24 for operation of irrigation systems or appurtenances thereto  
25 when no other funds are applicable or available for the pur-

1 pose; for drainage and protection of irrigable lands from  
 2 damage by floods or loss of water rights, upon the Indian  
 3 irrigation projects named below, ~~\$220,000~~ \$255,500, reim-  
 4 bursable, together with \$44,500 operation and maintenance  
 5 collections, from which latter amount expenditures for any  
 6 one project shall not exceed the aggregate receipts from such  
 7 project covered into the Treasury pursuant to section 4 of  
 8 the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934:

9       Miscellaneous projects, ~~\$25,000~~ \$55,830; Arizona: Ak  
 10 Chin, \$4,000; Chiu Chui, \$4,000; Fort Apache, \$4,500; San  
 11 Carlos, \$5,000; Navajo, miscellaneous projects, Arizona  
 12 and New Mexico, \$37,950, together with \$21,500 (Fruit-  
 13 lands, \$9,000; Ganado, \$1,500; Hogback, \$7,000; mis-  
 14 cellaneous projects, \$4,000), collections; Hopi, miscellane-  
 15 ous projects, \$1,500; San Xavier, \$2,000; Truxton Canon,  
 16 \$1,000; California: Mission, \$7,000; together with \$3,000  
 17 (Morongo, \$1,000; Pala and Rincon, \$1,000; miscel-  
 18 laneous projects, \$1,000), collections; Colorado: Southern  
 19 Ute, \$8,000, together with \$8,000, collections; Montana:  
 20 Tongue River, \$2,250, together with \$1,000, collections;  
 21 Nevada: Pyramid Lake, \$3,000, together with \$500, col-  
 22 lections; Walker River, \$4,500, together with \$1,500, col-  
 23 lections; Western Shoshone, \$8,000, together with \$2,000,  
 24 collections; New Mexico: Miscellaneous Pueblos, \$24,300;  
 25 Mescalero, \$2,500; Oregon: Warm Springs, \$3,500; Wash-



1 ington: Colville, \$5,000, together with \$5,000, collections;  
 2 Lummi dike project, \$500, together with \$2,000, collec-  
 3 tions; and for necessary miscellaneous expenses incident to  
 4 the general administration of Indian irrigation projects,  
 5 including pay of employees and their traveling and incidental  
 6 expenses, ~~\$66,500~~ \$71,170: *Provided*, That the foregoing  
 7 amounts shall be available interchangeably in the discretion  
 8 of the Secretary, for necessary expenditures for damages by  
 9 floods and other unforeseen exigencies, but the amounts so  
 10 interchanged shall not exceed in the aggregate 10 per centum  
 11 of all the amounts so appropriated: *Provided further*, That  
 12 the cost of irrigation projects and of operating and maintain-  
 13 ing such projects where reimbursement thereof is required by  
 14 law shall be apportioned on a per-acre basis against the lands  
 15 under the respective projects and shall be collected by the  
 16 Secretary as required by such law, and any unpaid charges  
 17 outstanding against such lands shall constitute a first lien  
 18 thereon which shall be recited in any patent or instrument  
 19 issued for such lands.

20 For operation and maintenance of the San Carlos project  
 21 for the irrigation of lands in the Gila River Indian Reservation  
 22 Arizona, ~~\$120,000~~ \$125,000 (operation and maintenance  
 23 collections), and ~~\$215,000~~ \$220,000 (power revenues), of  
 24 which latter sum not to exceed \$20,000 shall be available for  
 25 major repairs in case of unforeseen emergencies caused by fire,



1 flood, or storm, from which amounts, of ~~\$120,000~~ *\$125,000*  
2 and ~~\$215,000~~ *\$220,000*, respectively, expenditures shall not  
3 exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in  
4 accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation  
5 Repeal Act, 1934; in all, ~~\$335,000~~ *\$345,000*.

6 For continuing subjugation and for cropping operations  
7 on the lands of the Pima Indians in Arizona, there shall be  
8 available not to exceed \$200,000 of the revenues derived  
9 from these operations and deposited into the Treasury of the  
10 United States to the credit of such Indians, and such revenues  
11 are hereby made available for payment of irrigation operation  
12 and maintenance charges assessed against tribal or allotted  
13 lands of said Pima Indians.

14 For improvement, operation, and maintenance of the  
15 irrigation system on the Colorado River Indian Reservation,  
16 Arizona, as provided in the Act of April 4, 1910 (36 Stat.  
17 273), ~~\$8,000~~ *\$10,000*, reimbursable, together with ~~\$17,000~~  
18 *\$19,990*, from which amount expenditures shall not exceed  
19 the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accord-  
20 ance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal  
21 Act, 1934.

22 For reclamation and maintenance charges on Indian  
23 lands within the Yuma Reservation, California, and on ten  
24 acres within each of the eleven Yuma homestead entries in

1 Arizona under the Yuma reclamation project, ~~\$10,000~~  
 2 ~~\$11,500~~, reimbursable.

3 For improvements, maintenance, and operation of the  
 4 Fort Hall irrigation systems, Idaho, ~~\$23,000~~ \$26,650, to-  
 5 gether with ~~\$22,000~~ \$24,200, from which amount expendi-  
 6 tures shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the  
 7 Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent  
 8 Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

9 For maintenance and operation, repairs, and purchase of  
 10 stored waters, irrigation systems, Fort Belknap Reservation,  
 11 Montana, ~~\$11,250~~ \$12,000, reimbursable, together with  
 12 ~~\$3,750~~ \$4,000, from which amount expenditures shall not  
 13 exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in  
 14 accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation  
 15 Repeal Act, 1934.

16 For maintenance and operation of the several units of  
 17 the Fort Peck project, Montana, including not to exceed four  
 18 thousand acres under the West Side Canal of the Poplar  
 19 River Division, ~~\$7,000~~ \$8,000, reimbursable, together with  
 20 \$4,965, from which amount expenditures shall not exceed the  
 21 aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance  
 22 with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act,  
 23 1934.

24 For the improvement, maintenance, and operation of

1 the irrigation systems on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation  
 2 in Montana, ~~\$10,850~~ \$11,850, reimbursable, together with  
 3 ~~\$13,150~~ \$14,000, from which amount expenditures shall not  
 4 exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in  
 5 accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation  
 6 Repeal Act, 1934.

7 For operation and maintenance of the irrigation and  
 8 power systems on the Flathead Reservation, Montana,  
 9 ~~\$4,000~~ \$5,000, reimbursable, together with ~~\$112,500~~  
 10 \$117,000 (operation and maintenance collections) and  
 11 ~~\$113,500~~ \$118,000 (power revenues), from which amounts  
 12 of ~~\$112,500~~ \$117,000 and ~~\$113,500~~ \$118,000, respectively,  
 13 expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered  
 14 into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Perma-  
 15 nent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934; in all, ~~\$230,000~~  
 16 \$240,000.

17 For improvement, maintenance, and operation of the  
 18 irrigation systems on the Crow Reservation, Montana, in-  
 19 cluding maintenance assessments payable to the Two Leggins  
 20 Water Users' Association and Bozeman Trail Ditch Com-  
 21 pany, Montana, properly assessable against lands allotted to  
 22 the Indians and irrigable thereunder, ~~\$4,000~~ \$5,000, reim-  
 23 bursable, together with ~~\$41,000~~ \$43,000, from which  
 24 amount expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate receipts

1 covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of  
2 the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

3 For payment to the Tongue River Water Users' Asso-  
4 ciation, Montana, or the State Water Conservation Board of  
5 Montana, in accordance with the provisions of the Act  
6 approved August 11, 1939 (53 Stat. 1411), \$9,750,  
7 reimbursable as provided in said Act.

8 For payment of annual installment of reclamation  
9 charges against Paiute Indian lands within the Newlands  
10 reclamation project, Nevada, \$5,385; and for payment in  
11 advance, as provided by district law, of operation and main-  
12 tenance assessments, including assessments for the operation  
13 of drains to the Truckee-Carson irrigation district, \$5,565,  
14 to be immediately available; in all, \$10,950.

15 For operation and maintenance assessments on Indian  
16 lands, and the buildings and grounds of the Albuquerque  
17 Indian School, within the Middle Rio Grande Conservancy  
18 District, New Mexico, \$5,086, of which amount \$3,948  
19 shall be reimbursed in accordance with existing law.

20 For improvements, maintenance, and operation of mis-  
21 cellaneous irrigation projects on the Klamath Reservation,  
22 Oregon, \$2,480, reimbursable, together with \$4,000, from  
23 which amount expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate  
24 receipts from operation and maintenance collections on the



1 Sand Creek and Modoc Point units covered into the Treasury  
2 in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation  
3 Repeal Act, 1934.

4 For continuing operation and maintenance and better-  
5 ment of the irrigation system to irrigate allotted lands of  
6 the Uncompahgre, Uintah, and White River Utes in Utah,  
7 authorized under the Act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. 375),  
8 ~~\$19,500~~ \$20,000, reimbursable, together with ~~\$35,500~~  
9 \$37,000 from which amount expenditures shall not exceed  
10 the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accord-  
11 ance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal  
12 Act, 1934.

13 For payment of operation and maintenance assessments  
14 on certain lands within the Uintah Indian irrigation project  
15 as authorized by section 4 (a) of the Act of May 28, 1941  
16 (55 Stat. 209), \$1,000.

17 For operation and maintenance of the Wapato irrigation  
18 and drainage system, and auxiliary units thereof, Yakima  
19 Indian Reservation, Washington, \$1,000, reimbursable, to-  
20 gether with ~~\$175,980~~ \$189,000 (collections from the water  
21 users on the Wapato-Satus, Toppenish-Simcoe, and Ahtanum  
22 units), from which amount expenditures shall not exceed  
23 the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accord-  
24 ance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal  
25 Act, 1934.

1 For reimbursement to the reclamation fund for stored  
 2 water to irrigate Indian lands on the Yakima Indian Reserva-  
 3 tion, Washington, pursuant to the Act of July 1, 1940 (54  
 4 Stat. 707), \$20,000.

5 For reimbursement to the reclamation fund the propor-  
 6 tionate expense of operation and maintenance of the reservoirs  
 7 for furnishing stored water to lands in the Yakima Indian  
 8 Reservation, Washington, in accordance with the provisions  
 9 of section 22 of the Act of August 1, 1914 (38 Stat. 604),  
 10 \$11,000.

11 For operation and maintenance of irrigation systems  
 12 within the ceded and diminished portions of the Wind River  
 13 Reservation, Wyoming, including the Indians' pro rata share  
 14 of the cost of operation and maintenance of the Riverton-Le  
 15 Clair irrigation district and the Big Bend drainage district on  
 16 the ceded reservation, ~~\$18,500~~ \$20,000, reimbursable, to-  
 17 gether with ~~\$26,500~~ \$28,000, from which amount expendi-  
 18 tures shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the  
 19 Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent  
 20 Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

21 Protection of project works (national defense): For  
 22 all expenses necessary to provide protection against sabotage  
 23 and other subversive depredations, of dams, powerhouses, or  
 24 other structures of the irrigation systems of the Indian Serv-

1 ice, including employment of civilian guards, floodlights,  
 2 gates, barricades, firearms, and ammunition, ~~\$50,000~~  
 3 ~~\$75,000~~.

4 For the construction, repair, and rehabilitation of irriga-  
 5 tion systems on Indian reservations; for the purchase or rental  
 6 of equipment, tools, and appliances; for the acquisition of  
 7 rights-of-way, and payment of damages in connection with  
 8 such irrigation systems; for the development of domestic and  
 9 stock water and water for subsistence gardens; for the pur-  
 10 chase of water rights, ditches, and lands needed for such  
 11 projects; and for drainage and protection of irrigable lands  
 12 from damage by floods or loss of water rights, as follows:

13 *Arizona: Salt River, \$325,000;*

14 *California: Mission, \$7,500; Sacramento, \$6,000;*

15 *Yuma, \$145,000;*

16 *Idaho: Fort Hall, \$285,000;*

17 *Montana: Blackfeet, \$50,000; Crow, \$205,000; Fort*  
 18 *Belknap, \$6,250; Fort Peck, \$180,000; Tongue River,*  
 19 *\$31,000;*

20 *Minnesota: Red Lake, \$103,000;*

21 *Nevada: Carson, \$11,000; Fallon, \$23,000; Moapa,*  
 22 *\$304,000; Pyramid Lake, \$71,000; Western Shoshone,*  
 23 ~~\$9,000~~ *\$142,000;*

24 *New Mexico: United Pueblos, \$97,000;*

25 *Oregon: Warm Springs, \$7,500;*

1 Wyoming: Wind River, \$250,000;

2      Miscellaneous garden tracts, \$60,000;

For surveys, investigations, and administrative expenses,  
including departmental personal services, and not to exceed  
\$2,500 for printing and binding, ~~\$92,750~~ \$192,750;

6 In all, ~~\$200,000~~ \$2,502,000, to be reimbursable in ac-  
7 cordance with law, and to remain available until completion  
8 of the projects: *Provided*, That the foregoing amounts may  
9 be used interchangeably in the discretion of the Secretary,  
10 but not more than 10 per centum of any specific amount shall  
11 be transferred to any other amount, and no appropriation  
12 shall be increased by more than 15 per centum.

## 13 EDUCATION

14 For the support of Indian schools not otherwise pro-  
15 vided for, and for other Indian educational purposes, includ-  
16 ing apprentice teachers for reservation and nonreservation  
17 schools, educational facilities authorized by treaty provisions,  
18 care of Indian children of school age attending public and  
19 private schools, support and education of deaf, dumb, blind,  
20 physically handicapped, delinquent, or mentally deficient  
21 Indian children; for subsistence of pupils in boarding schools  
22 during summer months, for the tuition (which may be paid  
23 in advance) of Indian pupils attending vocational or higher  
24 educational institutions, under such rules and regulations as  
25 the Secretary may prescribe; and tuition and other assistance



ings at Indian schools not otherwise provided for, including the installation, repair, and improvement of heating, lighting, power, sewer, and water systems in connection therewith, and including the purchase of materials for the use of Indian pupils in the construction of buildings (not to exceed \$1,500 for any one building) at Indian schools not otherwise provided for, \$340,000.

For support and education of Indian pupils at the following nonreservation boarding schools in not to exceed the following amounts, respectively:

Phoenix, Arizona: For five hundred pupils, including not to exceed \$2,500 for printing and issuing school paper, \$166,140; for pay of superintendent or other officer in charge, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$25,000; in all, \$191,140;

Sherman Institute, Riverside, California: For six hundred and fifty pupils, including not to exceed \$2,000 for printing and issuing school paper, \$225,580; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$23,700; in all, \$249,280;

Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kansas: For six hundred and twenty-five pupils, including not to exceed \$2,500 for printing and issuing school paper, \$217,360; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improve-

1 ments, including necessary drainage work, \$25,200; in all,  
2 \$242,560;

3 Pipestone, Minnesota: For three hundred pupils,  
4 \$100,235; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general  
5 repairs and improvements, \$15,200; in all, \$115,435;

6 Carson City, Nevada: For five hundred and twenty-five  
7 pupils, \$172,620; for pay of principal, drayage, and general  
8 repairs and improvements, \$20,000; in all, \$192,620;

9 Albuquerque, New Mexico: For five hundred pupils,  
10 \$173,320; for pay of superintendent or other officer in charge,  
11 drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$25,200;  
12 in all, \$198,520;

13 Santa Fe, New Mexico: For three hundred and eighty  
14 pupils, \$137,845; for drayage, and general repairs and im-  
15 provements, \$15,000; in all, \$152,845;

16 Wahpeton, North Dakota: For two hundred and sev-  
17 enty pupils, \$89,515; for pay of superintendent, drayage,  
18 and general repairs and improvements, \$13,000; in all,  
19 \$102,515;

20 Chilocco, Oklahoma: For six hundred and fifty pupils,  
21 including not to exceed \$2,000 for printing and issuing school  
22 paper, \$226,600; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and  
23 general repairs and improvements, \$25,200; in all, \$251,800;

24 Sequoyah Orphan Training School, near Tahlequah, Okla-  
25 homa: For three hundred and fifty orphan Indian children of

1 the State of Oklahoma belonging to the restricted class,  
2 \$117,545; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general  
3 repairs and improvements, \$15,000; in all, \$132,545;

4 Carter Seminary, Oklahoma: For one hundred and  
5 sixty-five pupils, \$58,850; for pay of principal, drayage,  
6 and general repairs and improvements, \$7,000; in all,  
7 \$65,850;

8 Euchee, Oklahoma: For one hundred and fifteen pupils,  
9 \$41,495; for pay of principal, drayage, and general repairs  
10 and improvements, \$7,000; in all, \$48,495;

11 Eufaula, Oklahoma: For one hundred and forty pupils,  
12 \$49,590; for pay of principal, drayage, and general repairs  
13 and improvements, \$7,000; in all, \$56,590;

14 Jones Academy, Oklahoma: For one hundred and  
15 seventy-five pupils, \$62,365; for pay of principal, drayage,  
16 and general repairs and improvements, \$7,000; in all,  
17 \$69,365;

18 Wheelock Academy, Oklahoma: For one hundred and  
19 thirty pupils, \$46,835; for pay of principal, drayage, and  
20 general repairs and improvements, \$7,000; in all, \$53,835;

21 Chemawa, Oregon: For four hundred and fifty pupils,  
22 including not to exceed \$1,000 for printing and issuing  
23 school paper, \$156,485; for pay of superintendent, drayage,  
24 and general repairs and improvements, \$20,200; in all,  
25 \$176,685;

1       Flandreau, South Dakota: For four hundred and fifty  
2 pupils, \$164,140; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and  
3 general repairs and improvements, \$19,000; in all, \$183,140;

4       Pierre, South Dakota: For three hundred pupils,  
5 \$99,020; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general  
6 repairs and improvements, \$15,200; in all, \$114,220;

7       In all, for above-named nonreservation boarding schools,  
8 not to exceed \$2,597,440: *Provided*, That 10 per centum of  
9 the foregoing amounts shall be available interchangeably for  
10 expenditures for similar purposes in the various boarding  
11 schools named, but not more than 10 per centum shall be  
12 added to the amount appropriated for any one of said board-  
13 ing schools or for any particular item within any boarding  
14 school. Any such interchanges shall be reported to Congress  
15 in the annual Budget.

16       For tuition and for care and other assistance for Indian  
17 pupils attending public schools and special Indian day  
18 schools and for the repair of special Indian day schools in  
19 the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole  
20 Nations and the Quapaw Agency in Oklahoma, \$378,745,  
21 to be expended in the discretion of the Secretary and under  
22 rules and regulations to be prescribed by him: *Provided*,  
23 That not to exceed \$26,000 may be expended for the pay-  
24 ment of salaries of public-school teachers, employed by the  
25 State, county, or district in special Indian day schools in



1 full-blooded Indian communities, where there are not  
2 adequate white day schools available for their attendance.

3 Natives in Alaska: To enable the Secretary, in his  
4 discretion, to provide for support and education and relief  
5 of destitution of the Eskimos, Aleuts, Indians, and other  
6 natives of Alaska, including necessary traveling expenses of  
7 pupils to and from boarding schools in Alaska; repair and  
8 rental of school buildings; textbooks and industrial apparatus;  
9 pay and traveling expenses of employees; repair, equipment,  
10 maintenance, and operation of vessels; and all other necessary  
11 miscellaneous expenses which are not included under the  
12 above special heads, ~~\$1,233,800~~ \$1,245,000, to be imme-  
13 diately available and to remain available until June 30, 1945:  
14 *Provided*, That a report shall be made to Congress covering  
15 expenditures from the amount herein provided for relief of  
16 destitution.

#### 17 CONSERVATION OF HEALTH

18 For conservation of health among Indians, including  
19 equipment, materials, and supplies; repairs and improvements  
20 to buildings and plants; compensation and traveling expenses  
21 of officers and employees and renting of quarters for them  
22 when necessary; transportation of patients and attendants to  
23 and from hospitals and sanatoria; returning to their former  
24 homes and interring the remains of deceased patients; and not  
25 exceeding \$25,000 for clinical surveys and general medical

1 research in connection with tuberculosis, trachoma, and  
 2 venereal and other disease conditions among Indians, includ-  
 3 ing cooperation with State and other organizations engaged  
 4 in similar work and payment of traveling expenses and per  
 5 diem of physicians, nurses, and other persons whose services  
 6 are donated by such organizations, and including printing and  
 7 binding circulars and pamphlets for use in preventing and  
 8 suppressing trachoma and other contagious and infectious  
 9 diseases, ~~\$5,642,300~~ \$5,666,300, including not to exceed  
 10 \$4,145,000 for the following-named hospitals and sanatoria:

11 Arizona: Indian Oasis Hospital, \$32,975; Kayenta Sana-  
 12 torium, \$55,725; Navajo Medical Center, \$303,615; Phoenix  
 13 Sanatorium, \$116,420; Pima Hospital, \$38,490; Truxton  
 14 Canyon Hospital, \$15,395; Western Navajo Hospital,  
 15 \$37,810; Chin Lee Hospital, \$22,390; Fort Apache Hospital,  
 16 \$30,885; Hopi Hospital, \$46,135; San Carlos Hospital,  
 17 \$34,100; Tohatchi Hospital, \$19,485; Colorado River Hos-  
 18 pital, \$24,175; San Xavier Sanatorium, \$47,495; Phoenix  
 19 Hospital, \$49,000; Winslow Sanatorium, \$65,900:

20 California: Hoopa Valley Hospital, \$31,430; Soboba  
 21 Hospital, \$27,775; Fort Yuma Hospital, \$23,895;

22 Colorado: Ute Mountain Hospital, \$16,330; Edward T.  
 23 Taylor Hospital, \$30,000;

24 Idaho: Fort Lapwai Sanatorium, \$103,250; Fort Hall  
 25 Hospitals, \$15,390;

- 1 Minnesota: Pipestone Hospital, \$25,060; Cass Lake
- 2 Hospital, \$34,230; Fond du Lac Hospital, \$27,315; Red
- 3 Lake Hospital, \$24,800; White Earth Hospital, \$26,485;
- 4 Mississippi: Choctaw Hospital, \$26,640;
- 5 Montana: Blackfeet Hospital, \$52,515; Fort Peck Hos-
- 6 pital, \$29,530; Crow Hospital, \$40,100; Fort Belknap Hos-
- 7 pital, \$36,675; Tongue River Hospital, \$32,935;
- 8 Nebraska: Winnebago Hospital, \$52,000;
- 9 Nevada: Carson Hospital, \$29,595; Walker River
- 10 Hospital, \$27,785; Western Shoshone Hospital, \$21,895;
- 11 New Mexico: Albuquerque Sanatorium, \$115,130;
- 12 Jicarilla Hospital and Sanatorium, \$47,390; Mescalero
- 13 Hospital, \$25,745; Eastern Navajo Hospital, \$73,050;
- 14 Northern Navajo Hospital, \$52,590; Taos Hospital,
- 15 \$17,645; Zuni Hospital, \$34,250; Albuquerque Hospital,
- 16 \$55,070; Charles H. Burke Hospital, \$34,065; Santa Fe
- 17 Hospital, \$46,580;
- 18 North Carolina: Cherokee Hospital, \$25,545;
- 19 North Dakota: Turtle Mountain Hospital, \$45,250;
- 20 Fort Berthold Hospital, \$21,600; Fort Totten Hospital,
- 21 \$25,410; Standing Rock Hospital, \$37,715;
- 22 Oklahoma: Cheyenne and Arapahoe Hospital, \$38,255;
- 23 Talihina Sanatorium and Hospital, \$211,085; Shawnee
- 24 Sanatorium, \$115,645; Claremore Hospital, \$90,885; Clin-
- 25 ton Hospital, \$23,420; Pawnee and Ponca Hospital,

1 \$41,915; Kiowa Hospital, \$157,820; William W. Hastings  
2 Hospital, \$78,700;

3 Oregon: Warm Springs Hospital, \$21,385;

4 South Dakota: Crow Creek Hospital, \$23,755; Pine  
5 Ridge Hospitals, \$66,750; Rosebud Hospital, \$53,950;  
6 Yankton Hospital, \$25,325; Cheyenne River Hospital,  
7 \$42,085; Sioux Sanatorium, \$154,045; Sisseton Hospital,  
8 \$38,690;

9 Utah: Unitah Hospital, \$32,700;

10 Washington: Yakima Sanatorium, \$44,060; Tacoma  
11 Sanatorium, \$382,270; Tulalip Hospital, \$13,055; Colville  
12 Hospital, \$42,480;

13 Wisconsin: Hayward Hospital, \$43,550; Tomah Hos-  
14 pital, \$37,190;

15 Wyoming: Wind River Hospital, \$33,325;

16 *Provided*, That 10 per centum of the foregoing amounts  
17 shall be available interchangeably for expenditures in the  
18 various hospitals named, but not more than 10 per centum  
19 shall be added to the amount appropriated for any one of  
20 said hospitals or for any particular item within any hospital,  
21 and any interchange of appropriations hereunder shall be  
22 reported to Congress in the annual Budget: *Provided further*,  
23 That nonreservation boarding schools receiving specific ap-  
24 propriations shall contribute on a per diem basis for the  
25 hospitalization of pupils in hospitals located at such schools



1 and supported from this appropriation: *Provided further,*  
 2 That in the discretion of the Secretary and under such rules  
 3 and regulations as may be prescribed by him, fees may be  
 4 collected from Indians for medical, hospital, and dental  
 5 service and any fees so collected shall be covered into the  
 6 Treasury of the United States.

7 Medical relief in Alaska: To enable the Secretary in his  
 8 discretion through the Bureau of Indian Affairs, with the  
 9 advice and cooperation of the Public Health Service, to pro-  
 10 vide for the medical and sanitary relief of the Eskimos, Aleuts,  
 11 Indians, and other natives of Alaska; repair, rental, and  
 12 equipment of hospital buildings; books and surgical appara-  
 13 tus; pay and traveling expenses of employees, and all other  
 14 necessary miscellaneous expenses which are not included  
 15 under the above special heads, ~~\$570,680~~ \$580,000, to be  
 16 available immediately and to remain available until June 30,  
 17 1945.

#### 18 GENERAL SUPPORT AND ADMINISTRATION

19 For general administration of Indian property, including  
 20 pay of employees authorized by continuing or permanent  
 21 treaty provisions, ~~\$2,785,200~~ \$2,780,400: *Provided*, That in  
 22 the discretion of the Secretary, and under such rules and  
 23 regulations as may be prescribed by him, fees may be col-  
 24 lected from individual Indians for services performed for

1 them, and any fees so collected shall be covered into the  
2 Treasury of the United States.

3 For general support and rehabilitation of needy Indians  
4 in the United States, ~~\$700,000~~ \$825,000, of which amount  
5 not to exceed \$1,000 shall be available for expenses of Indians  
6 participating in folk festivals, and not to exceed \$40,000  
7 shall be available for administrative expenses incident  
8 thereto, including departmental personal services (not to  
9 exceed \$30,000).

10 Reindeer service: For supervision of reindeer in Alaska  
11 and instruction in the care and management thereof, includ-  
12 ing salaries and travel expenses of employees, purchase,  
13 rental, erection, and repair of range cabins, purchase and  
14 maintenance of communication and other equipment, and all  
15 other necessary miscellaneous expenses, ~~\$80,000~~ \$90,000, to  
16 be immediately available, and to remain available until June  
17 30, 1945.

18 For general support of Indians and administration of  
19 Indian property under the jurisdiction of the following  
20 agencies, to be paid from the funds held by the United  
21 States in trust for the respective tribes, in not to exceed  
22 the following sums, respectively:

23 Arizona: Colorado River, \$1,620; Fort Apache,  
24 \$45,000; Navajo, \$4,900, including all necessary expenses

1 of holding a tribal fair, erection of structures, awards for ex-  
2 hibits and events, feeding of livestock, and labor and ma-  
3 terials; Pima (Camp McDowell), \$360; San Carlos, \$4,240;  
4 Truxton Canon, \$11,300; in all, \$67,420;

5 California: Mission, \$26,000;

6 Colorado: The appropriations under this head (South-  
7 ern Ute and Ute Mountain) for the fiscal year 1943, in-  
8 cluding the purchase of land, the subjugation thereof, and  
9 the construction of improvements thereon, are hereby  
10 continued available until June 30, 1944, for the purposes  
11 hereof;

12 Iowa: Sac and Fox, \$630;

13 Minnesota: Consolidated Chippewa, \$1,600 for salary  
14 and incidental expenses of the secretary of the tribal execu-  
15 tive committee;

16 Montana: Flathead, \$35,000;

17 Nevada: Western Shoshone, \$1,000;

18 North Carolina: Cherokee, \$8,000;

19 Oregon: Klamath, \$119,275, of which not to exceed  
20 \$4,500 shall be available for fees and expenses of an attorney  
21 or firm of attorneys selected by the tribe and employed un-  
22 der a contract approved by the Secretary; Umatilla, \$1,315;  
23 in all, \$120,590;

24 Utah: Uintah and Ouray, \$7,000;

25 Washington: Colville, \$5,400; Puyallup, \$1,000 for

1 upkeep of the Puyallup Indian cemetery; Taholah (Makah),  
 2 \$6,600, including the purchase of land, title to which shall  
 3 be taken in the name of the United States in trust for the  
 4 Makah Indians; Yakima, \$300; Tulalip, \$1,000; in all,  
 5 \$14,300;

6 Wisconsin: Menominee, \$99,025, including \$40,000, of  
 7 which not exceeding \$10,000, shall be available for general  
 8 relief purposes and not exceeding \$30,000 for monthly allow-  
 9 ances, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary may  
 10 prescribe, to old and indigent members of the Menominee  
 11 Tribe who reside with relatives or friends and \$5,200 for  
 12 the compensation and expenses of an attorney or firm of  
 13 attorneys employed by the tribe under a contract approved  
 14 by the Secretary: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$6,000 shall  
 15 be available from the funds of the Menominee Indians for  
 16 the payment of salaries and expenses of the chairman, secre-  
 17 tary, and interpreters of the Menominee general council and  
 18 members of the Menominee advisory council and tribal dele-  
 19 gates when engaged on business of the tribe at rates to be  
 20 determined by the Menominee general council and approved  
 21 by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs;

22 In all, not to exceed \$380,565.

23 Relief of Chippewa Indians in Minnesota (tribal funds):  
 24 Not to exceed \$49,000 of the principal sum on deposit to the



1 credit of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, arising under  
 2 section 7 of the Act entitled "An Act for the relief and  
 3 civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minne-  
 4 sota", approved January 14, 1889 (25 Stat. 645), may be  
 5 expended, in the discretion of the Secretary, in aiding indigent  
 6 Chippewa Indians including boarding-home care of pupils  
 7 attending public, private, or high schools.

8 Relief of needy Indians: For the relief of Indians in need  
 9 of assistance, including cash grants; the purchase of subsist-  
 10 ence supplies, clothing, and household goods; medical, burial,  
 11 housing, transportation, and all other necessary expenses,  
 12 \$100,000, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of the  
 13 particular tribe concerned: *Provided*, That expenditures here-  
 14 under may be made without regard to section 3709, Revised  
 15 Statutes, or to the Act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 391), as  
 16 amended.

17 *Expenses incidental to the sale of timber on the Choctaw-*  
 18 *Chickasaw Sanatorium Reserve: Not to exceed \$2,000 of*  
 19 *the funds held by the United States in trust for the Choctaw*  
 20 *and Chickasaw Tribes may be expended for expenses inci-*  
 21 *dental to the sale of timber on the Choctaw-Chickasaw Sana-*  
 22 *torium Reserve: Provided, That all payments from this*  
 23 *appropriation shall be made in the same proportion as the*  
 24 *interest of said tribes in such timber.*

25 Expenses of tribal officers, Five Civilized Tribes, Okla-

1 homa (tribal funds): For the current fiscal year money may  
 2 be expended from the tribal funds of the Choctaw, Chicka-  
 3 saw, Creek, and Seminole Tribes for equalization of allot-  
 4 ments, per capita, and other payments authorized by law to  
 5 individual members of the respective tribes, salaries and con-  
 6 tingent expenses of the governor of the Chickasaw Nation  
 7 and chief of the Choctaw Nation, one mining trustee for the  
 8 Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, at salaries of \$3,000 each  
 9 for the said governor, said chief, and said mining trustee,  
 10 chief of the Creek Nation at \$1,200 and one attorney each for  
 11 the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes employed under contract  
 12 approved by the President under existing law: *Provided,*  
 13 That the expenses of the above-named officials shall be de-  
 14 termined and limited by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs  
 15 at not to exceed \$2,500 each.

16 *Expenses of tribal officers, Five Civilized Tribes, Okla-*  
 17 *homa (tribal funds): For the current fiscal year money may*  
 18 *be expended from the tribal funds of the Choctaw, Chickasaw,*  
 19 *Creek, and Seminole Tribes for equalization of allotments,*  
 20 *per capita, and other payments authorized by law to indi-*  
 21 *vidual members of the respective tribes, and for salaries and*  
 22 *contingent expenses, as follows: Expenses of governor, Chick-*  
 23 *asaw Nation, not to exceed \$2,500; expenses of chief, Choc-*  
 24 *taw Nation, not to exceed \$2,500; expenses of chief, Creek*  
 25 *Nation, not to exceed \$2,500; expenses of mining trustee,*

1 *Choctaw-Chickasaw Nation, not to exceed \$2,500; expenses*  
 2 *of Choctaw tribal attorney, not to exceed \$2,500; expenses of*  
 3 *Chickasaw tribal attorney, not to exceed \$2,500; salary of*  
 4 *governor, Chickasaw Nation, \$3,000; salary of chief, Choc-*  
 5 *taw Nation, \$3,000; salary of mining trustee, Choctaw-*  
 6 *Chickasaw Nation, \$3,000; salary of chief, Creek Nation,*  
 7 *\$600: Provided, That the attorneys for each of the Choctaw*  
 8 *and Chickasaw Tribes shall be employed under contract*  
 9 *approved by the President under existing law.*

10       Support of Osage Agency and pay of tribal officers, Okla-  
 11 homa (tribal funds): For the support of the Osage Agency,  
 12 and for necessary expenses in connection with oil and gas  
 13 production on the Osage Reservation, Oklahoma, including  
 14 pay of necessary employees, the tribal attorney and his  
 15 stenographer, one special attorney in tax and other matters,  
 16 and pay of tribal officers; payment of damages to individual  
 17 allottees; repairs to buildings; rent of quarters for employees;  
 18 traveling expenses, printing, telegraphing, and telephoning,  
 19 and purchase, repair, and operation of automobiles;  
 20 \$185,000, payable from funds held by the United  
 21 States in trust for the Osage Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma:  
 22 *Provided, That not more than \$1,920 may be used*  
 23 *for the employment of a curator for the Osage Museum,*  
 24 *which employee shall be an Osage Indian and shall be*  
 25 *appointed without regard to civil-service laws and regula-*

1 tions upon the recommendation of the Osage tribal council:  
2 *Provided further, That this appropriation shall be avail-*  
3 *able, for traveling and other expenses, including not to exceed*  
4 *\$6 per diem in lieu of subsistence, and not to exceed 5 cents*  
5 *per mile for use of personally owned automobiles, of members*  
6 *of the tribal council and other members of the tribe, when*  
7 *engaged on tribal business, including visits to the District*  
8 *of Columbia or Chicago, Illinois, when duly authorized or*  
9 *approved in advance by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

10 *Support of Osage Agency and pay of tribal officers,*  
11 *Oklahoma (tribal funds): For the support of the Osage*  
12 *Agency, and for necessary expenses in connection with oil*  
13 *and gas production on the Osage Reservation, Oklahoma,*  
14 *including pay of the superintendent of the agency and of*  
15 *necessary employees, the tribal attorney and his stenographer,*  
16 *and pay of tribal officers; payment of damages to indi-*  
17 *vidual allottees; repairs to buildings, rent of quarters for*  
18 *employees, traveling expenses, printing, telegraphing and*  
19 *telephoning, and repair and operation of automobiles,*  
20 *\$170,000, payable from funds held by the United States*  
21 *in trust for the Osage Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma: Pro-*  
22 *vided, That no part of the funds herein appropriated shall*  
23 *be available to pay the salary of the tribal attorney except*  
24 *pursuant to a contract in writing approved by the Osage*  
25 *Tribal Council and the Secretary of the Interior: Provided*



1 further, That of the said sum herein appropriated \$7,500 is  
2 hereby made available for traveling and other expenses of  
3 members of the Osage Tribal Council, business committees,  
4 or other tribal organizations, when engaged on business of  
5 the tribe, including supplies and equipment, not to exceed  
6 \$6 per diem in lieu of subsistence, and not to exceed 5  
7 cents per mile for use of personally owned automobiles, when  
8 duly authorized or approved in advance by the Commis-  
9 sioner of Indian Affairs: *Provided further, That no part*  
10 *of the funds appropriated herein shall be available for the*  
11 *collection of any income due the Osage Tribe of Indians or*  
12 *the enrolled members thereof where such income is not*  
13 *deposited to the credit of the said Osage tribal funds account*  
14 *or to the credit of the proper member's account.*

15 Expenses of tribal councils or committees thereof (tribal  
16 funds) : For traveling and other expenses of members of  
17 tribal councils, business committees, or other tribal organiza-  
18 tions, when engaged on business of the tribes, including  
19 supplies and equipment, not to exceed \$6 per diem in lieu  
20 of subsistence, and not to exceed 5 cents per mile for use of  
21 personally owned automobiles, when duly authorized or  
22 approved in advance by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs,  
23 \$25,000, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of the  
24 particular tribe interested: *Provided, That no part of this*  
25 *appropriation, or of any other appropriation contained in this*

1 Act, shall be available for expenses of members of tribal  
2 councils, business committees, or other tribal organizations,  
3 when in the District of Columbia or Chicago, Illinois, for  
4 more than an eight-day period, unless the Secretary shall in  
5 writing approve a longer period.

6 Compensation and expenses of attorneys, Confederated  
7 Salish and Kootenai Tribes, Montana (tribal funds): For  
8 compensation and expenses of an attorney or attorneys em-  
9 ployed by the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the  
10 Flathead Reservation, Montana, under a contract approved  
11 by the Secretary on May 9, 1941, \$24,000, payable from  
12 funds on deposit to the credit of such tribes.

13 Expenses of attorneys, Northern Cheyenne Tribe,  
14 Tongue River Reservation, Montana (tribal funds): For  
15 expenses of an attorney or attorneys employed by the  
16 Northern Cheyenne Tribe of Indians of the Tongue River  
17 Reservation under a contract approved by the Assistant  
18 Secretary of the Interior on March 15, 1941, \$5,400, pay-  
19 able from funds on deposit in the Treasury to the credit of  
20 said tribe of Indians.

21 ROADS AND BRIDGES

22 For maintenance and repair of that portion of the Gallup-  
23 Shiprock Highway within the Navaja Reservation, New  
24 Mexico, and that portion of the State highway in New  
25 Mexico between Gallup, New Mexico, and Window Rock,

1 Arizona, serving the Navajo Reservation, \$20,000, reim-  
 2 bursable, as authorized by the Act of May 28, 1941.

3 For construction, improvement, repair, and maintenance  
 4 of Indian reservation roads under the provisions of the  
 5 Act of May 26, 1928 (25 U. S. C. 318a), as supplemented  
 6 and amended, ~~\$750,000~~ \$1,200,000, to remain available  
 7 until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$10,000 of the  
 8 foregoing amount may be expended for departmental per-  
 9 sonal services: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$15,000  
 10 of this appropriation shall be available for repair of structures  
 11 for housing road materials, supplies, equipment, and quarters  
 12 for road crews.

13 ANNUITIES AND PER CAPITA PAYMENTS

14 For fulfilling treaties with Senecas of New York: For  
 15 permanent annuity in lieu of interest on stock (Act of  
 16 February 19, 1831, 4 Stat. 442), \$6,000.

17 For fulfilling treaties with Six Nations of New York:  
 18 For permanent annuity, in clothing and other useful articles  
 19 (article 6, treaty of November 11, 1794), \$4,500.

20 For fulfilling treaties with Choctaws, Oklahoma: For  
 21 permanent annuity (article 2, treaty of November 16, 1805,  
 22 and article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$3,000; for  
 23 permanent annuity for support of light horsemen (article 13,  
 24 treaty of October 18, 1820, and article 13, treaty of June  
 25 22, 1855), \$600; for permanent annuity for support of

1 blacksmith (article 6, treaty of October 18, 1820, and  
2 article 9, treaty of January 20, 1825, and article 13, treaty  
3 of June 22, 1855), \$600; for permanent annuity for educa-  
4 tion (article 2, treaty of January 20, 1825, and article 13,  
5 treaty of June 22, 1855), \$6,000; for permanent annuity  
6 for iron and steel (article 9, treaty of January 20, 1825,  
7 and article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$320; in  
8 all, \$10,520.

9 For fulfilling treaties with Pawnees, Oklahoma: For  
10 permanent annuity (article 2, treaty of September 24, 1857,  
11 and article 3, agreement of November 23, 1892), \$30,000.

12 For payment of Sioux benefits to Indians of the Sioux  
13 reservations, as authorized by the Act of March 2, 1889  
14 (25 Stat. 895), as amended, \$175,000.

15 For payment of interest on moneys held in trust for the  
16 several Indian tribes, as authorized by various Acts of Con-  
17 gress, \$725,000.

18 Appropriations herein made for the support of Indians  
19 and administration of Indian property, the support of schools,  
20 including nonreservation boarding schools and for conserva-  
21 tion of health among Indians shall be available for the pur-  
22 chase of supplies, materials, and repair parts, for storage in  
23 and distribution from central warehouses, garages, and shops,  
24 and for the maintenance and operation of such warehouses,  
25 garages, and shops, and said appropriations shall be reim-



1 bursed for services rendered or supplies furnished by such  
2 warehouses, garages, or shops to any activity of the Indian  
3 Service.

4 Appropriations made for the Indian Service for the  
5 fiscal year 1944 shall be available for travel expenses; the  
6 purchase of ice, and the purchase of rubber boots for official  
7 use of employees.

#### 8 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

9 The following sums are appropriated out of the special  
10 fund in the Treasury of the United States created by the  
11 Act of June 17, 1902 (43 U. S. C. 391, 411), and therein  
12 designated "the reclamation fund", to be available imme-  
13 diately:

14 Salaries and expenses: For personal services in the  
15 District of Columbia and other necessary expenses, \$101,000,  
16 including not to exceed \$3,500 for printing and binding;

17 Administrative provisions and limitations: For all ex-  
18 penditures authorized by the Act of June 17, 1902, and Acts  
19 amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, known as the  
20 reclamation law, and all other Acts under which expenditures  
21 from said fund are authorized, including not to exceed \$100,-  
22 000 for personal services and \$15,000 for other expenses in  
23 the office of the chief engineer, \$20,000 for telegraph, tele-  
24 phone, and other communication service, \$7,500 for dis-  
25 seminating useful information, photographing and making

1 photographic prints, and completing and distributing material,  
2 including recordings, \$41,250 for personal services, and  
3 \$7,500 for other expenses in the field legal offices; for the  
4 maintenance, in addition to the main office in the District of  
5 Columbia, of a branch of that office in Denver, Colorado, with  
6 appropriations herein made to be available therefor, the costs  
7 and expenses thereof to be accounted for as though said  
8 branch office were in the District of Columbia; examination  
9 of estimates for appropriations in the field: refunds of over-  
10 collections and deposits for other purposes: not to exceed  
11 \$15,000 for lithographing, engraving, printing, and binding;  
12 purchase of ice; purchase of rubber boots for official use by  
13 employees; maintenance and operation of horse-drawn and  
14 motor-propelled passenger vehicles; not to exceed \$25,000  
15 for purchase of horse-drawn and motor-propelled passenger-  
16 carrying vehicles; payment for contract stenographic report-  
17 ing services; payment of damages caused to the owners of  
18 lands or other private property of any kind by reason of the  
19 operations of the United States, its officers or employees, in  
20 the survey, construction, operation, or maintenance of irri-  
21 gation works; payment for official telephone service in the  
22 field hereafter incurred in case of official telephones installed  
23 in private houses when authorized under regulations estab-  
24 lished by the Secretary; payment of rewards, when specifi-  
25 cally authorized by the Secretary, for information leading to

1 the apprehension and conviction of persons found guilty of the  
2 theft, damage, or destruction of public property: *Provided,*  
3 That no part of any sum provided for in this Act for operation  
4 and maintenance of any project or division of a project by  
5 the Bureau of Reclamation shall be used for the irrigation of  
6 any lands within the boundaries of an irrigation district which  
7 has contracted with the Bureau of Reclamation and which is  
8 in arrears for more than twelve months in the payment of  
9 any charges due the United States, and no part of any sum  
10 provided for in this Act for such purpose shall be used for the  
11 irrigation of any lands which have contracted with the Bureau  
12 of Reclamation and which are in arrears for more than twelve  
13 months in the payment of any charges due from said lands  
14 to the United States;

15 Parker Dam power project, Arizona-California: Not to  
16 exceed \$375,000 from power and other revenues shall be  
17 available for operation and maintenance;

18 Yuma project, Arizona-California: For operation and  
19 maintenance, ~~\$65,000~~ \$75,000: *Provided,* That not to ex-  
20 ceed \$25,000 from the power revenues shall be available for  
21 the operation and maintenance of the commercial system;

22 Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado: Not to ex-  
23 ceed \$140,000 from power revenues shall be available for  
24 the operation and maintenance of the power system;

1       Boise project, Idaho: For operation and maintenance,  
2   ~~\$73,000~~ *\$104,000*;

3       Minidoka project, Idaho: For operation and main-  
4   tenance, reserved works, ~~\$16,500~~ *\$18,000*: *Provided*, That  
5   not to exceed \$82,175 from the power revenues shall be  
6   available for the operation of the commercial system;

7       North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming: Not to ex-  
8   ceed \$90,000 from the power revenues shall be available  
9   for the operation and maintenance of the commercial system;  
10   and not to exceed \$5,500 from power revenues allocated to  
11   the Northport irrigation district under subsection I, section  
12   4, of the Act of December 5, 1924 (43 U. S. C. 501), shall  
13   be available for payment on behalf of the Northport irriga-  
14   tion district, to the Farmers' irrigation district for carriage  
15   of water;

16       Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas: For operation  
17   and maintenance, ~~\$90,000~~ *\$95,000*: *Provided*, That not to  
18   exceed \$50,000 from power revenues shall be available for  
19   the operation and maintenance of the power system;

20       Owyhee project, Oregon: For operation and mainte-  
21   nance, ~~\$160,000~~ *\$200,000*.

22       Klamath project, Oregon-California: For operation and  
23   maintenance, ~~\$130,000~~ *\$143,000*: *Provided*, That revenues  
24   received from the lease of marginal lands, Tule Lake division,



1 shall be available for refunds to the lessees in such cases where  
 2 it becomes necessary to make refunds because of flooding  
 3 or other reasons within the terms of such leases;

4 Columbia Basin project, Washington (formerly Grand  
 5 Coulee Dam project, Washington) : Not to exceed \$900,000  
 6 of the moneys deposited in the special account pursu-  
 7 ant to section 4 of Executive Order Numbered 8526 shall  
 8 be transferred to the reclamation fund to be available im-  
 9 mediately for operation, maintenance, and replacements, in-  
 10 cluding operation and maintenance of camp and other  
 11 facilities heretofore or hereafter turned over by construction  
 12 contractors, and similar facilities and the furnishing of  
 13 services related thereto, and the payment to the school dis-  
 14 trict or school districts serving Mason City and Coulee Dam,  
 15 Washington, as reimbursement for instruction during the  
 16 1943-1944 school year in the schools operated by said  
 17 district or districts of each pupil who is a dependent of any  
 18 employee of the United States living in or in the vicinity of  
 19 Coulee Dam, in the sum of \$25 per semester per pupil in  
 20 average daily attendance at said schools, payable after the  
 21 term of instruction in any semester has been completed,  
 22 under regulations prescribed by the Secretary;

23 Yakima project, Washington: For operation and mainte-  
 24 nance, ~~\$248,000~~ \$265,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed

1 \$25,000 from power revenues shall be available for operation  
2 and maintenance of the power system;

3 Kendrick project, Wyoming: Not to exceed \$100,000  
4 from the power revenues shall be available for the operation  
5 and maintenance of the power system;

6 Riverton project, Wyoming: For operation and maintenance,  
7 ~~\$50,000~~ \$70,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed  
8 \$45,000 from the power revenues shall be available for the  
9 operation and maintenance of the commercial system;

10 Shoshone project, Wyoming: For operation and maintenance,  
11 Willwood division, ~~\$15,000~~ \$18,000: *Provided*,  
12 That not to exceed \$45,000 from power revenues shall be  
13 available for the operation and maintenance of the commercial  
14 system;

15 Operation and maintenance administration: For necessary  
16 pay of employees, traveling and other expenses incident  
17 to the general administration of reclamation projects, either  
18 operated and maintained by the Bureau or transferred to  
19 water users' organizations for operation and maintenance,  
20 and incident to the sale of unplatted portions of Government  
21 town sites and temporarily and permanently unproductive  
22 public lands as authorized by the Act of May 16, 1930  
23 (46 Stat. 367), including giving information and advice  
24 to settlers on reclamation projects in the selection of lands,

1 equipment, and livestock, the preparation of land for irriga-  
2 tion, the selection of crops, methods of irrigation and agri-  
3 cultural practice, and general farm management, the cost  
4 of which shall be charged to the general reclamation fund  
5 and shall not be charged as a part of the construction or  
6 operation and maintenance cost payable by the water users  
7 under the projects, \$100,000;

8       Limitation of expenditures: Under the provisions of this  
9 Act no greater sum shall be expended, nor shall the United  
10 States be obligated to expend during the fiscal year 1944,  
11 on any reclamation project appropriated for herein, an  
12 amount in excess of the sum herein appropriated therefor,  
13 nor shall the whole expenditures or obligations incurred for  
14 all of such projects for the fiscal year 1944 exceed the whole  
15 amount in the reclamation fund for the fiscal year;

16       Interchange of appropriations: Ten per centum of the  
17 foregoing amounts shall be available interchangeably for ex-  
18 penditures on the reclamation projects named; but not more  
19 than 10 per centum shall be added to the amount appropri-  
20 ated for any one of said projects, except that should existing  
21 works or the water supply for lands under cultivation be  
22 endangered by floods or other unusual conditions, an amount  
23 sufficient to make necessary emergency repairs shall become  
24 available for expenditure by further transfer of appropria-

tion from any of said projects upon approval of the Secretary;

For general investigations and administrative expenses, to be expended from the reclamation fund in the same manner and for the same objects of expenditure as specified for projects hereinbefore in this Act under the caption "Bureau of Reclamation", under the heading "Administrative provisions and limitations", but without regard to the amounts of the limitations therein set forth, all to be reimbursable under the reclamation law, and to remain available until expended, as follows:

*Construction: For continuation of construction, and for general investigations and administrative expenses, of the following projects in not to exceed the following amounts, respectively, to be expended from the reclamation fund in the same manner and for the same objects of expenditure as specified under the caption "Bureau of Reclamation", under the head "Administrative provisions and limitations", but without regard to the amounts of the limitations therein set forth, all to be reimbursable under the reclamation law, and to remain available until expended:*

*Boise project, Idaho, Payette Division, \$500,000;*

*Deschutes project, Oregon, \$250,000;*

*Klamath project, Oregon-California, \$420,000;*



1        *Riverton project, Wyoming, \$500,000;*

2        *Shoshone project, Wyoming, Heart Mountain Division,*  
 3        *\$350,000;*

4        General investigations: For engineering and economic  
 5        investigations of proposed Federal reclamation projects and  
 6        surveys, investigations and other activities relating to recon-  
 7        struction, rehabilitation, extensions, or financial adjustments  
 8        of existing projects, and studies of water conservation and  
 9        development plans, such investigations, surveys, and studies  
 10       to be carried on by said Bureau either independently, or in  
 11       cooperation with State agencies and other Federal agencies,  
 12       including the Corps of Engineers, and the Federal Power  
 13       Commission, ~~\$275,000~~ \$700,000: *Provided*, That the ex-  
 14       penditure of any sums from this appropriation for investiga-  
 15       tions of any nature requested by States, municipalities, or  
 16       other interests shall be upon the basis of the State, munici-  
 17       pality, or other interest advancing at least 50 per centum of  
 18       the estimated cost of such investigations;

19       Administrative expenses: For personal services (not to  
 20       exceed ~~\$45,000~~ \$70,000 in the District of Columbia) and  
 21       other expenses, ~~\$65,000~~ \$175,000;

22       Total, from reclamation fund, ~~\$1,388,500~~ \$4,084,000.

23       To defray the cost of operating and maintaining the  
 24       Colorado River front work and levee system adjacent to  
 25       the Yuma Federal irrigation project in Arizona and Cali-

1   fornia, and to defray the cost of other necessary protection  
2   works along the Colorado River between said Yuma project  
3   and Boulder Dam, as authorized by the Act of July 1, 1940  
4   (54 Stat. 708), \$75,000.

5       Colorado River Development Fund (expenditure ac-  
6   count) : For continuation and extension of studies and  
7   investigations by the Bureau of Reclamation for the formula-  
8   tion of a comprehensive plan for the utilization of waters of  
9   the Colorado River system, as authorized by section 2 of the  
10  Boulder Canyon Project Adjustment Act, approved July  
11  19, 1940 (54 Stat. 774), ~~\$100,000~~ \$500,000 from the Col-  
12  orado River Development Fund (holding account), to remain  
13  available until expended, which amount shall be available for  
14  personal services in the District of Columbia (not to exceed  
15  \$5,000) and in the field and for all the other objects of ex-  
16  penditures specified for projects hereinbefore included in this  
17  Act under the caption "Bureau of Reclamation", under the  
18  heading "Administrative provisions and limitations", but  
19  without regard to the amounts of the limitations therein  
20  set forth.

21       Protection of project works (national defense) : For the  
22  employment of civilian guards and other necessary expenses,  
23  and for protective devices such as floodlights, gates, and  
24  barricades for the protection against sabotage and other dep-  
25  redations of any and all dams, powerhouses, and other

1 structures and works whatsoever, heretofore or hereafter  
2 constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation, which in the  
3 opinion of the Secretary require such protection, \$680,000:  
4 *Provided*, That the Secretary may, in his discretion, enter  
5 into agreements with other Federal agencies or with States,  
6 counties, irrigation, construction, or reclamation districts or  
7 other political subdivisions or water users' associations for  
8 the protection of any such works and for reimbursement from  
9 this appropriation for amounts expended by them in furnish-  
10 ing protection for any such works.

11 COLORADO RIVER DAM FUND

12 Boulder Canyon project: For the continuation of con-  
13 struction of the Boulder Dam and incidental works in the  
14 main stream of the Colorado River at Black Canyon, to  
15 create a storage reservoir, and of a complete plant and inci-  
16 dental structures suitable for the fullest economic develop-  
17 ment of electrical energy from the water discharged from  
18 such reservoir; to acquire by proceedings in eminent domain,  
19 or otherwise, all lands, rights-of-way, and other property  
20 necessary for such purposes; and for incidental operations, as  
21 authorized by the Boulder Canyon Project Act, approved  
22 December 21, 1928 (43 U. S. C., ch. 12A), \$775,000,  
23 to be immediately available and to remain avail-  
24 able until advanced to the Colorado River Dam Fund; and  
25 there shall also be available from power and other revenues

1 not to exceed \$900,000 for operation, maintenance, and  
2 replacements of the Boulder Dam, power plant, and other  
3 facilities, including payment to the Boulder City School  
4 District, as reimbursement for instruction during the 1943-  
5 1944 school year in the schools operated by said district  
6 of each pupil who is a dependent of any employee of the  
7 United States, living in or in the immediate vicinity of  
8 Boulder City, in the sum of \$45 per semester per pupil in  
9 average daily attendance at said schools, payable after the  
10 term of instruction in any semester has been completed,  
11 under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary, which  
12 amounts of \$775,000 and \$900,000 shall be available for  
13 personal services in the District of Columbia (not to exceed  
14 \$25,000) and in the field and for all other objects of ex-  
15 penditure that are specified for projects hereinbefore included  
16 in this Act under the caption "Bureau of Reclamation,  
17 administrative provisions and limitations", without regard  
18 to the amounts of the limitations therein set forth: *Provided,*  
19 *That the Secretary of the Interior shall make a report to the*  
20 *Congress prior to December 31, 1943, on expenditures from*  
21 *the Colorado River Dam fund incurred in the construction,*  
22 *operation, and maintenance of Boulder City, together with*  
23 *his recommendations for allocations of such expenditures be-*  
24 *tween the construction, operation, and maintenance of the*  
25 *Boulder Canyon project and other Federal activities in*



1 *Boulder City (and whether such allocation should be retro-*  
 2 *active).*

3       Boulder Canyon project (All-American Canal) : Not  
 4 to exceed \$100,000 from unexpended balances of appropria-  
 5 tions for this project shall be available for land leveling, con-  
 6 struction of farm ditches on units of public lands, production  
 7 of soil-building crops, and other necessary expenses in the  
 8 preparation of raw public lands for irrigation farming, any  
 9 such expenditures to be charged into the construction costs  
 10 to be repayable by the lands benefited, and any sums re-  
 11 ceived from the sale of crops or otherwise as a result of these  
 12 operations to be credited to such construction costs.

13                               GENERAL FUND, CONSTRUCTION

14       For continuation of construction of the following  
 15 projects and for general investigations and administrative  
 16 expenses in not to exceed the following amounts, respec-  
 17 tively, to be expended from the general fund of the Treasury  
 18 in the same manner and for the same objects of expenditures  
 19 as specified for projects included hereinbefore in this Act  
 20 under the caption "Bureau of Reclamation" under the head-  
 21 ing "Administrative provisions and limitations", but without  
 22 regard to the amounts of the limitations therein set forth, to  
 23 be immediately available, to remain available until expended,  
 24 and to be reimbursable under the reclamation law:

25       Gila project, Arizona, \$1,000,000: ~~Not to exceed \$200,~~

1 000 from unexpended balances of appropriations *Provided,*  
 2 *That this appropriation and appropriations heretofore made*  
 3 *for this project shall be available for land leveling, construc-*  
 4 *tion of farm ditches on units of public lands, production of*  
 5 *soil-building crops, and other necessary expenses in the*  
 6 *preparation of raw public lands for irrigation farming, any*  
 7 *such expenditures to be charged into the construction costs*  
 8 *to be repayable by the lands benefited, and any sums re-*  
 9 *ceived from the sale of crops or otherwise as a result of these*  
 10 *operations to be credited to such construction costs;*

11 Central Valley project, California, ~~\$11,500,000~~ Kennett  
 12 division, \$15,374,000, of which \$1,900,000 shall be available  
 13 for the construction of the Shasta Dam-Oroville transmission  
 14 line and terminal facilities; Friant division, \$10,640,000;  
 15 and Delta division, \$2,686,000; in all, \$28,700,000;

16 Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado, \$3,600,000;

17 Boise project, Idaho, Anderson Ranch, \$4,100,000;

18 Lugert-Altus project, Oklahoma, \$1,985,000: *Provided,*  
 19 *That of the total construction cost of all features of the project*  
 20 *not to exceed \$3,080,000 shall be reimbursable under the*  
 21 *provisions of the Reclamation Act of June 17, 1902;*

22 Tucumcari project, New Mexico, \$1,200,000;

23 Yakima project, Washington, Roza division, \$1,415,000;

24 General investigations: For engineering and economic  
 25 investigations of proposed Federal reclamation projects and

1 for surveys and investigations for reconstruction, rehabilita-  
 2 tion, extensions of existing projects, and studies of water  
 3 conservation and development plans, such investigations,  
 4 surveys, and studies to be carried on by the Bureau of  
 5 Reclamation either independently, or, if deemed advisable by  
 6 the Secretary, in cooperation with State agencies and other  
 7 Federal agencies, including the Corps of Engineers, and the  
 8 Federal Power Commission, ~~\$250,000~~ \$800,000;

9 Administrative expenses: For personal services (not to  
 10 exceed ~~\$250,000~~ \$275,000 in the District of Columbia)  
 11 and other expenses, ~~\$350,000~~ \$400,000;

12 Total, general fund, construction, ~~\$12,100,000~~  
 13 \$43,200,000.

#### 14 WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION PROJECTS

15 *For the construction of water conservation and utilization*  
 16 *projects and small reservoirs, including not to exceed*  
 17 *\$220,000 for surveys, investigations, and administrative*  
 18 *expenses in connection therewith (of which not to exceed*  
 19 *\$20,000 shall be available for personal services in the Dis-*  
 20 *trict of Columbia), all as authorized by the Act of August*  
 21 *11, 1939, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590y, 590z),*  
 22 *\$4,000,000.*

23 The paragraph appearing in the Interior Department  
 24 Appropriation Act 1942 (55 Stat. 337), under the caption  
 25 "Bureau of Reclamation" under the heading "General Fund,

1 Construction" authorizing the Secretary to incur obligations  
 2 and enter into contracts for construction work within specified  
 3 amounts, and without regard to appropriations made therein  
 4 on the Gila project, Arizona, Colorado-Big Thompson proj-  
 5 ect, Colorado, Boise project, Idaho, Tucumcari project, New  
 6 Mexico, Lugert-Altus project, Oklahoma, Provo River proj-  
 7 ect, Utah, and the Yakima project, Washington, Roza divi-  
 8 sion, and the paragraph in the said Act (55 Stat. 338)  
 9 authorizing the Bureau of Reclamation to enter into contracts  
 10 for the procurement of materials and supplies and for the  
 11 purchase of necessary interest in lands for the Fort Peck  
 12 project, Montana, are hereby repealed.

### 13 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

14 For all salaries and expenses necessary for the work  
 15 of the Geological Survey, including personal services in the  
 16 District of Columbia; purchase (not to exceed ~~\$35,000~~  
 17 ~~\$70,000~~), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-  
 18 propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles for  
 19 field use; and exchange of unserviceable and worn-out  
 20 passenger-carrying and freight-carrying vehicles as part pay-  
 21 ment for new freight-carrying vehicles; as follows:

22 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-  
 23 bia, ~~\$173,000~~ \$182,140.

24 Topographic surveys: For topographic surveys in the  
 25 United States, Alaska, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico,



1 \$680,000, of which not to exceed \$235,000 may be expended  
 2 for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*,  
 3 That no part of this appropriation shall be expended in coop-  
 4 eration with States or municipalities except upon the basis of  
 5 the State or municipality bearing all of the expense incident  
 6 thereto in excess of such an amount as is necessary for the  
 7 Geological Survey to perform its share of standard topo-  
 8 graphic surveys, such share of the Geological Survey in no  
 9 case exceeding 50 per centum of the cost of the survey:  
 10 *Provided further*, That \$260,000 of this amount shall be  
 11 available only for such cooperation with States or munici-  
 12 palities;

13       Geologic surveys: For geologic surveys in the United  
 14 States and chemical and physical researches relative thereto,  
 15 ~~\$880,000~~ \$1,380,000, of which not to exceed ~~\$475,000~~  
 16 \$510,000 may be expended for personal services in the  
 17 District of Columbia;

18       Strategic and critical minerals (national defense): For  
 19 scientific and economic investigations of strategic and critical  
 20 minerals in the United States or its Territories or Insular  
 21 possessions, \$624,000, of which not to exceed \$100,000  
 22 may be expended for personal services in the District of  
 23 Columbia;

24       Mineral resources of Alaska: For investigation of the  
 25 mineral resources of Alaska, ~~\$74,000~~ \$198,365, to be avail-

1 able immediately, of which not to exceed ~~\$24,000~~ \$64,000  
2 may be expended for personal services in the District of  
3 Columbia;

4 Gaging streams: For gaging streams and determining  
5 the water supply of the United States, investigating under-  
6 ground currents and artesian wells and methods of utiliz-  
7 ing the water resources, \$1,314,000, of which not to  
8 exceed \$169,000 may be expended for personal services  
9 in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part of this  
10 appropriation shall be expended in cooperation with States  
11 or municipalities except upon the basis of the State or munic-  
12 ipality bearing all of the expense incident thereto in excess  
13 of such an amount as is necessary for the Geological Survey  
14 to perform its share of general water resource investigations,  
15 such share of the Geological Survey in no case exceeding 50  
16 per centum of the cost of the investigation: *Provided further*,  
17 That \$975,000 of this amount shall be available only for such  
18 cooperation with States or municipalities;

19 Classification of lands: For the examination and classifi-  
20 cation of lands with respect to mineral character and water  
21 resources as required by the public-land laws and for related  
22 administrative operations; for the preparation and publication  
23 of mineral-land classification and water-resources maps and  
24 reports; for engineering supervision of power permits and  
25 grants under the jurisdiction of the Secretary; and for per-

1 formance of work for the Federal Power Commission,  
 2 ~~\$95,000~~ \$275,000, of which not to exceed ~~\$40,000~~ \$59,000  
 3 may be expended for personal services in the District of  
 4 Columbia:

5       Printing and binding, and so forth: For printing  
 6 and binding, ~~\$75,000~~ \$100,000; for preparation of illustra-  
 7 tions, ~~\$20,000~~ \$25,855; and for engraving and printing  
 8 geologic and topographic maps, \$200,000; in all, ~~\$295,000~~  
 9 \$325,855;

10       Mineral leasing: For the enforcement of the provisions of  
 11 the Acts of October 20, 1914 (48 U. S. C. 435), October  
 12 2, 1917 (30 U. S. C. 141), February 25, 1920 (30 U. S. C.  
 13 181), as amended, and March 4, 1921 (48 U. S. C. 444),  
 14 and other Acts relating to the mining and recovery of min-  
 15 erals on Indian and public lands and naval petroleum re-  
 16 serves, and for necessary related operations; and for every  
 17 expense incident thereto, including supplies, equipment, ex-  
 18 penses of travel, the construction, maintenance, and repair  
 19 of necessary camp buildings and appurtenances thereto,  
 20 ~~\$229,600~~ \$550,325, of which not to exceed ~~\$60,000~~ \$72,000  
 21 may be expended for personal services in the District of  
 22 Columbia;

23       During the fiscal year 1944 the head of any department

1 or independent establishment of the Government having  
2 funds available for scientific and technical investigations  
3 within the scope of the functions of the Geological Survey  
4 may, with the approval of the Secretary, transfer to the  
5 Geological Survey such sums as may be necessary therefor,  
6 which sums so transferred may be expended for the same  
7 objects and in the same manner as sums appropriated herein  
8 may be expended: *Provided*, That any funds herein appro-  
9 priated for the Geological Survey for cooperative work may  
10 be utilized prior to July 1, 1943, as required to enable the  
11 Geological Survey to continue its cooperative work pending  
12 reimbursement from cooperative agencies, the amount re-  
13 quired for such cooperative work to be placed to the credit  
14 of the 1943 appropriation account of the Geological Survey  
15 and subsequently repaid to the appropriation from which  
16 advanced: *Provided further*, That not to exceed 10 per  
17 centum of any of the appropriations for the Geological Sur-  
18 vey may be transferred to any other of such appropriations,  
19 but no appropriation shall be increased more than 10 per  
20 centum thereby. Any such transfers shall be reported to  
21 Congress in the annual Budget;

22 In all, salaries and expenses, United States Geological  
23 Survey, ~~\$4,474,600~~ \$5,529,685.



## BUREAU OF MINES

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses necessary for the general administration of the Bureau of Mines, including ~~\$56,000~~ \$57,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, ~~\$67,765~~ \$68,765.

Operating mine rescue cars and stations and investigation of mine accidents: For salaries and expenses necessary for the investigation and improvement of mine-rescue and first-aid methods and appliances and the teaching of mine safety, rescue, and first-aid methods; investigations as to the causes of mine explosions, causes of falls of roof and coal, methods of mining, especially in relation to the safety of miners, the possible improvement of conditions under which mining operations are carried on, the use of explosives and electricity, the prevention of accidents, statistical studies and reports relating to mine accidents, and other investigations pertinent to the mining industry; including the construction of temporary buildings; equipment and supplies; travel expenses of employees in attendance at meetings and conferences held for the purpose of promoting safety and health in the mining and allied industries; purchase not exceeding \$7,500, operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; purchase and exchange in part payment therefor of cooks' uniforms, goggles, gloves, rubber boots, aprons; and not to exceed ~~\$60,000~~ \$69,200 for personal

1 services in the District of Columbia, ~~\$673,200~~ \$688,200, of  
 2 which not to exceed \$500 may be expended for the purchase  
 3 and bestowal of trophies in connection with mine-rescue and  
 4 first-aid contests.

5 Coal-mine inspections and investigations: For all salaries  
 6 and expenses necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines to  
 7 perform the duties imposed upon it by the Act of May 7,  
 8 1941 (55 Stat. 177); including supplies and equipment;  
 9 traveling expenses; not to exceed ~~\$59,000~~ \$64,900 for per-  
 10 sonal services in the District of Columbia; purchase in the  
 11 District of Columbia and elsewhere of furniture and equip-  
 12 ment, stationery and supplies; professional books and pub-  
 13 lications; purchase (not to exceed \$1,500), operation, main-  
 14 tenance, and repair of motor-propelled trucks and passenger-  
 15 carrying vehicles for official use and in transporting em-  
 16 ployees between their homes and temporary locations where  
 17 they may be employed; purchase of special wearing apparel  
 18 or equipment for the protection of employees while engaged  
 19 in their work; travel, and other incidental expenses of em-  
 20 ployees in attendance at meetings and conferences held for  
 21 promoting safety and health in the coal-mining industry,  
 22 ~~\$718,380~~ \$727,380: *Provided*, That the Secretary, acting  
 23 through the Director of the Bureau of Mines, is hereby  
 24 authorized to accept buildings, equipment, and other con-  
 25 tributions from public or private sources.

1        Enforcement of Federal Explosives Act: For all neces-  
2 sary expenses of the Bureau of Mines in performing the  
3 duties imposed upon it by the Federal Explosives Act, includ-  
4 ing not to exceed \$100,000 for personal services in the Dis-  
5 trict of Columbia; books of reference, periodicals, and news-  
6 papers; not to exceed \$11,250 for printing and binding; con-  
7 tract stenographic reporting services; supplies and equip-  
8 ment; traveling expenses; maintenance, repair, and operation  
9 of passenger-carrying automobiles; purchase of special wear-  
10 ing apparel or equipment for the protection of employees  
11 while engaged in their work; purchase in the District of  
12 Columbia and elsewhere of other items otherwise properly  
13 chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, De-  
14 partment of the Interior"; \$530,000: *Provided*, That section  
15 3709, Revised Statutes shall not apply to any purchase or  
16 service rendered under this appropriation when the aggregate  
17 amount involved does not exceed \$300: *Provided further*,  
18 That the Secretary, through the Director of the Bureau of  
19 Mines, is hereby authorized to carry out projects hereunder in  
20 cooperation with other departments or agencies of the Federal  
21 Government, the District of Columbia, States, Territories,  
22 insular possessions, with other organizations or individuals,  
23 and with foreign countries and the political subdivisions  
24 thereof.

25        *Protection of mineral resources and facilities (national*

1 *defense): For all expenses necessary to enable the Bureau*  
 2 *of Mines, independently or in cooperation with other agencies,*  
 3 *public or private, to initiate and augment measures to pre-*  
 4 *vent subversive activities from interfering with the extraction*  
 5 *and processing of minerals, including not to exceed \$35,000*  
 6 *for personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase*  
 7 *(not to exceed \$5,000), maintenance, operation, and repair*  
 8 *of passenger-carrying automobiles; travel expenses, including*  
 9 *expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned*  
 10 *with the furtherance of the purposes hereof; not to exceed*  
 11 *\$3,500 for printing and binding; purchase of special apparel*  
 12 *and equipment for the protection of employees while engaged*  
 13 *in their work; and purchase in the District of Columbia and*  
 14 *elsewhere of other items otherwise properly chargeable to the*  
 15 *appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the*  
 16 *Interior", \$475,000.*

17       Testing fuel: To conduct inquiries and scientific and  
 18 technologic investigations concerning the mining, prepara-  
 19 tion, treatment, and use of mineral fuels, and for investigation  
 20 of mineral fuels belonging to or for the use of the United  
 21 States, with a view to their most efficient utilization; to  
 22 recommend to various departments such changes in selection  
 23 and use of fuel as may result in greater economy, and, upon  
 24 request of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, to



1 investigate the fuel-burning equipment in use by or pro-  
 2 posed for any of the departments, establishments, or institu-  
 3 tions of the United States in the District of Columbia,  
 4 ~~\$340,000~~ \$380,455, of which not to exceed ~~\$40,000~~  
 5 \$67,000 may be expended for personal services in the Dis-  
 6 trict of Columbia.

7 Mineral mining investigations: For scientific and tech-  
 8 nologic investigations concerning the mining, preparation,  
 9 treatment, and utilization of ores and mineral substances,  
 10 other than fuels, with a view to improving health conditions  
 11 and increasing safety, efficiency, and economy in the mining,  
 12 quarrying, metallurgical, and other mineral industries; in-  
 13 cluding all equipment, supplies, expenses of travel, purchase,  
 14 not to exceed \$12,000, operation, maintenance, and repair  
 15 of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and not to  
 16 exceed ~~\$30,000~~ \$32,200 for personal services in the District  
 17 of Columbia, ~~\$440,000~~ \$443,245: *Provided*, That no part of  
 18 this appropriation may be expended for an investigation in  
 19 behalf of any private party.

20 Oil and gas investigations: For inquiries and investiga-  
 21 tions and dissemination of information concerning the mining,  
 22 preparation, treatment, and utilization of petroleum and  
 23 natural gas, and for every other expense incident thereto,  
 24 including supplies, equipment, newspapers, expenses of travel,  
 25 purchase, not to exceed \$6,500, maintenance, operation, and

1 repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, pur-  
 2 chase of laboratory gloves, goggles, rubber boots, and aprons,  
 3 ~~\$328,380~~ \$538,380, of which not to exceed ~~\$25,500~~ \$42,500  
 4 may be expended for personal services in the District of  
 5 Columbia.

6 Mining experiment stations: For personal services, pur-  
 7 chase of laboratory gloves, goggles, rubber boots, and aprons,  
 8 purchase not to exceed \$3,000, maintenance, operation, and  
 9 repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and  
 10 all other expenses in connection with the establishment,  
 11 maintenance, and operation of mining experiment stations, as  
 12 provided in the Act of March 3, 1915 (30 U. S. C. 8),  
 13 ~~\$550,000~~ \$704,500, of which not to exceed ~~\$16,000~~ \$22,000  
 14 may be expended for personal services in the District of  
 15 Columbia.

16 Buildings and grounds, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: For  
 17 care and maintenance of buildings and grounds at Pittsburgh  
 18 and Bruceton, Pennsylvania, including personal services, the  
 19 purchase, operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger  
 20 automobiles, and all other expenses requisite for and incident  
 21 thereto, including not to exceed \$10,000 for additions and  
 22 improvements, ~~\$110,000~~ \$114,500;

23 Economics of mineral industries: For investigations, and  
 24 the dissemination of information concerning the economic  
 25 problems of the mining, quarrying, metallurgical, and other

1 mineral industries, with a view to assuring ample supplies  
 2 and efficient distribution of the mineral products of the mines  
 3 and quarries, including studies and reports relating to uses,  
 4 reserves, production, distribution, stocks, consumption, prices,  
 5 and marketing of mineral commodities and primary products  
 6 thereof; preparation of the reports of the mineral resources  
 7 of the United States, including special statistical inquiries;  
 8 and including personal services in the District of Columbia  
 9 and elsewhere; purchase of furniture and equipment; sta-  
 10 tionery and supplies; newspapers; traveling expenses; pur-  
 11 chase (not to exceed \$1,500), operation, maintenance, and  
 12 repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; and  
 13 for all other necessary expenses not included in the foregoing,  
 14 ~~\$450,000~~ \$501,300, of which not to exceed ~~\$295,000~~  
 15 \$350,000 may be expended for personal services in the  
 16 District of Columbia.

17 Investigation of raw material resources for ~~western~~ steel  
 18 production (national defense) : For all expenses, without re-  
 19 gard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, necessary to enable  
 20 the Bureau of Mines to investigate by subsurface exploration  
 21 the amount and quality of iron ores, limestone, and ~~eking~~  
 22 coals essential to expanding steel production in States in  
 23 which such deposits may exist, including *pilot plant con-*  
 24 *struction and operation to utilize more fully found resources*  
 25 *and* all necessary laboratory research; preliminary examina-

1 tion and subsurface exploration of raw materials; supplies and  
 2 equipment; traveling expenses; *purchase*, operation, mainte-  
 3 nance, and repair of ~~two~~ *twenty-five* motor-propelled passenger-  
 4 carrying vehicles; not to exceed ~~\$8,000~~ \$38,000 for personal  
 5 services in the District of Columbia; printing and binding;  
 6 purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of furni-  
 7 ture and equipment, professional books and publications, sta-  
 8 tionery and supplies, and purchase of such personal wearing  
 9 apparel or equipment as may be required for the protection  
 10 of employees while engaged in their work, ~~\$149,000~~  
 11 \$2,750,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary, acting through  
 12 the Director of the Bureau of Mines, is hereby authorized to  
 13 accept buildings, equipment, and other contributions from  
 14 public or private sources and to carry out the projects in  
 15 cooperation with other departments or agencies of the Fed-  
 16 eral Government, States, and State agencies, and other  
 17 organizations.

18 Construction and equipment of an electrodevelopment  
 19 laboratory: The unobligated balance of the appropriation  
 20 under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation  
 21 Act, 1943, is hereby made available for the same purposes  
 22 and under the same conditions until June 30, 1944.

23 *Gaseous and solid fuel reduction of iron ores (national*  
 24 *defense)*: *For necessary expenses for pilot-scale tests on the*  
 25 *gaseous and solid-fuel reduction of iron ores, including labo-*



1 ratory research and maintenance and operation of pilot  
 2 plants; procurement of necessary materials and ores; pur-  
 3 chase or lease of land or buildings; construction and equip-  
 4 ment of buildings; engagement by contract or otherwise, at  
 5 such rates of compensation as the Secretary of the Interior  
 6 may determine, of engineers, architects, or firms or corpora-  
 7 tions thereof necessary to design and construct the buildings  
 8 and pilot plants; supplies and equipment; travel expenses; not  
 9 to exceed \$9,500 for personal services in the District of Co-  
 10 lumbia; not to exceed \$200 for printing and binding, books of  
 11 reference and periodicals; purchase not to exceed \$2,775 (in-  
 12 cluding exchange), operation, maintenance, and repair of  
 13 passenger-carrying automobiles; special wearing apparel and  
 14 equipment for the protection of employees while employed;  
 15 purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of other  
 16 items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation  
 17 "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior", \$400,000.

18 Manganese beneficiation pilot plants and research (na-  
 19 tional defense) : For all necessary expenses, without regard  
 20 to section 3709, Revised Statutes, of investigations and devel-  
 21 opment of methods of beneficiating and smelting domestic  
 22 manganese ores, including ore dressing, hydrometallurgy,  
 23 pyrometallurgy, and for the production of metallic manganese  
 24 by electrolytic or other methods, including all necessary pre-  
 25 liminary and supplemental laboratory research; maintenance

1 and operation of pilot plants; procurement of necessary mate-  
 2 rials and ores for metallurgical tests, purchase or lease of  
 3 land; construction and equipment of buildings to house pilot  
 4 plants; including employment by contract or otherwise,  
 5 at such rates of compensation as the Secretary may  
 6 determine, of engineers, architects, or firms or corporations  
 7 thereof that are necessary to design and construct the build-  
 8 ings and pilot plants; supplies and equipment; travel ex-  
 9 penses; personal services in the District of Columbia (not  
 10 to exceed ~~\$20,000~~ \$40,000) ; printing and binding (not to  
 11 exceed \$1,500) ; purchase in the District of Columbia and  
 12 elsewhere of furniture and equipment, stationery and sup-  
 13 plies; professional books and publications; purchase not to  
 14 exceed \$5,000, operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-  
 15 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; purchase of special  
 16 wearing apparel or equipment for the protection of employees  
 17 while engaged in their work, ~~\$900,000~~ \$1,900,000: *Pro-*  
 18 *vided*, That the Secretary, acting through the Director of the  
 19 Bureau of Mines, is hereby authorized to accept buildings,  
 20 equipment, and other contributions from public or private  
 21 sources offering to cooperate in carrying out the purposes of  
 22 this appropriation, and to operate the plants in cooperation  
 23 with other departments or agencies of the Federal Govern-  
 24 ment, States, and State agencies, and other organizations.

25       Production of alumina from low-grade bauxite, alumi-

1 num clays and alunite (national defense) : For all expenses  
 2 necessary, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes,  
 3 to the conduct of investigations and research on processes for  
 4 production of alumina from siliceous bauxites, aluminum  
 5 clays and alunite, including all necessary laboratory research;  
 6 maintenance and operation of small subcommercial plants;  
 7 procurement of necessary materials and ores; construction  
 8 and equipment of buildings to house testing and subcom-  
 9 mercial plant units; engagement by contract or otherwise,  
 10 and at such rates of compensation as the Secretary  
 11 may determine, of the services of engineers, architects,  
 12 or firms or corporations thereof, that are necessary to  
 13 design and construct the buildings and plant units; purchase  
 14 of supplies and equipment; travel expenses; not to exceed  
 15 \$15,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia;  
 16 purchase of furniture and equipment, stationery and supplies,  
 17 professional books and publications; purchase of special wear-  
 18 ing apparel or equipment for protection of employees engaged  
 19 in their work, ~~\$430,000~~ \$495,875.

20 Investigation of bauxite and alunite ores and aluminum  
 21 clay deposits (national defense) : For all necessary expenses,  
 22 without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, for investi-  
 23 gations, including laboratory research and procurement of ma-  
 24 terials therefor, concerning the extent, mode of occurrence,

1 and quality of bauxite and alunite ores and aluminum clays in  
2 order to determine domestic sources of supply; to explore  
3 and develop on public lands and, with the consent of owners,  
4 on private lands, deposits of such ores and clays, including  
5 geologic studies and geophysical prospecting; construction,  
6 maintenance, and repair of necessary camp buildings and min-  
7 ing structures and appurtenances; including not to exceed  
8 ~~\$38,000~~ \$53,000 for personal services in the District of  
9 Columbia; purchase (not to exceed \$6,000), operation, main-  
10 tenance, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying  
11 vehicles; professional books and publications; printing and  
12 binding; purchase of such wearing apparel and equipment as  
13 may be required for the protection of employees while en-  
14 gaged in their work; and other items otherwise properly  
15 chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, De-  
16 partment of the Interior, fiscal year 1944", ~~\$478,500~~  
17 \$1,960,000, of which ~~\$80,000~~ \$335,000 (including not to  
18 exceed ~~\$17,500~~ \$20,000 for personal services in the Dis-  
19 trict of Columbia) shall be made available to the  
20 Geological Survey to carry out the purposes of this appro-  
21 priation: *Provided*, That the Secretary, acting through the  
22 Directors of the Bureau of Mines and the Geological Survey,  
23 is hereby authorized to accept buildings, equipment, and  
24 other contributions from public or private sources, and to



1 carry out the projects in cooperation with other departments  
2 or agencies of the Federal Government, States, and State  
3 agencies, and other organizations.

4 *Magnesium pilot plants and research (national defense):*  
5 *For all necessary expenses for the conduct of investigations*  
6 *and development of methods for the recovery of magnesium*  
7 *from domestic raw materials, including naturally occurring*  
8 *brines, salt deposits, dolomite, magnesite, and brucite, by*  
9 *hydrometallurgy, direct reduction, and electrolytic methods,*  
10 *including laboratory research; maintenance and operation*  
11 *of pilot plants; procurement of necessary materials and ores*  
12 *for metallurgical tests; purchase or lease of land; construc-*  
13 *tion and equipment of buildings to house pilot plants, in-*  
14 *cluding employment by contract or otherwise at such rates of*  
15 *compensation as the Secretary of the Interior may determine*  
16 *of engineers, architects, or firms or corporations thereof*  
17 *necessary to design and construct the buildings and pilot*  
18 *plants; supplies and equipment; travel expenses; not to ex-*  
19 *ceed \$8,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia;*  
20 *not to exceed \$750 for printing and binding; purchase in*  
21 *the District of Columbia and elsewhere of other items other-*  
22 *wise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent*  
23 *expenses, Department of the Interior"; books of reference*  
24 *and periodicals; special wearing apparel and equipment for*  
25 *protection of employees while employed; and the operation,*

1 *maintenance, and repair of three passenger-carrying auto-*  
 2 *mobiles; \$525,000.*

3       Investigation of deposits of critical and essential minerals  
 4 in the United States and its possessions (national defense) :  
 5 For all necessary expenses, without regard to section 3709  
 6 of the Revised Statutes, for investigating deposits of critical  
 7 and essential minerals in the United States and its possessions,  
 8 including laboratory research; preliminary examination and  
 9 surface and subsurface exploration; supplies and equipment;  
 10 travel expenses; not to exceed ~~\$50,000~~ \$90,000 for personal  
 11 services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$3,000 for  
 12 printing and binding; purchase in the District of Columbia  
 13 and elsewhere of other items otherwise properly chargeable  
 14 to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of  
 15 the Interior"; books of reference and periodicals; purchase  
 16 not to exceed \$20,000, operation, maintenance, and repair of  
 17 passenger-carrying automobiles; special wearing apparel and  
 18 equipment for the protection of employees while employed;  
 19 ~~\$2,475,000~~ \$4,010,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary,  
 20 through the Director of the Bureau of Mines, is authorized to  
 21 accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other contributions  
 22 from public or private sources for the purposes hereof, and to  
 23 carry out the projects in cooperation with other agencies,  
 24 Federal, State, or private.

25       *Drainage tunnel, Leadville, Colorado (national defense) :*

1 *For all expenses necessary to construct, operate, and main-*  
2 *tain, independently or in cooperation with public or private*  
3 *agencies, a drainage tunnel, including lateral tunnels, to drain*  
4 *mining land in the Leadville, Colorado, mining district, in-*  
5 *cluding the acquisition by purchase, condemnation, or dona-*  
6 *tion of lands, rights-of-way, or other interests in lands, or*  
7 *other property; the engagement by contract or otherwise at*  
8 *such rates of compensation as the Secretary of the Interior*  
9 *may determine, of individuals, firms, or corporations, neces-*  
10 *sary to design and construct the tunnel; purchase, not to*  
11 *exceed \$2,700, operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-*  
12 *propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, which may be used for*  
13 *transporting employees from their homes to temporary loca-*  
14 *tions of employment; purchase of special wearing apparel or*  
15 *equipment for the protection of employees while engaged in*  
16 *their work; not to exceed \$13,000 for personal services in*  
17 *the District of Columbia; and other items of expenditure*  
18 *otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Con-*  
19 *tingent expenses, Department of the Interior"; \$1,500,000,*  
20 *to remain available until expended.*

21       During the fiscal year 1944 the head of any depart-  
22 ment or independent establishment of the Government hav-  
23 ing funds available for scientific investigations within the  
24 scope of the functions of the Bureau of Mines may, with the  
25 approval of the Secretary, transfer to the Bureau such sums

1 as may be necessary therefor, which sums so transferred may  
2 be expended for the same objects and in the same manner as  
3 sums appropriated herein may be expended.

4 The Federal Security Administrator may detail medical  
5 officers of the Public Health Service for cooperative health,  
6 safety, or sanitation work with the Bureau of Mines, and the  
7 compensation and expenses of the officers so detailed may be  
8 paid from the applicable appropriations made herein for the  
9 Bureau of Mines.

10 Helium production and investigations: The sums made  
11 available for the fiscal year 1944 in the Acts making appro-  
12 priations for the War and Navy Departments for the ac-  
13 quisition of helium from the Bureau of Mines shall be trans-  
14 ferred to the Bureau of Mines on July 1, 1943, for oper-  
15 ation and maintenance of the plants for the production of  
16 helium for military and naval purposes, including laboratory  
17 gloves, goggles, rubber boots, and aprons; purchase, not to  
18 exceed \$4,500, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-  
19 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and all other necessary  
20 expenses, and including \$40,000 for personal services in the  
21 District of Columbia, in addition to which sums the Bureau  
22 of Mines may use for helium-plant operations in the fiscal  
23 year 1944 the unobligated balance of funds transferred to  
24 it for such operations in the fiscal year 1943: *Provided*,  
25 That section 3709, Revised Statutes, shall not be construed



1 to apply to this appropriation, or to the appropriation for  
 2 development and operation of helium properties (special  
 3 fund) in section 3 (c) of the Act of September 1, 1937  
 4 (50 U. S. C. 164).

5 Total, Bureau of Mines, ~~\$8,640,225~~ \$18,712,600.

## 6 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

7 Salaries: For departmental personal services, including  
 8 such services in the District of Columbia, and for the services  
 9 of employees (including the temporary employment of  
 10 specialists and experts without regard to civil service require-  
 11 ments) to examine lands to determine their suitability for  
 12 inclusion in the national park system, ~~\$300,000~~ \$375,000.

13 Regional headquarters: For salaries and expenses  
 14 of regional headquarters necessary in the administration,  
 15 protection, maintenance, and improvement of the national  
 16 park system, including maintenance, operation, and re-  
 17 pair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles, ~~\$161,110~~  
 18 \$245,000.

19 General expenses: For all expenses necessary for the  
 20 work of the office of the Director not herein provided for,  
 21 including traveling expenses, telegrams, photographic sup-  
 22 plies, prints, and motion-picture films, and expenses of em-  
 23 ployees engaged in examining lands to determine their suit-  
 24 ability for inclusion in the national park system, ~~\$20,000~~  
 25 \$26,000.

1       National parks: For administration, protection, main-  
2   tenance, and improvement of national parks, including main-  
3   tenance and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles;  
4   \$3,000 for George B. Dorr, as superintendent of Acadia  
5   National Park, without regard to the requirements of the  
6   provisions of the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended,  
7   and \$3,000 for temporary services for investigation of titles  
8   and preparation of abstracts thereof of lands donated to the  
9   United States for inclusion in Acadia National Park, Maine;  
10   necessary repairs to the roads from Glacier Park Station  
11   through the Blackfeet Indian Reservation to the various  
12   points in the boundary line of Glacier National Park, Mon-  
13   tana, and the international boundary; repair and maintenance  
14   of approximately two and seventy-seven one-hundredths  
15   miles of road leading from United States Highway 187 to the  
16   north entrance of Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming;  
17   not to exceed \$1,000 for the maintenance of approach roads  
18   through the Lassen National Forest leading to Lassen Vol-  
19   canic National Park, California; maintenance and repair of  
20   the Generals Highway between the boundaries of Sequoia  
21   National Park, California, and the Grant Grove section of  
22   Kings Canyon National Park, California; not exceeding  
23   \$15,500 for maintenance of the roads in the national forests  
24   leading out of Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, Idaho,  
25   and Montana; and not exceeding \$2,000 for maintenance of

1 the road in the Stanislaus National Forest connecting the  
2 Tioga Road with the Hetch Hetchy Road near Mather Sta-  
3 tion, Yosemite National Park, California, and necessary ex-  
4 penses of a comprehensive study of the problems relating to  
5 the use and enjoyment of Yosemite National Park and the  
6 preservation of its natural features, \$1,861,200.

7     National monuments: For administration, protection,  
8 maintenance, improvement, and preservation of national  
9 monuments, including maintenance, operation, and repair of  
10 motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles, \$275,000.

11     National historical parks and monuments: For adminis-  
12 tration, protection, maintenance, and improvement, includ-  
13 ing maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven pas-  
14 senger-carrying vehicles, \$150,500.

15     Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission: Not-  
16 withstanding the proviso under this head in the Second  
17 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, approved July 3,  
18 1941, the Commission is hereby revived for performing,  
19 without any expense to the United States, the functions  
20 authorized by the Act of July 11, 1941 (Public Law 164),  
21 and when such functions are accomplished the Commission  
22 shall cease to exist or function.

23     National military parks, battlefields, monuments, and  
24 cemeteries: For administration, protection, maintenance, and  
25 improvement, including maintenance, operation, and repair of

1 motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles, and including the  
2 maintenance and repair of the approach road to the Custer  
3 Battlefield National Cemetery and the road connecting the  
4 said cemetery with the Reno Monument site, Montana, and  
5 not exceeding \$308 for right-of-way easements across pri-  
6 vately owned railroad lands necessary for supplying water  
7 to the Statue of Liberty National Monument, \$400,000.

8 Boulder Dam National Recreational Area, Arizona and  
9 Nevada: For administration, protection, improvement, and  
10 maintenance of the recreational activities of the Boulder  
11 Dam National Recreational Area and any lands that may  
12 be added thereto by Presidential or other authority, including  
13 maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passen-  
14 ger-carrying vehicles, \$70,000.

15 Emergency reconstruction and fighting forest fires: For  
16 reconstruction, replacement, and repair of roads, trails,  
17 bridges, buildings, and other physical improvements and of  
18 equipment in areas under the jurisdiction of the National  
19 Park Service that are damaged or destroyed by flood, fire,  
20 storm, or other unavoidable causes, and for fighting or  
21 emergency prevention of forest fires in areas administered  
22 by the National Park Service, or fires that endanger such  
23 areas, including lands in process of condemnation for national  
24 park or monument purposes, \$30,000, together with not to



1 exceed \$100,000 to be transferred upon the approval of the  
2 Secretary from the various appropriations for national parks  
3 and national monuments herein contained, any such diversions  
4 of appropriations to be reported to Congress in the annual  
5 Budget: *Provided*, That the allotment of these funds to the  
6 various areas administered by the National Park Service  
7 as may be required for fire-fighting purposes shall be made  
8 by the Secretary only after the obligation for the expenditure  
9 has been incurred.

10 Forest protection and fire prevention: For the control  
11 and the prevention of spread of forest insects and tree  
12 diseases and for fire-prevention measures, including equip-  
13 ment, personal services, and maintenance, operation, and  
14 repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles, ~~\$140,000~~  
15 *\$170,000*.

16 The total of the foregoing amounts shall be available  
17 in one fund for the National Park Service: *Provided*, That 10  
18 per centum of the foregoing amounts shall be available inter-  
19 changeably and any such diversion of funds shall be re-  
20 ported to Congress in the annual Budget: *Provided further*,  
21 That no part of the foregoing appropriations for the National  
22 Park Service shall be available for the payment of the sal-  
23 aries or expenses of any employee of the National Park  
24 Service assigned to duties in connection with the Jefferson  
25 National Expansion Memorial in Saint Louis, Missouri.

1       Appropriations hercin made for the national parks,  
2 national monuments, and other reservations under the juris-  
3 diction of the National Park Service, shall be available for  
4 the giving of educational lectures therein; for the services  
5 of field employees in cooperation with such nonprofit scien-  
6 tific and historical societies engaged in educational work in  
7 the various parks and monuments as the Secretary may  
8 designate; and for travel expenses of employees attending  
9 Government camps for training in forest-fire prevention and  
10 suppression and the Federal Bureau of Investigation National  
11 Police Academy, and attending Federal, State, or municipal  
12 schools for training in building fire prevention and suppression.

13       Appropriations herein made for the National Park Serv-  
14 ice shall be available for the installation and operation of  
15 telephones in Government-owned residences, apartments, or  
16 quarters occupied by employees of the National Park Service.

17       Appropriations available to the National Park Service for  
18 the construction of roads and trails and for the construction  
19 and maintenance of the Blue Ridge, Natchez Trace, and  
20 George Washington Memorial Parkways shall be available  
21 for the maintenance and operation of passenger-carrying  
22 automobiles.

23       Investigation and purchase of water rights: The unex-  
24 pended balance of funds available for this purpose for the  
25 fiscal year 1943 is continued available for the same purpose

1 during the fiscal year 1944, including the maintenance, opera-  
2 tion, and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles.

3 Recreational demonstration areas: For administration,  
4 protection, operation, and maintenance of recreational  
5 demonstration areas, including personal services and the  
6 operation and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying  
7 vehicles, \$150,000.

8 Recreational resources of Denison Dam and Reservoir  
9 project, Texas and Oklahoma: The unexpended balance of  
10 the appropriation under this head in the First Supplemental  
11 National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, is hereby made  
12 available for the same purposes and under the same condi-  
13 tions until June 30, 1944, including not to exceed \$2,500 for  
14 printing and binding.

15 Salaries and expenses, National Capital parks: For  
16 administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement of  
17 the Arlington Memorial Bridge, George Washington Memo-  
18 rial Parkway, monuments and memorials, Lee Mansion, Bat-  
19 tleground National Cemetery, Chopawamsic Recreational  
20 Area, Federal parks in the District of Columbia, and other  
21 Federal lands authorized by the Act of May 29, 1930 (46  
22 Stat. 482), including the pay and allowances in accordance  
23 with the provisions of the Act of May 27, 1924, as amended,  
24 of the police force for the George Washington Memorial  
25 Parkway, and the purchase, operation, maintenance, repair,

1 and storage of automobiles, and motorcycles, revolvers, am-  
2 munition, purchase, cleaning, and repair of uniforms for  
3 police, guards, and elevator conductors, and equipment, per  
4 diem employees at rates of pay approved by the Director not  
5 exceeding current rates for similar services in the District of  
6 Columbia, stenographic reporting service, traveling expenses  
7 and carfare, and leather and rubber articles for the protection  
8 of public property and employees, \$400,000.

#### 9 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

10 For salaries and expenses, including the purchase of  
11 printed bags, tags, and labels, without regard to existing laws  
12 applicable to public printing, and traveling expenses, neces-  
13 sary in conducting investigations and carrying out the work  
14 of the Service, including cooperation with Federal, State,  
15 county, or other agencies or with farm bureaus, organizations,  
16 or individuals, as follows:

#### 17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 General administrative expenses: For general adminis-  
19 trative purposes, including personal services in the District  
20 of Columbia, \$170,000.

21 Propagation of food fishes: For maintenance, repair, al-  
22 teration, improvement, equipment, and operation of fish-cul-  
23 tural stations, including the erection of necessary buildings  
24 and other structures; propagation and distribution of food  
25 fishes and fresh-water mussels; purchase, collection, and



1 transportation of specimens and other expenses incidental to  
2 the maintenance and operation of aquarium, \$875,000.

3       Operation and maintenance of fish screens: For opera-  
4 tion and maintenance, in cooperation with the Bureau of  
5 Reclamation and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, or either, of  
6 fish screens and ladders on Federal irrigation projects, and  
7 for the conduct of investigations and surveys, the prepara-  
8 tion of designs, and for determining the requirements for  
9 fishways and other fish protective devices at dams con-  
10 structed under licenses issued by the Federal Power Com-  
11 mission, \$11,350.

12       Investigations respecting food fishes: For investigations  
13 and studies into the cause of the decrease of food fishes, and  
14 other aquatic and plant resources, in connection therewith,  
15 and of means of securing a maximum sustained yield from  
16 such resources; and maintenance, repair, improvement,  
17 equipment, and operation of fishery-experiment and biological  
18 stations, \$440,000.

19       Fishery industries: For collection and compilation of  
20 statistics of the fisheries and the study of their methods and  
21 relations, and the methods of preservation and utilization of  
22 fishery products, and enforcing the applicable provisions of  
23 the Act authorizing associations of producers of aquatic prod-  
24 ucts (15 U. S. C. 521), including contract stenographic  
25 reporting services, ~~\$125,000~~ \$348,540.

1       Fishery market news service: For collecting, publishing,  
 2 and distributing, by telegraph, mail, or otherwise, information  
 3 on the fishery industry, market supply and demand, com-  
 4 mercial movement, location, disposition, and market prices  
 5 of fishery products, ~~\$80,000~~ \$84,000.

6       Alaska fisheries: For protecting the seal, sea otter, and  
 7 other fisheries of Alaska, including the furnishing of food,  
 8 fuel, clothing, and other necessities of life to the natives of  
 9 the Pribilof Islands of Alaska; construction, improvement,  
 10 repair, and alteration of buildings and roads, and subsistence  
 11 of employees while on said islands; and contract stenographic  
 12 reporting service, ~~\$459,000~~ \$470,000, of which \$100,000  
 13 shall be available immediately.

14       Enforcement of Black Bass and Whaling Treaty Acts:  
 15 For enforcement of the Act of July 2, 1930, and the Act of  
 16 May 1, 1936 (16 U. S. C. 851-856, 901-915), \$12,000.

17       Fur-resources investigations: For investigations, expe-  
 18 riments, and demonstrations in connection with the produc-  
 19 tion and utilization of animals the pelts of which are used  
 20 commercially for fur, ~~\$90,000~~ \$115,000.

21       Biological investigations: For biological investigations,  
 22 including the relations, habits, geographic distribution, and  
 23 migration of animals and plants, and the preparation of maps  
 24 of the life zones, and including \$35,000 for investigations of  
 25 the relations of wild animal life to forests, under section 5

1 of the Act approved May 22, 1928 (16 U. S. C. 581d),  
2 and for investigations of the wildlife resources of the Territory  
3 of Alaska, ~~\$125,000~~ \$225,000.

4 Control of predatory animals and injurious rodents: For  
5 investigations and demonstrations in destroying animals in-  
6 jurious to agriculture, horticulture, forestry, animal hus-  
7 bandry, and wild game, and in protecting stock and other  
8 domestic animals through the suppression of rabies and other  
9 diseases in predatory wild animals as authorized by law  
10 (7 U. S. C. 426-426b) ; and for repairs, additions, and  
11 installations in and about the grounds and buildings of the  
12 game-management supply depot and laboratory at Pocatello,  
13 Idaho, including purchase, transportation, and handling of  
14 supplies and materials for distribution from said depot to  
15 other projects, in accordance with the provisions of the Act  
16 approved June 24, 1936 (16 U. S. C. 667), ~~\$740,000~~  
17 \$1,000,000.

18 Protection of migratory birds: For the enforcement of  
19 the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of July 3, 1918, as amended,  
20 to carry into effect the treaty with Great Britain and the  
21 convention between the United States and the United Mex-  
22 ican States (16 U. S. C. 703-711) ; for cooperation with  
23 local authorities in the protection of migratory birds, includ-  
24 ing necessary investigations; for the enforcement of the Act  
25 for the protection of the bald eagle (16 U. S. C. 668c) ; for

1 the enforcement of sections 241-244 of the Act approved  
2 March 4, 1909, as amended (18 U. S. C. 391-394), and  
3 for the enforcement of section 1 of the Act approved May  
4 25, 1900 (16 U. S. C. 701), including necessary investi-  
5 gations, \$300,000, of which not to exceed \$10,000 may be  
6 expended in the discretion of the Secretary for the purpose  
7 of securing information concerning violations of the laws for  
8 the enforcement of which this appropriation is made available.

9 Enforcement of Alaska game law: For the enforcement  
10 of the Act of January 13, 1925, as amended (48 U. S. C.  
11 192-211), ~~\$130,000~~ \$152,000.

12 Maintenance of mammal and bird reservations: For the  
13 maintenance of mammal and bird reservations, and for the  
14 maintenance of game introduced into suitable localities on  
15 public lands, under supervision of the Fish and Wildlife  
16 Service, including construction of fencing, wardens' quar-  
17 ters, shelters for animals, landings, roads, trails, bridges,  
18 ditches, telephone lines, rockwork, bulkheads, and other im-  
19 provements necessary for the economical administration and  
20 protection of the reservations; for the enforcement of section  
21 84 of the Act approved March 4, 1909 (18 U. S. C. 145),  
22 and section 10 of the Migratory Bird Conservation Act of  
23 February 18, 1929 (16 U. S. C. 715i); for the purchase,  
24 capture, and transportation of game for national reservations;  
25 and for the maintenance of the herd of long-horned cattle



1 on the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge, ~~\$540,000~~  
 2 ~~\$620,315~~.

3 Migratory bird conservation refuges: For carrying into  
 4 effect the Migratory Bird Conservation Act, as amended (16  
 5 U. S. C. 715-715r), \$50,000.

6 In all, salaries and expenses, ~~\$4,147,350~~ \$4,873,205.

7 MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION FUND

8 For carrying into effect the provisions of section 4 of  
 9 the Act of March 16, 1934, as amended (16 U. S. C. 718-  
 10 718h), an amount equal to the sum received during the  
 11 fiscal year 1944 from the proceeds from the sale of stamps,  
 12 to be warranted monthly; and in addition thereto an amount  
 13 equal to the unobligated balance on June 30, 1943, of the  
 14 total of the proceeds received from the sale of stamps prior  
 15 to July 1, 1943.

16 FEDERAL AID IN WILDLIFE RESTORATION

17 For carrying out the provisions of the Act of September  
 18 2, 1937, as amended (16 U. S. C. 669-669j), ~~\$750,000~~  
 19 ~~\$1,250,000~~: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall  
 20 not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury  
 21 under the provisions of said Act.

22 Total, Fish and Wildlife Service, ~~\$4,897,350~~ \$6,123,-  
 23 205, and in addition thereto funds made available under the  
 24 Migratory Bird Conservation Fund, of which amounts not to  
 25 exceed ~~\$700,000~~ \$816,546 may be expended for depart-

1 mental personal services, including such services in the Dis-  
 2 trict of Columbia, and not to exceed \$20,725 shall be avail-  
 3 able for the purchase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying  
 4 vehicles. Funds available for the work of the Fish and Wild-  
 5 life Service shall be available for the maintenance, repair, and  
 6 operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; the  
 7 installation and operation of telephones in Government-  
 8 owned residences, apartments, or quarters occupied by em-  
 9 ployees of the Fish and Wildlife Service; books, periodicals,  
 10 and newspapers (not to exceed \$100), rubber boots, oilskins,  
 11 first-aid outfits, and rations for officers and crews of vessels;  
 12 and for the expenditure from appropriations available for the  
 13 purchase of lands of not to exceed \$1 for each option to pur-  
 14 chase any tract of land. Not to exceed 10 percentum of the  
 15 foregoing amounts for expenses of the Fish and Wildlife Serv-  
 16 ice shall be available interchangeably for expenditure on the  
 17 objects included within the general expenses of said Service,  
 18 but no more than 10 per centum shall be added to any one  
 19 item or appropriation.

## 20 GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

### 21 TERRITORY OF ALASKA

22 Salaries of the Governor and the secretary, \$15,600.

23 For incidental and contingent expenses of the offices of  
 24 the Governor and the secretary of the Territory, clerk hire,  
 25 not to exceed \$11,200; janitor service for the Governor's

1 office and the executive mansion, not to exceed \$4,480;  
2 traveling expenses; repair and preservation of Governor's  
3 house and furniture; care of grounds and purchase of neces-  
4 sary equipment; maintenance, operation, and repair of one  
5 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle for the use of the  
6 Governor; stationery, lights, water, and fuel; in all, \$21,000,  
7 to be expended under the direction of the Governor.

8 For the establishment and maintenance of public schools,  
9 Territory of Alaska, \$50,000: *Provided*, That expenditures  
10 hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered  
11 into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Per-  
12 manent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

13 Insane of Alaska: For care and custody of persons legally  
14 adjudged insane in Alaska, including compensation and travel  
15 expenses of medical supervisor, transportation, burial, and  
16 other expenses, \$273,500: *Provided*, That authority is  
17 granted to the Secretary to pay from this appropriation to  
18 the Sanitarium Company, of Portland, Oregon, or to other  
19 contracting institution or institutions, not to exceed \$840  
20 per capita per annum for the care and maintenance of  
21 Alaskan insane patients during the fiscal year 1944: *Pro-*  
22 *vided further*, That so much of this sum as may be required  
23 shall be available for all necessary expenses in ascertaining  
24 the residence of inmates and in returning those who are not  
25 legal residents of Alaska to their legal residence or to their

1 friends, and the Secretary shall, as soon as practicable, return  
2 to their places of residence or to their friends all inmates not  
3 residents of Alaska at the time they became insane, and the  
4 commitment papers for any person hereafter adjudged insane  
5 shall include a statement by the committing authority as to  
6 the legal residence of such person.

7 For the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads,  
8 tramways, bridges, and trails, Territory of Alaska,  
9 \$152,500, to be available until expended: *Provided*, That  
10 expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate re-  
11 ceipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section  
12 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

13 For the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads,  
14 tramways, ferries, bridges, and trails, Territory of Alaska,  
15 to be expended under the provisions of the Act approved  
16 June 30, 1932 (48 U. S. C. 321a-321c), \$880,000, to be  
17 immediately available.

18 The Alaska Railroad: All amounts received by the  
19 Alaska Railroad during the fiscal year 1944 shall be  
20 available, and continue available until expended, for every  
21 expenditure requisite for and incident to the authorized work  
22 of the Alaska Railroad, including maintenance, operation, and  
23 improvements of railroads in Alaska; maintenance and opera-  
24 tion of river steamers and other boats on the Yukon River  
25 and its tributaries in Alaska; operation and maintenance of



1 ocean-going or coastwise vessels by ownership, charter, or  
2 arrangement with other branches of the Government service,  
3 for the purpose of providing additional facilities for the trans-  
4 portation of freight, passengers, or mail, when deemed neces-  
5 sary, for the benefit and development of industries and travel  
6 affecting territory tributary to the Alaska Railroad; main-  
7 tenance and operation of lodges, camps, and transportation  
8 facilities for the accommodation of visitors to Mount Mc-  
9 Kinley National Park, including the purchase, main-  
10 tenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled pas-  
11 senger-carrying vehicles as authorized by the Act of March  
12 29, 1940 (54 Stat. 80) ; stores for resale; payment of claims  
13 for losses and damages arising from operations, including  
14 claims of employees of the railroad for loss and damage re-  
15 sulting from wreck or accident on the railroad, not due to  
16 negligence of the claimant, limited to clothing and other  
17 necessary personal effects used in connection with his duties  
18 and not exceeding \$100 in value; payment of amounts due  
19 connecting lines; payment of compensation and expenses as  
20 authorized by section 42 of the Injury Compensation Act ap-  
21 proved September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C. 793), to be reim-  
22 bursed as therein provided: *Provided*, That not to exceed  
23 \$6,000 of this fund shall be available for personal services in  
24 the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1944,  
25 and no one other than the general manager of said

1 railroad shall be paid an annual salary out of this fund of  
 2 more than \$7,500: *Provided further*, That not to exceed  
 3 \$12,500 of such fund shall be available for printing and  
 4 binding.

#### 5 TERRITORY OF HAWAII

6 Salaries of the Governor and of the secretary, \$15,800.

7 For contingent expenses, to be expended by the Gov-  
 8 ernor for stationery, postage, and incidentals, and for travel-  
 9 ing expenses of the Governor while absent from the capital  
 10 on official business, \$1,950; private secretary to the Governor,  
 11 \$3,100; temporary clerk hire, \$750; in all, \$5,800.

#### 12 GOVERNMENT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

13 For salaries of the Governor and employees incident  
 14 to the execution of the Acts of March 3, 1917 (48 U. S. C.  
 15 1391), and June 22, 1936 (48 U. S. C. 1405v), traveling  
 16 expenses of officers and employees, necessary janitor service,  
 17 care of Federal grounds, repair and preservation of Federal  
 18 buildings and furniture, purchase of equipment, stationery,  
 19 lights, water, and other necessary miscellaneous expenses,  
 20 maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled  
 21 passenger-carrying vehicles, and not to exceed \$4,000 for  
 22 personal services, household equipment and furnishings, fuel,  
 23 ice, and electricity necessary in the operation of Govern-  
 24 ment House at Saint Thomas and Government House at  
 25 Saint Croix, ~~\$168,820~~ \$174,620.

1       For salaries and expenses of the agricultural experiment  
 2 station and the vocational school in the Virgin Islands, in-  
 3 cluding technical personnel, clerks, and other persons; scien-  
 4 tific investigations of plants and plant industries, and diseases  
 5 of animals; demonstrations in practical farming; official  
 6 traveling expenses; fixtures, apparatus, and supplies; clearing  
 7 and fencing of land; and other necessary expenses, main-  
 8 tenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-  
 9 carrying vehicles, ~~\$37,640~~ \$40,000.

10       For defraying the deficit in the treasury of the municipal  
 11 government of Saint Croix because of the excess of current  
 12 expenses over current revenues for the fiscal year 1944,  
 13 ~~\$125,000~~ \$150,000, to be paid to the said treasury in  
 14 monthly installments.

15                               PUERTO RICAN HURRICANE RELIEF

16       To enable the Division of Territories and Island Posses-  
 17 sions to continue collection and administration of moneys due  
 18 the United States on account of loans made under the joint  
 19 resolutions approved December 21, 1928 (45 Stat. 1067),  
 20 and January 22, 1930 (46 Stat. 57), and to make composi-  
 21 tions and adjustments in any loan heretofore made, as au-  
 22 thorized by Public Resolutions Numbered 59 (49 Stat. 926)  
 23 and 60 (49 Stat. 928), Seventy-fourth Congress, approved  
 24 August 27, 1935, not to exceed \$20,000 of any unobligated  
 25 balances of appropriations made by authority of those joint

1 resolutions, including repayment of principal and payments  
2 of interest on such loans, is hereby made available for ad-  
3 ministrative expenses during the fiscal year 1944.

4 SEC. 2. Appropriations herein made for field work shall  
5 be available for the hire, with or without personal services,  
6 of boats, work animals and animal-drawn and motor-propelled  
7 vehicles and equipment.

8 SEC. 3. Appropriations herein made shall be available  
9 for the purchase, maintenance, operation, and repair of ve-  
10 hicles generally known as quarter-ton or half-ton pick-up  
11 trucks and as station wagons without such vehicles being con-  
12 sidered as passenger-carrying vehicles.

13 SEC. 4. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the  
14 contrary, aliens may be employed during the fiscal year 1944  
15 in the field service of the Department for periods of not more  
16 than thirty days in cases of emergency caused by fire, flood,  
17 storm, act of God, or sabotage.

18 SEC. 5. Appropriations herein made for the fol-  
19 lowing bureaus and offices shall be available for expenses  
20 of attendance of officers and employees at meetings or conven-  
21 tions of members of societies or associations concerned with  
22 their work in not to exceed the amounts indicated: Office of  
23 the Secretary, \$500; Grazing Service, \$400; Petroleum  
24 Conservation Division, \$150; General Land Office, \$400;  
25 Bureau of Indian Affairs, \$3,000; Bureau of Reclamation,



1 \$2,500; Geological Survey, \$1,500; Bureau of Mines,  
2 ~~\$2,000~~ \$6,000; National Park Service, \$1,500; Fish and  
3 Wildlife Service, \$2,250; and Soil and Moisture Conservation  
4 Operations (all bureaus), \$1,500.

5 SEC. 6. Appropriations available for expenses of travel  
6 of officers and employees of the Department shall be avail-  
7 able for traveling expenses of new appointees from Seattle,  
8 Washington, or from any point within Alaska, to their posts  
9 of duty in Alaska, and return.

10 SEC. 7. No part of any appropriation contained in this  
11 Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person  
12 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that  
13 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United  
14 States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes  
15 hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence  
16 that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is  
17 not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-  
18 throw of the Government of the United States by force or  
19 violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates,  
20 or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the  
21 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force  
22 or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for  
23 which are paid from any appropriation contained in this  
24 Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be  
25 fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than

1 one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty  
2 clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any  
3 other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That in  
4 cases of emergency, caused by fire, flood, storm, act of God,  
5 or sabotage, persons may be employed for periods of not  
6 more than thirty days and be paid salaries and wages without  
7 the necessity of inquiring into their membership in any  
8 organization.

9       *SEC. 8. No part of any appropriation contained in this*  
10 *Act shall be used directly or indirectly by way of wages, sal-*  
11 *aries, per diem or otherwise, for the administration of the*  
12 *Jackson Hole National Monument as described in Executive*  
13 *Proclamation Numbered 2578, dated March 15, 1943.*

14       *SEC. 9. The appropriations and authority with respect*  
15 *to appropriations contained herein shall be available from and*  
16 *including July 1, 1943, for the purposes respectively pro-*  
17 *vided in such appropriations and authority. All obligations*  
18 *incurred during the period between June 30, 1943, and the*  
19 *date of enactment of this Act in anticipation of such appro-*  
20 *priations and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if*  
21 *in accordance with the terms thereof.*

22       *SEC. 8 10. This Act may be cited as the "Interior*  
23 *Department Appropriation Act, 1944".*

Passed the House of Representatives May 20, 1943.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

78TH CONGRESS  
1ST Session

# H. R. 2719

[Report No. 319]

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## AN ACT

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Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

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MAY 24, 1943

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 17, 1943

Reported with amendments







furnished certain persons medically determined to be in need thereof, for service-connected disabilities. Out-patient treatment may also be authorized for any non-service-connected condition which is associated with and aggravating a service-connected disability, as adjunct treatment.

2. Hospital treatment or domiciliary care for non-service-connected disabilities may be furnished, when needed, for any war veteran not dishonorably discharged, or for any peacetime veteran discharged from service for disability incurred in line of duty or who is in receipt of pension.

3. Transportation to, and back from, Veterans' Administration facilities, when authorized in advance, for examination, medical treatment, hospitalization, or domiciliary care.

4. Clothing may be furnished at Government expense to beneficiaries receiving hospital treatment or domiciliary care in Veterans' Administration facilities, when necessary for protection of health or for sanitary reasons and when such beneficiaries are without means and receiving less than \$10 per month for their own personal use. Toilet articles, barber service, tobacco, etc., are furnished beneficiaries receiving hospitalization or domiciliary care in Veterans' Administration facilities, whose total income is less than \$6 per month.

#### IV. MISCELLANEOUS BENEFITS FOR VETERANS

1. Vocational rehabilitation, including placement in suitable gainful employment, furnished by the Veterans' Administration for those honorably discharged service-connected disabled veterans of World War No. 2 who are feasible therefor, and in need thereof, to overcome a service-incurred handicap.

2. Certain preferences as to Federal civil service, as to physical and age prerequisites, examinations, ratings, appointments, retentions, and reinstatement of Federal employment, are extended to qualified service-connected disabled veterans, the wives of unemployed service-connected or 50-year-aged pensioned veterans, the widows of veterans, and other war veterans and Regulars, supplemented by extensive United States Employment Service, and Veterans Employment Service, in every State, for war veterans. Any World War No. 2 veteran who applies therefor, within 40 days after discharge, is entitled to reinstatement to the Federal position held at time of entering service, or to one of equal grade and pay, or to his previous private employment, where at all practicable for employer, enforceable by order of court, if necessary.

3. Credit for all active military or naval service for Federal civil-service retirement purposes, with minor exceptions.

4. Credit for all active war service for railroad-retirement purposes.

5. Burial allowance, up to the amount of \$100, may be paid as to any war veteran, honorably discharged or in receipt of pension or compensation, as to any veteran discharged from the armed forces for disability incurred in line of duty or in receipt of pension for service-connected disability.

A United States flag to drape the casket, subsequently to be turned over to the next of kin, may be furnished as to any veteran, discharged honorably after active service during any war or after serving at least one enlistment or by reason of disability incurred in line of duty. Burial in a national cemetery may be arranged as to any honorably discharged veteran or as to anyone who dies while in active service, with right of burial therein of his wife or widow, and, under certain circumstances, as to his minor children or adult unmarried daughters. The expenses incident to transporting the body of one who has died while in active service, or of a veteran who has died in a Veterans' Administration facility, to the place of burial are, within limitations, borne by the Govern-

ment. Headstone or marker—stone or marble—will be furnished for the unmarked grave of any honorably discharged veteran or as to anyone who died while in the active service.

6. Various benefits, rights, and privileges are also provided as to certain veterans, their dependents, and their organizations under State laws, as per the resumé thereof, recently published by the House Committee on Pensions, entitled "State Veterans Laws."

#### V. MONETARY BENEFITS FOR DEPENDENTS

1. Death compensation or pension, under varying conditions, to widows and minor children (also including helpless children), and dependent parents, of those deceased veterans who die as the result of service-connected disabilities.

2. Death compensation, in smaller amounts, under certain conditions, to widows and minor children (also including helpless children) of those deceased World War No. 1 veterans, who, at time of death, had some service-connected disability of measurable degree, even though less than 1 percent.

3. Death pensions, under certain conditions, to widows and minor children (also including helpless children) of deceased Civil War, Spanish-American War, Philippine Insurrection, Boxer Rebellion, and Indian War veterans.

NOTE.—The Women's Army Auxiliary Corp is an auxiliary component of the Army, and as such is not generally covered by laws administered by the Veterans' Administration. Members of the Women's Reserve of the Navy and Marine Corps and Women's Reserve of the Coast Guard, on the basis of active duty, are eligible to veterans' benefits, except pension, the latter being excluded by the acts creating these components, and employees' compensation is granted in lieu thereof. The WAAC's are also eligible for employees' compensation.

As to rights to hospitalization, domiciliary care, and burial benefits under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration, the term "active military or naval service" includes active duty as a member of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, Women's Reserve of the Navy and the Marine Corps, and the Women's Reserve of the Coast Guard.

#### INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 2719, making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I have no objection, but I have stated over and over again that when unanimous consent is given to the reporting of measures during the recess or adjournment of the Senate, if any Senator wishes consideration of the bill to go over he may have the privilege of asking that it go over. Personally, I have no objection to the present consideration of the measure.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2719) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the formal

reading of the bill be dispensed with, and that the bill be read for amendment, the committee amendments to be first considered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, it is my understanding that there are Senators who desire to address the Senate at this time. For that reason, until they shall have concluded, I shall not at the moment press further consideration of the bill. When Senators shall have concluded their addresses I shall be very glad to explain the bill to the Senate.

#### PREVENTION OF STRIKES IN DEFENSE INDUSTRIES

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, the morning press reports that tremendous pressure is being exerted on the President in an effort to induce him to veto the antistrike bill which passed the Senate on the 5th of May, and subsequently passed the House and went through conference, after which action was concluded by both Houses, and the measure is now on the President's desk. The press reports that Mr. William Green, of the American Federation of Labor; Mr. Philip Murray, of the C. I. O.; and Mr. David B. Robertson, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, have filed with the President a vigorous protest against the approval of the bill.

Mr. President, I wish to say in this forum that the American people are expecting and hoping that the President will approve the bill. The Senate and the House of Representatives are not spokesmen for any minority; they are not spokesmen for any selfish or interested group, but they are spokesmen for all the people of the United States.

The Senate passed the bill by a vote of 55 to 22, a majority of 2½ to 1. The bill passed the House of Representatives by a very large majority. Polls, including the Gallup poll, and other evidence of public sentiment throughout the United States reveal that 80 percent of the American people desire that the bill be approved.

Mr. President, Mr. Green and Mr. Murray say that the bill is—

The worst antilabor bill passed by Congress in the last hundred years.

It is not an antilabor bill. So far as I am aware, no antilabor bill has ever been passed by this Congress or any other Congress. We have been passing bills for labor at every session, every year, and most of the Senators who voted for the antistrike bill as it passed the Senate have voted time after time for legislation in behalf of labor unions. There is no spirit of enmity toward the great body of labor that wants to help us in our efforts to win the war. There is no opposition to the men who made no-strike agreements and are observing them, and intend to observe them in the future. But there is an intention to deal with the outlaw—the man who broke his word—the outlaw who in time of stress of world war would utilize violence and force in order to extort from his government advantages which he ought not to enjoy.



So, Mr. President, I hope the President of the United States will not be beguiled by this insistent, this arrogant, this impudent pressure upon him. These gentlemen say that the bill is not constitutional. It is constitutional, and if any portion of it is not constitutional, and the courts shall so declare, the bill provides that the failure of any clause of the bill on the ground of unconstitutionality shall not vitiate or affect the other clauses of the bill; so they will be able to stand on their own legs. The reason these gentlemen probably do not want the bill is because they think it is constitutional.

Mr. President, I have no abuse or vilification for labor. I sympathize with the man who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow and the toil of his hands. I know what it is to work, to engage in manual labor and toil. Through a long career of public life, my record is the record of other Senators here revealed. We have been voting for the progressive and helpful measure in behalf of labor and its unionization, and for cooperation in advancing better working conditions and living conditions and advantages in the compensation of labor. But the members of labor are not above other citizens. Because a man happens to be a member of a union he does not become elevated above other citizens. All of us have obligations. We are regulated. Each one of us is regulated as to food, as to clothing, as to fuel, and as to motive power; we are regulated in hundreds of ways. Labor is not superior to the remainder of our citizens, and it has no right to claim more than the rights and privileges to which every other citizen of this Republic is entitled.

So, Mr. President, I hope the President of the United States will listen to the people of the United States; I hope he will listen to the verdict which was written on the floor of the Senate, in the House of Representatives, and in the conference committee between the two Houses; and I trust that without undue delay, he will approve the bill and will make it the law of the land, as sanctioned by the law-making bodies, the representatives of the people of the United States, without regard to faction or class or group, but in behalf of the national welfare of all the people in prosecuting this war for survival, this war to establish the principles upon which we have always rested our democracy and our Government, and in connection with the maintenance of which we call upon every citizen of the Republic, not alone to perform positively his duty, but to refrain from sabotaging the war effort by hindering or impeding that effort through strikes, slow-downs, or any other method which would hamper or delay the efforts of all the people of the United States.

#### SENATOR TYDINGS AND PUERTO RICAN INDEPENDENCE

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. President, at the present time the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs has been holding hearings on a bill introduced by our very able colleague, the senior Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], who is chairman of that committee, regarding the

independence of Puerto Rico. I hold in my hand a radio address which was delivered in Spanish by the Honorable Felix Benitez Rexach, a native of San Juan, P. R. I had his very excellent speech translated into English. In it a very high tribute is paid to our colleague, the Senator from Maryland. The speech is one of the finest orations I have read in many a day. The author of the speech is a gentleman of very high character, and has in interest not only the welfare and future of the entire United States, but particularly, and naturally, of Puerto Rico. I ask unanimous consent that his speech be printed in the RECORD as a part of my comments at this time.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Ladies and gentlemen, fellow Puerto Ricans, you are listening to Félix Benítez Rexach. I have just half an hour to talk to you. I am going to explain as clearly and as accurately as possible what recently happened in Washington regarding Senator Tydings' independence bill for Puerto Rico at the hearings of the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs.

Senator TYDINGS belongs to the Democratic Party. As chairman of the Senate Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs, he is a nationally prominent figure. Senator TYDINGS was the author of the bill granting independence to the Philippine Islands, which, as you know, came under the United States flag as a result of the Spanish-American War.

I shall also talk to you about the independence of Puerto Rico as the only solution to our problem.

I want as many of you to hear me as possible. I am going to ask such fellow countrymen as are listening to me to go to the telephone, call up their friends, and tell them to tune in on station WIAC.

You have 2 minutes to make your calls. I shall speak again in 2 minutes.

(Music: Lamento Borincano.)

Very well, ladies and gentlemen. Puerto Rico is at this moment going through the most important and significant period in her history. After more than 400 years under Spanish control and 45 years under American rule, her right to become a sovereign and independent republic has for the first time been brought clearly and forcefully to the attention of the Congress of the United States.

And this historic moment becomes still more significant when, also for the first time, the Congress of the United States, through Senator TYDINGS, chairman of the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs, says, in effect, to Puerto Rico:

"We want to make you a sovereign and independent republic like the other 21 republics of the Americas. We desire to give you your sovereignty in accordance with the democratic principles of the United States of America. We wish to see the Puerto Ricans have their own government; we wish to see them accept as freemen the responsibility of governing their own country. We want the Puerto Ricans to set up their own economic structure in harmony with their own needs. We want the Puerto Ricans to retain their language, their culture, and their customs. We wish to help them solve their economic problems. We do not by any means desire to set Puerto Rico adrift, hence the 21-year period of transition provided by the independence bill for the gradual adjustment of the economic machinery of the new republic. And as to citizenship, we grant the right to retain American citizenship to all Puerto Ricans who desire to do so."

Still more clearly, with the utmost frankness, without mincing words, Senator TYDINGS in effect told those who oppose Puerto Rican independence:

"You will either accept independence or remain as you are—a colony, a mere possession. This is the attitude of the United States Congress."

It is easy to see the basis of this determination of the Washington Government. A brief historical analysis is enough to reveal the motives for this attitude of the United States Congress.

As you know, Puerto Rico is a country of Spanish origin—the earliest stronghold of religion and culture in the New World. Men of our race left Puerto Rico to discover portions of North America that are now parts of the United States. We have given to the world great men in the fields of science, literature, and war. We have the right and the duty to be proud of our ancestry and our history.

Our forefathers waged bitter battles during the Spanish régime to obtain the independence of the island. No matter how selfish we may be, no matter how short-sighted we may insist upon being, no matter how negative our attitudes may appear—there will always be in the heart of every Puerto Rican a spark of respect and admiration for that group of patriots who struggled, lived, and died with the ideal of Puerto Rican independence in their hearts.

Finally, a change of government in Spain gave us the Autonomy Charter and complete self-government. In all fairness I should make it clear—and here history is speaking—that we had in those days, as we have today, a mercenary group of Puerto Ricans who consistently opposed every reform that implied greater liberty for Puerto Rico. This was the same group that everywhere in the world wants to be on the right side of the government—our "Inconditionals," the "Afrancesados" of Spain, the "Tories" of the Thirteen American Colonies. Of this type of people, ladies and gentlemen, all that remains is a sad and shameful memory. But we remember our glorious patriots with pride. We venerate their memory and the cause for which they stood. We honor them with monuments in town and country, and as time goes on, their patriotic struggle takes on greater significance.

Cuba and the other republics revere with almost religious fervor the heroes of their epic fights for freedom. In Washington, the City of Monuments, the immortal figures of America's great men, done in granite and bronze, stand in parks and public squares; and even the theaters present plays that carry directly to the American public and to foreign visitors the heroic stature of the patriots who fought and bled to found the freest and most sovereign Nation in the world—the United States of America.

War broke out with Spain. Under the command of General Miles, American troops landed at Guánica and planted on Puerto Rican soil the Stars and Stripes—the symbol of justice and liberty throughout the world. General Miles, in the name of the United States Government, made to the people of Puerto Rico the promise with which you are all familiar:

1 Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles said: "The people of the United States in the cause of liberty, justice, and humanity . . . come bearing the banner of freedom, inspired by a noble purpose . . . (to) bring you the fostering arm of a nation of free people, whose greatest power is in justice and humanity to all those living within its fold . . . not to make war upon the people of a country that for centuries has been oppressed but, on the contrary, to bring you protection, not only to yourselves, but to your property, to promote your prosperity, and



and not necessary to be kept in order to redeem our outstanding silver certificates. It is that billion and a half ounces of silver that the pending bill deals with in the main. If the time comes when the billion and a half ounces of free silver not being used for money and subject to the provisions of the proposed bill are disposed of in the war effort, then if additional silver is needed additional legislation may be required to enable us to use the silver that is retained as redemption for the outstanding silver certificates.

Mr. GREEN. I thank the Senator for his statement. It clarifies the situation.

Mr. President, I send to the desk the amendments which I propose, and I ask to have them stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendments will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. In the committee amendment, on page 2, lines 19 and 20, after the word "for", it is proposed to strike out the words "use in furtherance of the war effort," and to insert "purposes"; and in line 22, after the word "needs", it is proposed to strike out the words "contributing to the war effort."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendments of the Senator from Rhode Island to the committee amendment.

The amendments to the amendment were agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. I understand that there were three amendments, but that they have now been combined into the two amendments just agreed to.

Mr. GREEN. That is correct.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there question now is on agreeing to the committee amendment as amended.

The amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further amendments to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill (S. 35) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the President is authorized, through the Secretary of the Treasury, upon the recommendation of the Chairman of the War Production Board, to sell, or lease for domestic purposes for a period not longer than 6 months after the cessation of hostilities in the present war, as proclaimed by the President, upon such terms as the Secretary of the Treasury shall deem advisable, to any person, partnership, association, or corporation, or any department of the Government, for purposes including but not limited to the making of munitions of war and the supplying of civilian needs, and the converting of existing plants to those purposes, any silver held or owned by the United States: *Provided*, That no silver shall be sold under this act at less than 71.11 cents per fine troy ounce: *Provided further*, That at all times the ownership and the possession or control within the United States of an amount of silver of a monetary value equal to the face amount of all outstanding silver certificates heretofore or hereafter issued by the Secretary of the Treasury shall be maintained by the Treasury.

SEC. 2. This act shall expire on December 31, 1944.

#### INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS, 1944

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2719) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the order previously entered, the first amendment of the committee will be stated.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Office of the Secretary—Salaries", on page 2, line 3, after the figures "\$5,000", to strike out "\$1,028,560" and insert "\$1,072,270."

Mr. McNARY. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

|            |                |               |
|------------|----------------|---------------|
| Andrews    | Gurney         | Radcliffe     |
| Bailey     | Hatch          | Reed          |
| Ball       | Hawkes         | Revercomb     |
| Bankhead   | Hayden         | Reynolds      |
| Bilbo      | Hill           | Robertson     |
| Bone       | Holman         | Russell       |
| Bridges    | Johnson, Colo. | Scruggam      |
| Brooks     | Kilgore        | Shipstead     |
| Buck       | La Follette    | Smith         |
| Burton     | Langer         | Stewart       |
| Byrd       | Lodge          | Taft          |
| Capper     | Lucas          | Thomas, Idaho |
| Caraway    | McCarran       | Thomas, Okla. |
| Chandler   | McClellan      | Thomas, Utah  |
| Chavez     | McKellar       | Truman        |
| Clark, Mo. | McNary         | Tunnell       |
| Connally   | Maybank        | Tydings       |
| Danaher    | Millikin       | Vandenberg    |
| Eastland   | Moore          | Van Nuys      |
| Ellender   | Murdoch        | Wallgren      |
| Ferguson   | Murray         | Wheeler       |
| George     | Nye            | Wherry        |
| Gerry      | O'Daniel       | White         |
| Gillette   | O'Mahoney      | Wiley         |
| Green      | Overton        | Wilson        |

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TUNNELL in the chair). Seventy-five Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

#### FINANCIAL FLIGHT OF KANSAS FARMERS

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, we have become so used to dealing in the upper brackets of the numerical system—hundreds of millions, billions, and hundreds of billions of dollars—that our mathematical senses may have become somewhat numbed in a good many cases to the relationship which still exists between the dollar sign and the individual.

I have received a letter from Ralph W. Asbury, a fine Kansas farmer near Hooser, Kans., which is typical of many others I have recently received from Kansas farmers. He enclosed an itemized summary of his receipts and expenditures from farming operations on his 320 acres of mortgaged land plus 60 acres of rented land.

Mr. Asbury says the manpower on this farm consists of two adults, and three children, the oldest a girl of 15 years. He says all of them work. The farm is appraised at \$12,000 by the Federal land bank. Mr. Asbury says that the tax value of the livestock and equipment is \$3,500.

According to this farmer's bookkeeping, he and the entire family made profits last year from the farm totaling

\$339.27, and for the first 4 months of this year, \$113.93.

He believes that with his labor and investment he should make \$1,000 a year; he says that a man can make upward of \$27 a week in the towns as a common laborer. He is cutting down on his dairy operations this year, and says so are his neighbors. I ask unanimous consent to place his letter and a table in connection therewith in the RECORD at this point as part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the letter and table were ordered to be printed in the RECORD as follows:

HOOSER, KANS., May 10, 1943.

Senator ARTHUR CAPPER,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I am sending a report of our farming business for 1942, also the first 4 months of 1943. We own 320 acres and are renting about 60 acres more. This is an average upland farm, which the Federal land bank appraised at \$12,000. The tax valuation on the livestock and equipment is \$3,500.

There are three adults, one 15-year-old girl, and two girls in the lower grades, and we all work to the limit of our endurance.

We have 25 milk cows and 2 stock cows, of which we are milking 21 at this time and selling separated cream, besides bucket feeding the 21 calves night and morning. We have 4 brood sows. Also 200 laying hens and 200 little chickens.

My reports will show you that our profits last year were \$339.27 and the first 4 months of this year were \$113.93. Corn was 80 cents last year and \$1.24 last week, and hogs are going down every day.

How does Roosevelt and the Office of Price Administration expect us farmers to stay in business?

We can't depend on the promises of the Office of Price Administration from one week to the next.

The farmers here are all talking of slowing down to just what they can get along on. I have interviewed a number of these fellows and here are their answers:

No. 1. Sold all his white-face cattle which was \$11,000. Had 100 hogs last year and none this year, milking just a few cows, and keeping some chickens. He thought the Government was justified in doing something to stop inflation.

No. 2. Had 4 sows last year and about 20 cattle. Has 1 sow and 2 milk cows this year, owns 200 acres of land and out of debt. He says he voted for Roosevelt three times but he thinks we, the people, need to get rid of the whole New Deal bunch.

No. 3. Had about 60 cattle last year and 6 brood sows, but this year has 25 cattle and 3 brood sows. He has been a life-long Democrat but he now intends to merely exist until they get rid of Roosevelt.

No. 4. Had 22 milk cows and 8 sows last year, and this year has 5 cows and 4 sows and out of debt. Doesn't expect to anymore than exist until they get rid of Roosevelt.

Our local banker told me there were a lot of people going out of the hog business. If Congress and the Senate don't do something to protect the farmers at once, at least 60 percent of them are going to cut down to a mere existence.

I aim to cut down to 10 cows and 1 sow. We are all working until we are so tired and sore we are hardly able to start a new day's work. We start at 5 a. m. and finish at 9:30 p. m., which is 16½ hours a day or 103½ hours a week. So I don't see how some folks can howl about 48 hours a week. Don't let Roosevelt make any more trade agreements without the Senators ratifying them.

Let me know at once if the Senate is going to help us farmers win this war or let the



Office of Price Administration help Hitler win it.

I believe with the amount I have invested here, I should realize \$1,000 a year profit.

A man can make \$27 a week in any of these towns and a woman can get from \$15 to \$25 at just common labor.

Yours truly,

RALPH W. ASBURY.

**Farm operating expenses, 1942:**

|                           |          |
|---------------------------|----------|
| Feed.....                 | \$656.47 |
| Crop expense.....         | 38.92    |
| Machinery repair.....     | 150.53   |
| Auto expense.....         | 127.96   |
| Stationary engine.....    | 17.84    |
| Building-land upkeep..... | 206.19   |
| Livestock expense.....    | 471.57   |
| Taxes and interest.....   | 304.42   |
| Other.....                | 90.78    |
| Principal on farm.....    | 200.00   |
| Food.....                 | 205.40   |
| Clothing.....             | 42.16    |
| Personal.....             | 31.38    |
| Medical care.....         | 12.78    |
| Household.....            | 47.94    |
| Minor housing.....        | 11.77    |

Total..... 2,616.11

**Money received, 1942:**

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| Poultry.....        | 39.72    |
| Eggs.....           | 271.86   |
| Dairy products..... | 1,071.77 |
| Cattle.....         | 1,111.74 |
| Hogs.....           | 396.04   |
| Other sales.....    | 62.25    |

Total..... 2,953.38

Yearly profit, including labor..... 339.27

**FIRST 4 MONTHS OF 1943**

**Farm operating expenses, 1943:**

|                |         |
|----------------|---------|
| Labor.....     | \$95.37 |
| Farm.....      | 77.58   |
| Seed.....      | 121.16  |
| Groceries..... | 70.95   |
| Clothing.....  | 83.98   |
| Auto.....      | 43.64   |

Total..... 542.68

**Money received, 1943:**

|                       |        |
|-----------------------|--------|
| Eggs.....             | 138.03 |
| Cream.....            | 817.89 |
| Grain (for seed)..... | 16.10  |
| Hogs.....             | 184.59 |

Total..... 656.61

Profit for first 4 months of 1943..... 113.93

**DEATH OF THOMAS RAYMOND BALL**

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, it is with deep sorrow that I advise the Senate of the sudden death of Thomas Raymond Ball, a former Representative from the Second Congressional District in Connecticut.

Mr. Ball was a distinguished artist, and an architect of note. He served his State well—at least five terms in the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, both in its house of representatives and in its senate. He later was honored for his integrity of purpose and his general ability by being elected Representative from the important Second Congressional District of his State, serving with distinction in the Seventy-sixth Congress. He leaves a widow and a daughter.

The late Mr. Ball was a veteran, having served in the United States Army Engineers overseas for 2 years during the First World War.

Later, Mr. President, I shall extend my remarks, but at this time I wish his fam-

ily and his friends to know that we here in the Senate share their sense of loss.

**EFFECT OF ROLL-BACK ON LIVESTOCK MARKET**

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, last Tuesday I brought to the attention of the Senate the demoralized and chaotic condition of the livestock market at the five terminal livestock markets in this country.

The conditions to which I refer resulted from putting into effect amendment 15 to order 169, which was the order issued by the Office of Price Administration to roll back consumer prices to the consumer and the worker, in connection with which it was contended by many distinguished Senators that arrangements had been made whereby the subsidy would be extended down to the producer.

As the conclusion of those remarks I thought I made a very constructive suggestion. In fact, my remarks were made only for the purpose of being constructive, and in sincerity I again renew the suggestion.

My suggestion was that a committee representing the leadership of the Senate go to the Office of Price Administration and, if necessary, to the President himself, with the view to having adopted immediately procedure whereby the subsidies can be paid—if they are to be paid—into the hands of the producer. I stated that unless some such action were taken we would have to expect decreasing receipts in the livestock terminals, and that the present conditions would continue to be demoralized and chaotic.

That was last Tuesday. Last night I received a telephone call and today I received two telegrams bearing upon the subject. Day before yesterday I received another telephone call from Chicago. I have received several other telegrams. I wish again to bring this question to the attention of the Senate. I do not desire to detain the Senate in its consideration of the appropriation bill which has been brought up, but the situation to which I refer is so serious that I feel it is my duty and responsibility to show what are the results in the terminal markets.

I have an Associated Press report from Chicago under date of June 17, which reads as follows:

Packers and commission dealers today watched with interest the effect on business at the Nation's major livestock markets following disclosure by the Government of details of subsidy payments accompanying the scheduled rollback in retail meat prices.

Spokesmen for packers and dealers asserted that the recent slowdown in activity at the stockyards here and in other major centers was due to the uncertainties of the terms of the subsidy payments—

That is what was contended here last Tuesday. It was the uncertainty of those payments that caused the slowdown, and it is being said now that the confusion was caused by the uncertainties of the terms of the subsidy payments. I continue reading—

to packers to compensate them for the rollback, which seeks to cut consumer prices 10 percent. The new retail prices become effective next week.

The payments, to be made monthly and to apply to livestock slaughtered beginning June 7, will be 1.1 cents per pound for cattle and calves; 1.3 cents per pound for hogs and pigs, and 0.95 cent per pound for sheep and lambs. Some packing-company spokesmen said preliminary calculations indicated the payments would not compensate fully for the reduction in resale prices.

That was spoken of last Tuesday in the Senate.

The article refers to a statement by Charles Rice, president of the Chicago Livestock Exchange, as follows:

Charles Rice, president of the Chicago Livestock Exchange, said the price roll-back might cause an even greater scarcity of beef in the regular commercial channels than now exists. The War Meat Board has declared that the Nation's armed forces are in critical need of beef. The Board met again yesterday, continuing its study of facilitating the operation of the Nation's meat program.

I invite the attention of the Senate to the fact that at a meeting held by some of the Senators from the Corn Belt it developed, after discussions were had, and facts presented, that last week the military forces received only 30 percent of their meat requirements, and the week before that they received only 20 percent of their requirements. The article from which I have read shows that the War Meat Board is meeting in Chicago in the effort to obtain beef for the armed forces.

I continue to read from the article:

Prices of both cattle and hogs weakened in yesterday's slow trade, and at the close of business some 4,000 hogs and 1,000 head of cattle remained unsold.

That is exactly what I predicted last Tuesday—

New receipts continued small—

It was said here that the effect of this order would be that they would not ship their cattle—

both here and in other centers. Cattle arriving at 20 leading livestock centers totaling only 29,000 head.

I trust the Senate will note this statement—

the smallest for June in the last 15 years.

Now at a time when we want cattle, the supply in yesterday's market was the shortest in 15 years, and only 29,000 head of cattle were sold.

Receipts for the corresponding day last week were 51,000 head.

That gives some idea of the market in the last 2 days and of its demoralized condition.

At one big plant here slaughtering crews were idle, the second day this week for workers at Armour & Co. At the Wilson & Co. plant, workers in the calf department have worked only 1 hour this week. They are guaranteed wages for 32 hours a week.

Think of that. They have worked only 1 hour this week, although guaranteed wages for 32 hours.

Gentleman of the Senate, that was the condition in Chicago yesterday. Here is a telegram from the president of the United States Stockyards in Omaha in which he says that, because of the small receipts the market responded yesterday 25 cents a hundred, but they are not getting receipts. He further says:



|                                                                                  |                |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Navy pays Standard a balance to properly proportion developments costs:          |                |
| Navy contributes 166 wells valued at \$15,-000 each-----                         | \$2,490,000.00 |
| Standard contributes 144 wells valued at \$15,-000 each-----                     | 2,160,000.00   |
| Value of all wells----                                                           | 4,650,000.00   |
| <hr/>                                                                            |                |
| Navy's 64 percent interest therein is worth-----                                 | 2,976,000.00   |
| Navy's contribution was--                                                        | 2,490,000.00   |
| <hr/>                                                                            |                |
| Balance due Standard--                                                           | 486,000.00     |
| Navy's proportionate share 64 percent of Geophysical Surveys, \$108,-669.27----- | 69,548.33      |
| <hr/>                                                                            |                |
| Total due Standard--                                                             | 1,748,408.75   |

#### INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2719) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I think it is due the Senate that I make a brief explanation of the bill now pending. As is indicated by the report, the amount of the bill as it passed the House was \$72,861,316. The amount added by the Senate committee is \$55,027,825. The amount of the bill as reported to the Senate is \$127,889,141. The amount appropriated for the current year was \$192,860,791.43. The amount of the regular and supplemental estimates for 1944 is \$107,263,931. The bill therefore exceeds the estimates by \$20,000,000, but is \$64,971,000 below the current appropriation.

The increases in the bill are of two general characters. First, perhaps I had best discuss the addition of about \$10,000,000 which applies to the Bureau of Mines and the Geological Survey. One-half million dollars was added to the Geological Survey appropriation, based upon a Budget estimate. That amount is primarily designed for oil and gas investigations. The supply of fuel oil in this country is gradually being reduced. There has been so little prospecting going on, because of the fixed price of oil, that we are in danger of having a serious shortage. For that reason it was felt entirely desirable that the Geological Survey examine structures throughout the United States to determine where oil can be found.

With respect to the Bureau of Mines, we have gone through the bill in various ways to encourage the production of metallic ores, and particularly I want to direct the attention of the Senate to a proposal to examine throughout the United States the various deposits of iron ore in order to determine their quantity and their quality.

We are approaching the time when the present known iron ore resources of the United States will have been exhausted. No man can see farther into the ground than another; so the only way to find new fields is by diamond core drilling, and money is provided for that purpose.

There are also provisions in the bill to continue the operation of pilot plants for the development of sponge iron, which takes the place of steel scrap.

With respect to other increases in the bill I wish to call the attention of the Senate to page 2 of the report, which contains recommendations made by Mr. Chester Davis, the War Food Administrator, with respect to the dire necessity for the production of additional food supplies. About last January, realizing that the conditions had changed very materially, I asked the Director of the Reclamation Service to examine various irrigation projects throughout the United States to determine where food could be produced within 1 or 2 years. Such a report was prepared. It has been carefully considered by the War Food Administration, and the increase recommended in the bill is to carry out the policy with respect to production of additional food, the need for which Mr. Davis has so well stated. To do that we have added to the bill about \$2,300,000 for Indian irrigation projects, a total of \$15,726,000 for the general reclamation fund, and a lump sum of \$4,000,000 to take care of what are known as the Case-Wheeler projects. A large part of the increase is backed by Budget estimates.

I think it is due to the Senate to explain these larger increases. I now ask that the bill be read for amendment.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, has an agreement been entered into that the committee amendments be taken up first, or is it in order to offer an amendment to the bill at the appropriate place?

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senator from Massachusetts can ask unanimous consent to do that.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to offer an amendment on page 2, line 13, of the bill, to increase the amount of \$108,620 by \$30,850; so as to make a new total of \$139,470.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. HAYDEN. The purpose of that increase, as I understand, is to carry out a Budget estimate.

Mr. LODGE. Yes; a Budget estimate for the Division of Territories and Island Possessions.

Mr. President, if the amendment shall be agreed to this important Division will still have to operate with 5 fewer employees than it now has, a total of 46. If the increase is not now made, the services of 10 employees will have to be dispensed with. The problems which are facing that Division in Puerto Rico, in Alaska, and in the Hawaiian Islands are critical. Puerto Rico has a serious shipping, feeding, and unemployment problem. Of course, Alaska and the Hawaiian Islands are actually in the war zone, and the conduct of civil affairs is vitally important under such circumstances. The Chief of this Division, Mr. Benjamin W. Thoron, is a conscientious, high-type public official, and I for one am impressed with his testimony.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the amendment is in order. It is not sub-

ject to a point of order. I shall be glad to take it to conference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts on page 2, line 13, is agreed to.

Mr. BONE. Mr. President, I rise merely to say that I wish to support the Senator from Massachusetts, because I think that item should be raised to the amount of the Budget estimate.

Mr. LODGE. I thank the Senator from Washington.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 2, line 3, which has heretofore been stated.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Grazing Service", on page 2, line 25, after the word "vehicles", to strike out "\$801,700" and insert "\$827,700"; and on page 3, line 4, after the words "in all", to strike out "\$856,700" and insert "\$882,700."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, line 10, after the numerals "1934", to strike out "\$75,000" and insert "\$78,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, line 17, after "(52 Stat. 1033)", to strike out "\$8,000" and insert "\$10,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Soil and Moisture Conservation Operations", on page 5, after line 14, to insert:

Fire protection of forests, forest industries, and strategic facilities (national defense): For all expenses necessary to enable the Department of the Interior, independently or in cooperation with other agencies, to initiate and augment forest-fire prevention and suppression measures on critical forest, brush, and grass areas under the administration of the Department of the Interior, including not to exceed \$7,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia; maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; travel expenses, including expenses of attendance at training courses and meetings of organizations concerned with the furtherance of the purposes hereof; and purchase in the District of Columbia or elsewhere of other items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior", \$700,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Contingent Expenses, Department of the Interior", on page 7, line 12, after the word "to", to strike out "\$57,900" and insert "\$52,900", and in line 16, after the word "Service", to strike out "\$12,500" and insert "\$7,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 7, line 24, after the word "Department", to strike out "\$400" and insert "\$600", and on page 8, line 6, after the word "Mines", to strike out "\$4,500" and insert "\$6,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, I should like to ask a question with respect to the amendment on page 5. I notice that the money is limited to "critical forest, brush, and grass areas."



Does the Secretary of the Interior define those critical areas?

Mr. HAYDEN. The break-down shows that the \$700,000 for which a Budget estimate was submitted is for fire protection within the Indian reservations, national parks, and in the areas controlled by the Grazing Service. It covers all the land administered by the Department of the Interior and is complementary to a much larger appropriation which we made for the Forest Service under the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Specifically, would it be applicable to Colorado national forests, if the Secretary so decided?

Mr. HAYDEN. It would not be applicable to national forests in Colorado, but applicable to national parks in Colorado in the public domain, under the jurisdiction of the Grazing Service. It relates only to land under the jurisdiction of the Interior Department.

Mr. MILLIKIN. I thank the Senator. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Printing and binding", on page 8, line 11, after the word "journals", to strike out "\$167,500" and insert "\$237,500"; in line 12, before the word "for", to strike out "\$60,000" and insert "\$95,000", and in line 13, after the word "and", to strike out "\$20,000" and insert "\$30,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Bonneville Power Administration", on page 9, line 10, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$3,200,000" and insert "\$3,287,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Solid Fuels Administration for War", on page 11, line 12, after the word "services", to strike out "\$850,000" and insert "\$895,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "General Land Office", on page 11, line 19, before the word "including", to strike out "\$778,300" and insert "\$790,300."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 12, line 15, after the word "Secretary", to strike out "\$400,000" and insert "\$500,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 13, line 7, after the word "motorboats", to strike out "\$345,000" and insert "\$350,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 13, line 24, after the word "vehicles", to strike out "\$29,000" and insert "\$30,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 14, line 17, after the word "vehicles", to strike out "\$270,000" and insert "\$290,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Bureau of Indian Affairs—Salaries and general expenses," on page 16, line 4, after the name "District of Columbia", to strike out "\$692,860" and insert "\$704,620."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 16, line 13, after the word "available", to strike out "\$49,000" and insert "\$51,320."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Industrial assistance and advancement", on page 20, line 10, after the word "lands", to strike out "\$400,000" and insert "\$425,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 20, line 18, before the word "reimbursable", to strike out "\$135,000" and insert "\$145,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 21, line 21, after the name "District of Columbia", to strike out "\$80,000" and insert "\$90,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 21, line 25, after the word "equipment", to strike out "\$600,000" and insert "\$680,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 24, line 14, after the word "including", to strike out "\$20,000 for departmental personal services, and."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Development of water supply", on page 25, line 18, after the word "equipment", to strike out "\$90,000" and insert "\$100,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Irrigation and drainage", on page 26, line 3, after the word "below", to strike out "\$220,000" and insert "\$255,500"; in line 9, after the word "projects", to strike out "\$25,000" and insert "\$55,830"; and on page 27, line 6, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$66,500" and insert "\$71,170."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 27, line 22, after the name "Arizona", to strike out "\$120,000" and insert "\$125,000"; in line 23, after the word "and", to strike out "\$215,000" and insert "\$220,000"; on page 28, line 1, after the word "of", to strike out "\$120,000" and insert "\$125,000"; in line 2, after the word "and", to strike out "\$215,000" and insert "\$220,000"; and in line 5, after the words "in all", to strike out "\$335,000" and insert "\$345,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 28, line 17, before the word "reimbursable", to strike out "\$8,000" and insert "\$10,000"; and in the same line, after the word "with", to strike out "\$17,000" and insert "\$19,990."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 29, line 1, after the word "project", to strike out "\$10,000" and insert "\$11,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 29, line 4, after the name "Idaho", to strike out "\$23,000" and insert "\$26,650"; and in line 5, after the word "with", to strike out "\$22,000" and insert "\$24,200."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 29, line 11, after the name "Montana", to strike out "\$11,250" and insert "\$12,000";

and in line 12, before the word "from", to strike out "\$3,750" and insert "\$4,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 29, line 19, before the word "reimbursable", to strike out "\$7,000" and insert "\$8,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 30, line 2, after the name "Montana", to strike out "\$10,850" and insert "\$11,850"; and in line 3, before the word "from", to strike out "\$13,150" and insert "\$14,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 30, line 9, before the word "reimbursable", to strike out "\$4,000", and insert "\$5,000"; in the same line, after the word "with", to strike out "\$112,500", and insert "\$117,000"; in line 11, after the word "and", to strike out "\$113,500", and insert "\$118,000"; in line 12, after the word "of", to strike out "\$112,500", and insert "\$117,000"; in the same line, after the word "and", to strike out "\$113,500", and insert "\$118,000"; and in line 15, after the words "in all", to strike out "\$230,000" and insert "\$240,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 30, line 22, after the word "thereunder", to strike out "\$4,000" and insert "\$5,000"; and, in line 23, after the word "with", to strike out "\$41,000" and insert "\$43,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 32, line 8, before the word "reimbursable", to strike out "\$19,500" and insert "\$20,000"; and, in the same line, after the word "with", to strike out "\$35,500" and insert "\$37,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 32, line 20, after the word "with", to strike out "\$175,980" and insert "\$189,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 33, line 16, after the word "reservation", to strike out "\$18,500" and insert "\$20,000"; and in line 17, after the word "with", to strike out "\$26,500" and insert "\$28,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 34, line 2, after the word "ammunition", to strike out "\$50,000" and insert "\$75,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 34,

after line 12, to insert:

Arizona: Salt River, \$325,000;

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 34, line 15, after the figures "\$6,000" and the semicolon, to insert "Yuma, \$145,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 34, after line 15, to insert:

Idaho: Fort Hall, \$285,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 34, line 17, after the name "Montana" and the colon, to insert "Blackfeet, \$50,000; Crow, \$205,000;" and in line 18, after the figures "\$6,250" and the semicolon, to insert "Fort Peck, \$180,000; Tongue River, \$31,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 34, after line 19, to insert:

Minnesota: Red Lake, \$103,000.

The amendment was agreed to.



The next amendment was, on page 34, line 21, after the figures "\$11,000" and the semicolon, to insert "Fallon, \$23,000; Moapa, \$304,000; Pyramid Lake, \$71,000;"; and in line 23, after the name "Shoshone", to strike out "\$9,000" and insert "\$142,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 34, after line 23, to insert:

New Mexico: United Pueblos, \$97,000;

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 35, to insert:

Wyoming: Wind River, \$250,000;

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 35, line 5, after the word "binding" and the comma, to strike out "\$92,750" and insert "\$192,750."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 35, line 6, after the words "In all", to strike out "\$200,000" and insert "\$2,502,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Education", on page 36, line 3, after the name "Montana", to strike out "\$5,864,665" and insert "\$5,894,205."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 42, line 12, after the word "heads", to strike out "\$1,233,800" and insert "\$1,245,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 43, line 9, after the word "diseases", to strike out "\$5,642,300" and insert "\$5,666,300."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 46, line 15, after the word "heads", to strike out "\$570,680" and insert "\$580,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "General support and administration", on page 46, line 21, after the word "provisions", to strike out "\$2,785,200" and insert "\$2,780,400."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 47, line 4, after the name "United States", to strike out "\$700,000" and insert "\$825,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 47, line 15, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$80,000" and insert "\$90,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 50, after line 16, to insert:

Expenses incidental to the sale of timber on the Choctaw-Chickasaw Sanatorium Reserve: Not to exceed \$2,000 of the funds held by the United States in trust for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes may be expended for expenses incidental to the sale of timber on the Choctaw-Chickasaw Sanatorium Reserve: *Provided*, That all payments from this appropriation shall be made in the same proportion as the interest of said tribes in such timber.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 50, after line 24, to strike out:

Expenses of tribal officers, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma (tribal funds): For the current fiscal year money may be expended from the tribal funds of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Seminole Tribes for equalization of allotments, per capita, and other payments authorized by law to individual

members of the respective tribes, salaries and contingent expenses of the governor of the Chickasaw Nation and chief of the Choctaw Nation, one mining trustee for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, at salaries of \$3,000 each for the said governor, said chief, and said mining trustee, chief of the Creek Nation at \$1,200 and one attorney each for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes employed under contract approved by the President under existing law: *Provided*, That the expenses of the above-named officials shall be determined and limited by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at not to exceed \$2,500 each.

And in lieu thereof to insert the following:

Expenses of tribal officers, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma (tribal funds): For the current fiscal year money may be expended from the tribal funds of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Seminole Tribes for equalization of allotments, per capita, and other payments authorized by law to individual members of the respective tribes, and for salaries and contingent expenses, as follows: Expenses of governor, Chickasaw Nation, not to exceed \$2,500; expenses of chief, Choctaw Nation, not to exceed \$2,500; expenses of chief, Creek Nation, not to exceed \$2,500; expenses of mining trustee, Choctaw-Chickasaw Nation, not to exceed \$2,500; expenses of Choctaw tribal attorney, not to exceed \$2,500; expenses of Chickasaw tribal attorney, not to exceed \$2,500; salary of governor, Chickasaw Nation, \$3,000; salary of chief, Choctaw Nation, \$3,000; salary of mining trustee, Choctaw-Chickasaw Nation, \$3,000; salary of chief, Creek Nation, \$500: *Provided*, That the attorneys for each of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes shall be employed under contract approved by the President under existing law.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 52, after line 9, to strike out:

Support of Osage Agency and pay of tribal officers, Oklahoma (tribal funds): For the support of the Osage Agency, and for necessary expenses in connection with oil and gas production on the Osage Reservation, Oklahoma, including pay of necessary employees, the tribal attorney and his stenographer, one special attorney in tax and other matters, and pay of tribal officers; payment of damages to individual allottees; repairs to buildings, rent of quarters for employees, traveling expenses, printing, telegraphing, and telephoning, and purchase, repair, and operation of automobiles, \$185,000, payable from funds held by the United States in trust for the Osage Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma: *Provided*, That not more than \$1,920 may be used for the employment of a curator for the Osage Museum, which employee shall be an Osage Indian and shall be appointed without regard to civil-service laws and regulations upon the recommendation of the Osage tribal council: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available for traveling and other expenses, including not to exceed \$6 per diem in lieu of subsistence, and not to exceed 5 cents per mile for use of personally owned automobiles, of members of the tribal council and other members of the tribe, when engaged on tribal business, including visits to the District of Columbia or Chicago, Ill., when duly authorized or approved in advance by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

And in lieu thereof to insert the following:

Support of Osage Agency and pay of tribal officers, Oklahoma (tribal funds): For the support of the Osage Agency, and for necessary expenses in connection with oil and gas production on the Osage Reservation, Okla., including pay of the superintendent of the

agency and of necessary employees, the tribal attorney and his stenographer, and pay of tribal officers; payment of damages to individual allottees; repairs to buildings, rent of quarters for employees, traveling expenses, printing, telegraphing and telephoning, and repair and operation of automobiles, \$170,000, payable from funds held by the United States in trust for the Osage Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma: *Provided*, That no part of the funds herein appropriated shall be available to pay the salary of the tribal attorney except pursuant to a contract in writing approved by the Osage Tribal Council and the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided further*, That of the said sum herein appropriated \$7,500 is hereby made available for traveling and other expenses of members of the Osage Tribal Council, business committees, or other tribal organizations, when engaged on business of the tribe, including supplies and equipment, not to exceed \$6 per diem in lieu of subsistence, and not to exceed 5 cents per mile for use of personally owned automobiles, when duly authorized or approved in advance by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs: *Provided further*, That no part of the funds appropriated herein shall be available for the collection of any income due the Osage Tribe of Indians or the enrolled members thereof where such income is not deposited to the credit of the said Osage tribal funds account or to the credit of the proper member's account.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Roads and Bridges", on page 56, line 6, after the word "amended", to strike out "\$750,000" and insert "\$1,200,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Bureau of Reclamation", on page 60, line 19, after the word "maintenance", to strike out "\$65,000", and insert "\$75,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 61, line 2, after the word "maintenance", to strike out "\$73,000", and insert "\$104,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 61, line 4, after the word "works", to strike out "\$16,500", and insert "\$18,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 61, line 17, after the word "maintenance", to strike out "\$90,000", and insert "\$95,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 61, line 21, after the word "maintenance", to strike out "\$160,000", and insert "\$200,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 61, line 23, after the word "maintenance", to strike out "\$130,000", and insert "\$143,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 62, line 24, after the word "maintenance", to strike out "\$248,000", and insert "\$265,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 63, line 7, after the word "maintenance", to strike out "\$50,000", and insert "\$70,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 63, line 11, after the word "division", to strike out "\$15,000", and insert "\$18,000."

The amendment was agreed to.



The next amendment was, on page 65, after line 1, to strike out:

For general investigations and administrative expenses, to be expended from the reclamation fund in the same manner and for the same objects of expenditure as specified for projects hereinbefore in this act under the caption "Bureau of Reclamation," under the heading "Administrative provisions and limitations," but without regard to the amounts of the limitations therein set forth, all to be reimbursable under the reclamation law, and to remain available until expended, as follows:

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 65, after line 10, to insert the following:

Construction: For continuation of construction, and for general investigations and administrative expenses, of the following projects in not to exceed the following amounts, respectively, to be expended from the reclamation fund in the same manner and for the same objects of expenditure as specified under the caption "Bureau of Reclamation," under the head "Administrative provisions and limitations," but without regard to the amounts of the limitations therein set forth, all to be reimbursable under the reclamation law, and to remain available until expended:

Boise project, Idaho, Payette Division, \$500,000;

Deschutes project, Oregon, \$250,000;

Klamath project, Oregon-California, \$420,000;

Riverton project, Wyoming, \$500,000;

Shoshone project, Wyoming, Heart Mountain Division, \$350,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 66, line-13, after the word "Commission", to strike out "\$275,000", and insert "\$700,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 66, line 20, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$45,000", and insert "\$70,000"; and in line 21, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$65,000", and insert "\$175,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 66, line 22, after the word "fund", to increase the total appropriation from the reclamation fund from \$1,388,500 to \$4,084,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 67, line 11, before the word "from", to strike out "\$100,000" and insert "\$500,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Colorado River Dam Fund," on page 69, line 18, after the words "set forth", to insert a colon and the following proviso:

*Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall make a report to the Congress prior to December 31, 1943, on expenditures from the Colorado River Dam fund incurred in the construction, operation, and maintenance of Boulder City, together with his recommendations for allocations of such expenditures between the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Boulder Canyon project and other Federal activities in Boulder City (and whether such allocation should be retroactive).

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "General Fund, Construction," on page 70, line 25, after the name "Arizona", to insert "\$1,000,000"; and in the

same line, after the item just stated, to strike out "Not to exceed \$200,000 from unexpended balances of appropriations", and insert "*Provided*, That this appropriation and appropriations heretofore made."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 71, line 11, after the words "Central Valley project, California", to strike out "\$11,500,000", and insert:

Kennett division, \$15,374,000, of which \$1,900,000 shall be available for the construction of the Shasta Dam-Oroville transmission line and terminal facilities; Friant division, \$10,640,000; and Delta division, \$2,688,000; in all, \$28,700,000;

Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado, \$3,600,000;

Boise project, Idaho, Anderson Ranch, \$4,100,000;

Lugert-Altus project, Oklahoma, \$1,985,000: *Provided*, That of the total construction cost of all features of the project not to exceed \$3,080,000 shall be reimbursable under the provisions of the Reclamation Act of June 17, 1902;

Tucumcari project, New Mexico, \$1,200,000;

Yakima project, Washington, Roza division, \$1,415,000.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, this is the only controversial item in the bill. I did not want the amendment to be agreed to without inviting the attention of the Senate to it. Shall we pass over for the moment the Central Valley project and the other projects mentioned in the amendment.

Mr. McCARRAN. I am perfectly willing to have the amendment agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. Very well.

the PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the committee amendment on page 71, lines 11 to 23, is agreed to.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, will the Senator make an explanation of the projects?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes. I invite attention to page 2 of the report, where there appears a very illuminating statement by Mr. Chester Davis with respect to the absolute necessity for increasing food production. As I stated, the United States Bureau of Reclamation went all over their projects to determine where food could be produced next year and the year following. Mr. Davis indicates that food will be needed after that; because, as he very properly states in the report—

It should also be noted that food is in a category by itself insofar as the war and post-war situation is concerned. The minute the shooting stops, production of direct military items, such as ships, tanks, guns, airplanes, etc., can be suspended, but no such action can be taken with food. Unquestionably, the demand for it will be even greater for at least 2 years after the war has been won.

Mr. BYRD. Let me ask the Senator how long it will take to complete the projects.

Mr. HAYDEN. All the appropriations recommended in the bill are based upon a study of the projects made by the Bureau of Reclamation, and then checked by the Food Administration, of which Mr. Davis is the head. The study shows that food will be produced there next year or the year following.

Mr. BYRD. The projects will be completed then?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes; so far as the work covered by these items goes. Other things will be done subsequently. Of course, there will be other units, but the whole basis for these appropriations is that the projects will produce food within the next 2 years.

Mr. BYRD. Are any of these new projects?

Mr. HAYDEN. They are all old projects. In many instances, as, for example, in the Central Valley in California, dependence has been had on pumping, and the wells have gone lower and lower. This appropriation will produce food on farms which already have the equipment. The same thing is true of the Big Thompson project in Colorado, where there are 400,000 acres on which there is not sufficient water to finish the crop. The lands are valuable and highly productive. The same situation prevails in Washington and in other places. There is very little new development. In some cases there will be an additional unit alongside an existing project where the farmers can step over onto it with their existing equipment.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. MURDOCK. Under the item headed "General Fund, Construction" a number of projects are listed. I do not see listed the Provo River project in my State. I should like to have the Senator state what the situation is with regard to that project.

Mr. HAYDEN. The situation is that in each case the committee took into consideration any unexpended balances heretofore appropriated. We inquired of the Reclamation Service with respect to that project. There is a carry-over of \$2,000,000. The work would have been done if the War Production Board had not stopped it. There is no necessity of reappropriating the money. It is available. That is the only reason why the project is not mentioned in the bill. That is true of a number of other projects. We must always take into consideration the carry-over.

Mr. MURDOCK. My understanding is that all that is necessary for the work to be resumed on that project is a "green light" from the War Production Board.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct. Mr. Davis states that he has taken the matter up with the War Production Board, and is quite hopeful that the Board will change its attitude.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 72, line 8, after the name "Federal Power Commission", to strike out "\$250,000" and insert "\$800,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 72, line 10, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$250,000" and insert "\$275,000" and in line 11, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$350,000" and insert "\$400,000."

The amendment was agreed to.



The next amendment was, on page 72, line 12, after the word "construction", to strike out "\$12,100,000" and insert "\$43,200,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 72, after line 13, to insert:

#### WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION PROJECTS

For the construction of water conservation and utilization projects and small reservoirs, including not to exceed \$220,000 for surveys, investigations, and administrative expenses in connection therewith (of which not to exceed \$20,000 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia), all as authorized by the act of August 11, 1939, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590y, 590z), \$4,000,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, at this point in the bill, on behalf of the committee, I offer an amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Arizona on behalf of the committee will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 73, after line 12, it is proposed to insert the following:

Services or labor of prisoners of war, enemy aliens, and American-born Japanese who are in the control of the Federal Government may be utilized in connection with the construction, operation, and maintenance of Federal reclamation projects, water conservation, and utilization projects, Indian irrigation projects, and related work, subject to the approval of, and regulations by, the War Department or other Federal agency having control of such persons.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, we passed the same provision last year, except that at that time we did not take into consideration prisoners of war. We provided for enemy aliens and Japanese who might be employed. This provision adds prisoners of war.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, as I understand, the language of the amendment is simply a repetition of the existing statute, and the only modification consists in adding the words "prisoners of war."

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct.

Mr. McNARY. I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] on behalf of the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Geological Survey", on page 73, line 16, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$35,000" and insert "\$70,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 73, line 23, after the name "District of Columbia", to strike out "\$173,000" and insert "\$182,140."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 74, line 15, after the word "thereto", to strike out "\$880,000" and insert "\$1,380,000"; and in the same line, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$475,000" and insert "\$510,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 74, line 25, after the name "Alaska", to strike out "\$74,000" and insert "\$198,365"; and on page 75, line 1, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$24,000" and insert "\$64,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 76, line 2, after the name "Federal Power Commission", to strike out "\$95,000" and insert "\$275,000"; and in the same line, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$40,000" and insert "\$59,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 76, line 6, after the word "binding", to strike out "\$75,000" and insert "\$100,000"; in line 7, after the word "illustrations", to strike out "\$20,000" and insert "\$25,855"; and in line 8, after the words "in all", to strike out "\$295,000" and insert "\$325,855."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 76, line 20, before the words "of which", to strike out "\$339,600" and insert "\$550,325"; and in the same line, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$60,000" and insert "\$72,000."

The next amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 77, line 23, after the name "United States Geological Survey," to strike out "\$4,474,600" and insert "\$5,529,685."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Bureau of Mines," on page 78, line 4, after the word "including," to strike out "\$56,000" and insert "\$57,000" and in line 5, after the name "District of Columbia," to strike out "\$67,765" and insert "\$68,765."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 78, line 25, after the words "not to exceed" to strike out "\$60,000" and insert "\$69,200."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 79, line 1, after the name "District of Columbia," to strike out "\$673,200" and insert "\$688,200."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 79, line 9, after the word "exceed," to strike out "\$59,000" and insert "\$64,900," and in line 22, after the word "industry," to strike out "\$718,380" and insert "\$727,380."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 80, after line 24, to insert:

Protection of mineral resources and facilities (national defense): For all expenses necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines, independently or in cooperation with other agencies, public or private, to initiate and augment measures to prevent subversive activities from interfering with the extraction and processing of minerals, including not to exceed \$35,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase (not to exceed \$5,000), maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; travel expenses, including expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the furtherance of the purposes hereof; not to exceed \$3,500 for printing and binding; purchase of special apparel and equipment for the protection of employees while engaged in their work; and purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of other items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation

"Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior", \$475,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, a few moments ago the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] offered an amendment including the following language:

Services or labor of prisoners of war, enemy aliens, and American-born Japanese who are in the control of the Federal Government, may be utilized in connection with the construction, operation, and maintenance of Federal reclamation projects, water conservation and utilization projects, Indian irrigation projects, and related work, subject to the approval of, and regulations by, the War Department or other Federal agency having control of such persons.

I should like to ask the distinguished Senator from Arizona to what extent the labor mentioned in the amendment, eliminating prisoners of war, is being utilized today.

Mr. HAYDEN. When the Japanese were included a year or more ago it was thought there might be quite a number of them, but it developed that most of the interned Japanese, or a large number of them, were shopkeepers, and so on, from the towns, and no substantial number of them were obtained.

The prisoner-of-war situation, however, looks much better because of the return of prisoners from north Africa. We had General O'Brian, who has control of the prisoners of war, before the committee, and he indicated to us that all the ships which are going over to north Africa with troops now return with German and Italian prisoners. The prison camps are so located throughout the United States that it is expected to utilize a large number of prisoners in connection with agricultural activities. In the building of a canal, men can be worked in crews or gangs, and it is much easier to guard them than when they are scattered over a number of farms. It is not contemplated, however, that they will be employed near critical works, such as great power dams or hydroelectric dams.

Mr. BRIDGES. That is the point. It is not expected that they will be placed near any dam.

Mr. HAYDEN. No.

Mr. BRIDGES. The amendment would allow that being done, would it not?

Mr. HAYDEN. If the War Department were foolish enough to allow them to be employed in the vicinity of such places, it could be done, but as a practical matter it will not be done. The most substantial use to be made of them will be on irrigation canals at great distances from any dam, the same as in the case of employment upon farms.

There is one thing which is perfectly clear. Under the Geneva Convention, a prisoner of war cannot be employed in making a munition of war, but his employment in connection with agricultural development is accepted as being entirely proper. Therefore, if the prisoners of war were employed on farms in connection with the gathering of crops, digging canals, and so forth, or in connection with digging a canal for the purpose of getting water to a farm for irrigation, such employment would be proper. Such operations would come within the scope



of the Geneva Convention, and would be highly desirable.

Mr. BRIDGES. I have no quarrel with the objective sought through the amendment, but I think it might be interpreted as a wide-open amendment giving the sanction of Congress to the utilization of these men around great dams and other critical places.

Mr. HAYDEN. No; that is the last thing that would be done. It was not done in connection with the Japanese in past years, nor with enemy aliens. I can assure the Senator that it will not be done now.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 82, line 4, after the name "District of Columbia", to strike out "\$340,000" and insert "\$380,455", and in the same line, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$40,000" and insert "\$67,000."

#### THE CORN SITUATION

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, some time ago the President of the United States vetoed what was known to the Congress and the country as the Bankhead bill. Among the basic commodities found in the Bankhead bill was corn. When the veto message was returned to the Senate I took occasion to make certain definite comments upon various phases of it.

The basic commodity of corn stands in a singular and a rather significant position insofar as any affirmative argument can be made upon the question of inflation, should the producers' price be increased. On April 7, 1943, when we were discussing the veto message to which I have referred, among other things I said:

I am alarmed so far as the corn situation is concerned. I honestly believe that sooner or later there must come an adjustment of some kind with respect to the corn if we expect to release it from the cribs and the warehouses and the bins where it is being held at the present time.

Mr. President, as I view the situation it is serious. I have talked on the subject before. I have given out statements to the press along this line. I have discussed the matter with men high in the Department of Agriculture and high officials in the Government, and have tried to give them the benefit of my advice, and whatever wisdom I may have upon a serious situation with respect to the way corn is being handled in the country today.

I sincerely hope that the corn dilemma of the Nation will soon be solved. It will do much to restore confidence and aid the war effort in the Midwest, because it is just—it is fair, it is right—and it is not inflationary.

Mr. President, at that time I was merely making an argument that the price received by the producer for his corn should not be less than parity. As everyone knows, under an Executive order, at the time the Bankhead bill was being discussed and passed by the Senate corn was selling for less than the parity price. Two months have passed, and as time goes on the corn situation in America becomes more serious. I submit that today a calamity is threatening the war effort unless something constructive shall be done immediately.

It is my understanding that those in authority are grappling with this problem. It is my information, further, that the Commodity Credit Corporation has at the present time approximately 10,000,000 bushels of corn on hand which have been taken over through default loans. It is my further understanding that those in authority expect to call the loans on corn which have been made under the corn-loan program. Through this procedure they expect to obtain from 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 bushels of corn. I remind the country now, Mr. President, that it is not absolutely necessary or mandatory that farmers sell this corn if the Government calls the loans, if the farmer is in a position to borrow a sufficient amount of money to take care of it. The amount of corn which may be released through this method is problematical and purely speculative. I am further advised that in addition to these measures some 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 bushels now in terminal warehouses throughout the country are subject to requisition by the Government.

So at the moment we have the picture of only forty to fifty million bushels of corn being available for corn processors, for those who feed, and for other necessary purposes in connection with the war effort. Obviously that small amount of corn for grinding and feeding purposes only touches the surface of the emergency. To reach bedrock it will take another one hundred and fifty or two hundred million bushels of corn to tide us over until the next corn crop comes along. That is the far-reaching, economic problem which is now before the Economic Stabilizer, the Food Administrator, and other men high in the official life of our Government.

Recently I wrote Chester Davis about this problem. On June 17 I received from his Deputy Director a letter in which he says:

The supply of corn products has been greatly curtailed recently by the inability of the corn refiners to obtain adequate quantities of corn to maintain maximum production. Such supplies of corn as are now obtainable are being used primarily for the production of starch and starch products which are directly needed for the war effort by such industries as aluminum and steel foundries, textile industry, paper industry, adhesive industry, and others directly important to the war effort.

Corn is not flowing to market, but is being kept on the farm and is being fed to hogs and other livestock. This is only natural, as the corn when sent to market is worth \$1.07 maximum (Chicago price), whereas it is worth anywhere from \$1.35 to \$1.60 when fed to the hogs.

Mr. President, that statement indicates the problem with respect to obtaining corn from the farmers at the present time. The farmer takes a bushel of corn for which he pays \$1.07 and by feeding it to his hogs he receives as a minimum \$1.35 for the same bushel of corn. Such an economic discrepancy cannot be justified. The man who produces the corn certainly should be considered, when the process of rolling prices upward or downward is started.

I continue reading from the letter:

This situation places all of the commercial users of corn in a position of competing, without success, for corn in the hands of the farmer.

In these circumstances the proper balance between animal production and industrial or commercial uses of corn is not maintained. The problem is of serious concern to the Administration and every effort is being made to work out a solution which will permit these essential industries to continue to operate.

Mr. President, unless an adequate solution is found for this problem within the next 6 weeks, certain industries will be bound to shut down and close. Only yesterday a processing plant in Keokuk, Iowa, was closed, and the Commodity Credit Corporation is now rushing corn there in order to keep the plant going on a temporary basis. The Corn Food Products Co., in Pekin, Ill., was threatened with closing, and the Commodity Credit Corporation is giving that company a few thousand bushels in order that it may be tided over for the moment. So it goes. In my State there are some 9,000 people employed in corn products and refinery industrial concerns who are depending upon the grinding of corn in order to keep them employed, and this does not include the thousands working in the distilleries.

Not only that, but the corn-refining industry is so vital to the war effort, I undertake to say that within 6 weeks, unless this problem is solved, the textile industry will have shut down for lack of starch for warp sizing; the paper industry will have curtailed production through lack of starch; production of B board, which is the board used in the production of shipping cases for the Army, will have ceased; the sugar supply of the country will be reduced by about 20 percent of the present sugar supply—that is, production of corn sugar and sirup will have ceased, and, furthermore, we will have ceased shipping starch for lend-lease to England, where it is being used for the same purposes.

Not only does this situation affect the particular industries mentioned, but I am also advised that the distillers who are now making alcohol for war purposes are greatly disturbed over the situation, and that one or two of them have closed down as the result of failure to obtain corn.

Mr. President, what is there peculiar about corn in connection with the inflation theory which we hear constantly discussed? I deny that an increase in the price of corn will create inflation in this country in any degree. I will give the reasons for my statement. I stated them in a speech I made about 2 months ago and what I said at that time still holds good today so far as inflation is concerned.

Senators, hear me when I say that 80 percent of all the corn that is produced in this country is fed to hogs, cattle, horses, sheep, and poultry. Eighty percent of all the corn that is produced goes into the mouths of live animals. The consuming public is not affected one iota as a result of that for reasons I shall disclose later. Forty-nine percent of that



It is particularly fitting, therefore, on this anniversary of the establishment of one of the oldest, and perhaps one of the most spirited of the corps of the United States Army, the Quartermaster Corps, that we should at this time recognize and record with a feeling of deep gratitude the tremendous contribution made to the stability of the United States by this essential branch of our military forces.

The Quartermaster Corps was established by the Continental Congress on June 16, 1775, more than a year before the signing of the Declaration of Independence. It is older, therefore, than the United States Army itself. Beginning as a two-man organization, it is today approximately in strength 5 percent of the Army, and it is larger than our entire Army was prior to the enactment of selective service. It is not the size of the Quartermaster Corps, however, of which I wish to speak, but rather of the great contribution which it has made as the backbone of the armed forces in carrying our supply lines to the farthestmost regions of the globe wherever American soldiers are needed and found, and of the commendable patriotic spirit with which this unusual unit of our military service has fostered, maintained, and developed the world-famed esprit de corps of the Army.

The true American spirit is based upon friendly competition—competition in industry, commerce, finance, agriculture, transportation, education, religion, physical development, and sports—in fact, all American life is permeated with the competitive spirit. It is this same friendly, competitive spirit engendered by and between the separate corps of the Army that has made us invincible, and we may well, therefore, pause today to recognize, thank and glorify the fighting quartermasters who have had so much to do with the building of this wholesome, friendly, competitive spirit within our armed forces.

I say "fighting quartermasters" advisedly, for World War No. 2 has given a new significance to that title. This is a war of supply lines. Supply lines are necessarily longer and more vulnerable, as the war is world-wide in scope and the theaters of war are to be found in every nook and corner of the globe. The advent of bombing from the air has scattered and diffused the fronts, and there is just as much element of danger in the rear ranks as in the front ranks, and actually more danger in the supply lines, which are considered by the enemy as the blood life of the army.

The Quartermaster Corps of today is called upon not merely to select, test, procure, store, and deliver clothing, food, and other supplies to our armed forces throughout the world, but today as never before, it is called upon to do its own fighting in the protection of such supplies until they reach the troops.

As a result of this relatively vulnerable new position of the Quartermaster Corps, they are properly known today as the fighting quartermasters. As a matter of fact, the percentage of casualties among Quartermaster troops on battlefields of this war has been high. The heroic work which is being done by the

Quartermaster Corps, under constantly changing precarious conditions, is the pride of America, and we glory in their bravery and in their determination to fulfill the vow of their valiant leader, Maj. Gen. Edmund B. Gregory, in his pledge that the Quartermaster Corps will never fail the American troops. They have lived up to their pledge. They have not been found wanting in organization, precision, economical operation, or in bravery. Under the direction of this brilliant leader and outstanding administrator, the Quartermaster Corps of today has risen to the greatest heights in its history.

The Quartermaster Corps furnishes the proper food, clothing, and equipment for every range of climate, from the frigid Arctic to the sweltering desert. It carries the American standard of living with American soldiers to the four corners of the world. Wherever American troops fight, there is a quartermaster organization that functions as trustee for their well-being.

Quartermasters are fighters first, suppliers second. The first casualty in the attack on Pearl Harbor that precipitated the entry of this country into the war was a Quartermaster Corps truck driver. Quartermasters reached the high-water mark of gallantry during the siege of Bataan Peninsula in the Philippines when they fed and supplied American troops under unremitting Japanese attack from land and air. Amid a veritable rain of bombs they took time out from slaughtering attacking Japanese units to slaughter, dress and cook animals; thresh wheat and rice to be ground into meal; distill sea water so as to get salt; and deliver food and supplies to the remotest foxhole. Even mules and water buffalo were slaughtered for food. Coffee was brewed and rebrewed until the very grounds became white. So long as an ounce of food existed, it was put to use and, what is more important, was delivered to the fighting men.

Quartermaster organizations were with Army units occupying Guadalcanal. In the forefront was a laundry unit which blasted Japanese gun emplacements and sniper nests into oblivion, and then proceeded to set up their laundry. Equipment that was destroyed was speedily replaced, and service was continued for the front-line troops.

Docks and unloading facilities were nonexistent; and quartermasters unloaded ship after ship, carrying supplies ashore on small boats and hastily improvised rafts. Hundreds of natives were hastily pressed into service as employees. Doubling for longshoremen, they set a record for debarkation.

In the six-months-long campaign that resulted in the complete ousting of the enemy, quartermasters operated the length and breadth of the island, delivering the goods 8,000 miles from home. In a land where railroads were unknown, roads were practically nonexistent, and where there was no source of electric power, they set up operations in virtually 100 percent duplication of those furnished in an Army post in continental United States.

The New Guinea campaign was another red-letter achievement for the Corps. A Quartermaster Corps officer, Col. George DeGraaf, was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for organizing scattered units at a critical moment in the siege of Buna and rallying the men to assist in the crushing defeat of the Japanese.

Here quartermaster units delivered supplies over mountains and across jungles, through mud, muck, swamp, and slime, in an area no white man had ever seen before 1928. Our men took what the Japs could not. The enemy got within sight of Port Moresby, only to be driven back to the other side of the huge island, leaving dead, dying, and starving men behind them. The Japs could not supply their own troops and hundreds died as a result. The quartermasters did deliver the goods to our men, and helped chalk up another sensational victory.

Every form of conveyance was utilized. Supplies were carried as far as possible by freighter. Then they were unloaded to smaller craft and were carried still farther, often up rivers or streams. Then they probably would be transferred to rafts, canoes, or dugouts, to go still farther. Finally, land transport alone would do, and the supplies were shifted to trucks and jeeps which crawled through territory where the automobile was unknown. From trucks, the shift was to the backs of mules, donkeys, and burros. Eventually, there came a point where even those animals could go no farther, and manpower took over the load. Quartermaster soldiers and natives hired for the purpose then took over, and carried supplies on their backs to the thick of the fighting zone. It was a terrific and incredible transportation problem, but the quartermasters were under oath to deliver the goods, and they did.

More than a year ago, the quartermasters set up huge supply bases on various islands in the south Pacific, many of them 2 months' sailing distance from the United States. The problems they encountered taxed, but did not overcome, their ingenuity.

Quartermaster units soon were operating their own canning factory, stamping out regulation-size cans from larger ones used to carry supplies and food in the initial landings. Fresh vegetables and fruits were obtained from natives, and were canned. Fish were caught in the sea and inland rivers, and were canned. Quartermasters sailed to nearby islands to bring back boatloads of live animals and poultry for slaughter. They had to bring them in alive because of the absence of refrigeration.

Quartermasters manufactured their own oxygen plants for welding and other purposes. They operated laundries, repair shops, and other services.

The South Pacific campaigns provided an acid test for the equipment the Quartermaster Corps furnished the Army, and it came through with colors flying. A hard-bitten, old-line Army officer remarked that he came out of the Buna campaign with a profound respect for the Army service shoe. Another de-



clared the jeep and the C ration—both Quartermaster developments—were the eighth and ninth wonders of the world. Enemy clothing, food, and equipment simply could not stand up like American supplies.

The invasion of north Africa—the greatest undertaking of its kind in history—was in many respects a Quartermaster program. The supply problem was dominant. It was met in unprecedented fashion. Quartermaster supplies never failed to arrive, and they never failed to meet the bill.

The First Quartermaster Battalion has been cited by the Commanding General of the First Infantry Division for outstanding performance of duty in action in the Oran offensive. The citation reads as follows:

The efficiency and ingenuity exercised by the personnel of this battalion in repairing and operating French vehicles, trains, and local facilities on November 8, 1942, was an important factor in the success of the Oran offensive. The rapid flow of much-needed gasoline, rations, ammunition, and water from the ships to the men in the front lines and the evacuation of casualties to the rear were maintained despite heavy enemy fire.

The second and third platoons of the battalion's company A were cited singly for especially meritorious service in the preliminary Tunisian operations. From December 9 through December 25, 1942, the two platoons carried ammunition, rations, and personnel from Algeria to the Tunisian front without the loss of a man or a vehicle. The movements covered hundreds of miles over unknown routes, under black-out conditions, in the face of severe rainstorms, heavy bombing from the air, and sustained artillery fire.

The collapse of German resistance in Tunisia saw tens of thousands of Germans surrender because they had no supplies. Yet huge quantities of supplies also were captured. The answer is, the Germans just could not deliver the goods. That the American quartermasters could and did do so was a contributing factor to the successful conclusion of that campaign.

We praise the Quartermaster Corps for its splendid military service, and at the same time we might well pause and recognize its tremendous contribution to the economic life of our civilian population.

Today the Quartermaster Corps is supplying more than 70,000 different items to the Army. To name but a few, they include food, uniforms, clothing, barracks equipment, tents, general supplies, horses, mules, dogs, flags, insignia, band instruments, hospital supplies, towels, hymnals, skis and snowshoes, coal, gasoline, lubricants, fuel oil, toilet articles, stationery, office machines and equipment, paper, harness, cutlery, hardware, ice, cleaning materials, insecticides, furniture, stoves, and other supplies of general issue or that are common to two or more branches of the Army.

In addition, the Quartermaster Corps conducts the Army's salvage and reclamation operations, operates Army laundries, cleaning plants and repair shops, handles certain phases of lend-lease activities, and procures a number of items for the Navy, Marine Corps, and other branches of the Government.

Through its severe testing in the field and its scientific checking in its various laboratories, the Quartermaster Corps has been enabled to advise and direct industry in constructive changes of products to meet unusual war conditions and other changed circumstances. The effect of this extraordinary service has been to enable industry at large in the United States to better meet the exacting demands of changing times and to avoid obsolescence of equipment and outmoding of products. Thus, this great branch of the service is daily making its contribution to the national post-war stability.

The Quartermaster Corps has a highly trained personnel. Regular Army officers with years of specialized training and experience behind them are guiding quartermaster supply activities around the world. Outstanding leaders of American industry have been called upon to serve in military and civilian capacities, making their valuable services available to the Government. Enlisted men are carefully assigned to the jobs for which they are best qualified, and more than 70 different trades are being taught. Officer-candidate schools continually produce needed new officer personnel, and are functioning not only in this country but overseas, even as far away as New Caledonia in the South Pacific.

But, in conclusion, I would return again to the esprit de corps of the United States Army which is so paramount in the operation of the Quartermaster Corps, and I would record again the fact that this competitive spirit, this unusual patriotic zeal, so exemplified by the fighting quartermaster, is greater even than the contribution of the Quartermaster Corps to post-war stability, to industrial mobilization and modernization, and is even more important than the strictly military contribution of this great branch of the service.

So, Mr. President, let us doff our hats to the spirit of the American doughboys, to the esprit de corps of the Army of the United States of America, and to the inspired leadership of one of the oldest of the Army Corps, the fighting quartermasters, on this, their one hundred and sixty-eighth anniversary.

#### INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS, 1944

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2719) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HATCH in the chair). Without objection, the committee amendments on page 82, line 4, which have already been stated, will be agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR obtained the floor.

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. President, there are on the calendar three bills which came from the War Department, two of which have been on the calendar for 6 months. They are very simple bills. The War Department has repeatedly requested action on them, and I wish to ask the cooperation of this body with

the War Department to the extent of granting unanimous consent that they may be considered at this time. It will take only a moment. Two of the bills have been on the calendar for 6 months, and the other is very necessary, or I would not make this request. I hope the minority leader will not object.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, with the greatest of frankness, I have objected to these bills several times on the call of the calendar, mainly because Senators temporarily absent from the Chamber on official business so requested. I could not permit the Senator to have his way now, because I wish to see the pending appropriation bill passed. Let us take one bill at a time. The bills to which the Senator refers should take their proper place. After the appropriation bill is passed we can consider them. Let me look into the matter and get some idea of the general purposes of the bills. Are they the first two bills on the calendar?

Mr. REYNOLDS. There are three bills, including the first two bills on the calendar, which have been on the calendar for 6 months. There is another one, on page 5 of the calendar.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I shall have to withhold my consent at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

#### APPROPRIATIONS FOR TREASURY AND POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. McKELLAR submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on certain amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1648) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$3,450,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 1, 17, and 26.

KENNETH McKELLAR,  
PAT MCCARRAN,  
JOSIAH W. BAILEY,  
H. C. LODGE, JR.,  
WALLACE H. WHITE, JR.,

*Managers on the part of the Senate.*

LOUIS LUDLOW,  
EMMETT O'NEAL,  
GEORGE MAHON,  
JAMES M. CURLEY,  
JOHN TABER,  
FRANK B. KEEFE,  
HENRY C. DWORSHAK.

*Managers on the part of the House.*

The report was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1648) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, which was read, as follows:



IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,  
June 15, 1943.

*Resolved*, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 1 to the bill (H. R. 1648) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

"Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows:

"No part of any money appropriated by this act shall be used directly or indirectly during the fiscal year 1944 for the purchase or procurement of silver under the provisions of the silver purchase acts—namely, the acts of June 19, 1934, and the act of July 6, 1939, or for the carrying out of any of the provisions of said silver purchase acts except with respect to silver purchased or procured or transfers of any interest in silver bullion effected on or before June 30, 1943."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 17 to said bill, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert "including the employment of not to exceed three temporary experts by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, or the civil service and classification laws, for the purpose of making studies of the cost, rating, and accounting procedures of the Postal Service."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 26 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In the last line of the matter inserted by said Senate engrossed amendment, after "mail" insert "Provided further, That after January 1, 1944, no part of the money appropriated in this title shall be expended for the purpose of collecting, sorting, handling, transporting, or delivering free the mail of any officer in any executive department or administrative agency of the Government."

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I move that the Senate disagree to the amendment of the House to Senate amendment No. 1, and further insist on the Senate amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR].

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, is that the amendment involving the use of penalty mail by the departments?

Mr. McCARRAN. No; that is the so-called silver amendment. This is the Treasury and Post Office bill, and the amendment to which I refer is the so-called silver amendment.

Mr. LODGE. Is the Senator asking for a further conference?

Mr. McKELLAR. I am.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR].

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House to Senate amendment No. 17.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, may we know to what that amendment relates?

Mr. McKELLAR. It relates to the employment of experts. The Senate inserted an amendment providing for the appointment of one temporary expert by contract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes

or the civil service and classification laws, for the purpose of making studies into the cost, rating, and accounting procedures of the Postal Service. The House amended the Senate amendment by providing for the employment of three such experts. My motion is to concur in the amendment of the House.

Mr. LODGE. I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Tennessee.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. I move that the Senate disagree to the amendment of the House to Senate amendment numbered 26, and further insist on the Senate amendment. That is the amendment relating to penalty mail, about which I talked with the Senator from Massachusetts a few moments ago. The House undertook to cut off certain free mail of the departments on January 26. I am obliged to disagree to that amendment, and I hope the Senate will send it back for further conference.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I concur in the view of the Senator from Tennessee. I think that amendment would have a very crippling effect on the operations of the Government agencies.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Tennessee.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. I move that the Senate request a further conference with the House of Representatives on the amendments still in disagreement, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. GLASS, Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. McCARRAN, Mr. BAILEY, Mr. LODGE, and Mr. WHITE conferees on the part of the Senate at the further conference.

#### INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2719) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 82, line 16, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$30,000" and insert "\$32,200" and in line 17, after the name "District of Columbia", to strike out "\$440,000" and insert "\$443,245."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 83, line 3, after the word "aprons", to strike out "\$328,380" and insert "\$538,380" and in the same line, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$25,500" and insert "\$42,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, no land may be purchased except by authority of Congress. The committee has directed me to offer amendments affecting three minor purchases of land. The amendment which I now offer and send to the desk relates to the purchase of land at Bartlesville, Okla.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Arizona will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 83, after line 5, it is proposed to insert:

Purchase of land, etc., Bartlesville, Okla.: For the purchase of land in Bartlesville, Okla., which land may be acquired as an addition to the petroleum experiment station of the Bureau of Mines, and the purchase or construction of fences, temporary storage sheds, and other necessary structures, to remain available until expended, \$30,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 83, line 13, before the words "of which", to strike out "\$550,000" and insert "\$704,500" and in the same line, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$16,000" and insert "\$22,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 83, line 22, after the word "improvements", to strike out "\$110,000" and insert "\$114,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 84, line 14, before the words "of which", to strike out "\$450,000" and insert "\$501,300"; and in the same line, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$295,000" and insert "\$350,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 84, line 17, after the word "for", to strike out "western"; in line 21, after the word "and", where it occurs the second time, to strike out "coking"; in line 23, after the word "including", to insert "pilot plant construction and operation to utilize more fully found resources and"; on page 85, line 2, before the word "operation", to insert "purchase"; in line 3, after the word "of", to strike out "two" and insert "twenty-five"; in line 4, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$8,000" and insert "\$38,000"; and in line 10, after the word "work", to strike out "\$149,000" and insert "\$2,750,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, the Senate has just approved the amendments in the item under the heading Investigation of Raw Material Resources for Steel Production. I had intended to address myself to these particular amendments today, but in the light of the desire to move along and get the bill out of the way I shall withhold my remarks until some time on Monday next. However, in the light of the very eloquent address delivered by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] today, I think there is much to be said for amendments of the kind we are dealing with in this particular connection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 85, after line 22, to insert:

Gaseous and solid fuel reduction of iron ores (national defense): For necessary expenses for pilot-scale tests on the gaseous and solid-fuel reduction of iron ores, including laboratory research and maintenance and



operation of pilot plants; procurement of necessary materials and ores; purchase or lease of land or buildings; construction and equipment of buildings; engagement by contract or otherwise, at such rates of compensation as the Secretary of the Interior may determine, of engineers, architects, or firms or corporations thereof necessary to design and construct the buildings and pilot plants; supplies and equipment; travel expenses; not to exceed \$9,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$200 for printing and binding, books of reference and periodicals; purchase not to exceed \$2,775 (including exchange), operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; special wearing apparel and equipment for the protection of employees while employed; purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of other items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior", \$400,000.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, before the committee amendment is agreed to, I wish to offer an amendment to it to make it conform to the provisions carried in the House bill with respect to all national defense items.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Arizona will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 85, line 24, in the committee amendment, after the word "expenses", it is proposed to insert "without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes."

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senate should know that all the House provisions contain that language.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. I offer a further amendment to the committee amendment, authorizing the Director of the Bureau of Mines to accept contributions from public and private sources.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment to the amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 86, line 17, in the committee amendment, after the figures "\$400,000", it is proposed to insert "Provided, That the Secretary, through the Director of the Bureau of Mines, is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public or private sources, for the purposes hereof, and to carry out projects with other agencies, Federal, State, or private."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 87, line 10, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$20,000" and insert "\$40,000", and in line 17, after the word "work", to strike out "\$900,000" and insert "\$1,900,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I hesitate to let this item go by without an explanation. I wish to have the RECORD show, and to advise the Senate, that 2 years ago there was appropriated a

small amount for a pilot plant to evolve a process for the beneficiation of manganese ores in the central part of South Dakota.

To suggest to the Senate the value of these deposits I invite attention to a report from the South Dakota State geologist, Dr. E. P. Rothrock, which reads as follows:

The manganese deposit is remarkably uniform throughout the entire length. Manganese content of the nodules averaged 18.9 percent, a little higher than the average content for the material previously explored. There is enough manganese in this deposit to supply the iron and steel industry of the United States for several hundred years.

I wish to say further that with the appropriation made 2 years ago the pilot plant which was constructed and operated by the Bureau of Mines has done the work which we expected at that time it would do. A successful process was evolved for beneficiating the manganese in the ore nodules. The engineers having the work in charge know exactly how to do it, and they do it successfully and economically, bringing the manganese content up to about 19 percent. What is now needed is to ascertain how to bring that manganese up to such a percentage that it will be usable in the commercial trade. The Metals Reserve Company checked the figures and the process of the Bureau of Mines with a private engineering report of which I have a copy on my desk at the moment. The check which was made by the private engineering concern has brought the information down to the last detail, and it confirms the findings of the Bureau of Mines.

The recommendation for an appropriation of \$1,900,000 is not entirely for equipment to be erected at or near Chamberlain, S. Dak. It is to enlarge the plant so as to make it a semi-commercial pilot plant so that small amounts of manganese may be actually processed and made ready for commercial use, to go directly to the steel industry. There will be a regular daily output, and possibly after a year of operation we shall be able to sell the processed manganese for about \$200,000, making about 12 tons of ore a day available.

South Dakota believes that it has an ore which is very necessary for the war effort, and has insisted all along that the United States should have its own domestic manganese mines. With this appropriation we feel that we can prove the process, and that private industry and the steel mills will then take over and complete the development.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that immediately following my remarks on manganese there be printed in the body of the RECORD as a part of my remarks that part of the report on the subject which appears on pages 12 and 13 of the committee report.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SEMICOMMERCIAL PLANTS FOR TREATING CHAMBERLAIN, S. DAK., MANGANESE ORE

It is well known that virtually inexhaustible reserves of manganese-shale deposits oc-

cur in the area contiguous to Chamberlain, S. Dak. The readily workable deposits contain something like 10,000,000 long tons in terms of metallic manganese.

The Bureau of Mines and other interested groups have shown that the shale may be mined cheaply by power shovels, and can be easily processed by crushing, screening, and hand sorting to recover nodules assaying about 16 percent manganese. The nodules may be calcined to a 23 percent manganese product which makes a satisfactory feed for matte-smelting, refining, and final sintering.

The demand for manganese sulfide, which has important war uses, can be supplied by stopping at the refining step. A final sintered product may be made which assays over 60 percent manganese, a highly desirable material for metallurgical uses. Pig iron is recovered as a byproduct.

Work in the field, in the laboratory, and in the pilot plants by the Federal Bureau of Mines has demonstrated the technical possibility and the probable practical feasibility of operating if the demand for the products is sufficiently critical.

An estimate has been made that a commercial plant capable of treating 20,000 tons of shale per day to produce 175 tons of 61 percent manganese sinter and 200 tons of pig iron on a daily basis might produce the manganese sinter for about \$40 per ton. The complete plant of this size would cost from eight and one-half to nine million dollars.

Before risking an expenditure of this size, it would appear that the next logical step would be the construction and operation of semicommercial plants on a scale that would recover 50 tons of nodules per day from some 1,300 wet long tons of shale and produce about 12 tons per day of sinter assaying 61 percent manganese, an operation about one-fifteenth that indicated above. By using certain equipment now stored by the Bureau of Mines near Chamberlain, S. Dak., as a nucleus, it is estimated that \$385,000 would be sufficient to construct and equip the necessary units of this semicommercial plant, and that \$515,000 would be required for 12 months' operation.

Everything necessary for the production of crude matte can be made available in South Dakota. Because of power requirements and other considerations, however, it would be advantageous to locate the refining and sintering units at some other locality.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 88, line 19, after the word "work", to strike out "\$430,000" and insert "\$495,875."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 89, line 8, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$38,000" and insert "\$53,000"; in line 16, after "1944", to strike out "\$478,500" and insert "\$1,960,000"; in line 17, after the words "of which", to strike out "\$80,000" and insert "\$335,000"; and in line 18, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$17,500" and insert "\$20,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 90, after line 3, to insert:

Magnesium pilot plants and research (national defense): For all necessary expenses for the conduct of investigations and development of methods for the recovery of magnesium from domestic raw materials, including naturally occurring brines, salt deposits, dolomite, magnesite, and brucite, by hydrometallurgy, direct reduction, and electrolytic methods, including laboratory research; maintenance and operation of pilot plants; procurement of necessary materials and ores for metallurgical tests; purchase or lease of land; construction and equipment of buildings to house pilot plants, including



employment by contract or otherwise at such rates of compensation as the Secretary of the Interior may determine of engineers, architects, or firms or corporations thereof necessary to design and construct the buildings and pilot plants; supplies and equipment; travel expenses; not to exceed \$8,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$750 for printing and binding; purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of other items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior"; books of reference and periodicals; special wearing apparel and equipment for protection of employees while employed; and the operation, maintenance, and repair of three passenger-carrying automobiles; \$525,000.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, it is necessary to perfect the committee amendment in the same manner as we did with respect to a previous amendment, by adding the national defense provision. I offer an amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Arizona will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 90, line 5, in the Committee amendment, after the word "expenses", it is proposed to insert "without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes"; and on page 91, at the end of line 2, it is proposed to insert "Provided, That the Secretary of the Interior, through the Director of the Bureau of Mines, is authorized to accept buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public or private sources for the purposes hereof, and to operate the said plants in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 91, line 10, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$50,000" and insert "\$90,000" and in line 19, after the word "employed", to strike out "\$2,475,000" and insert "\$4,010,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 91, after line 24, to insert:

Drainage tunnel, Leadville, Colo. (national defense): For all expenses necessary to construct, operate, and maintain, independently or in cooperation with public or private agencies, a drainage tunnel, including lateral tunnels, to drain mining land in the Leadville, Colo., mining district, including the acquisition by purchase, condemnation, or donation of lands, rights-of-way, or other interests in lands, or other property; the engagement by contract or otherwise at such rates of compensation as the Secretary of the Interior may determine, of individuals, firms, or corporations, necessary to design and construct the tunnel; purchase, not to exceed \$2,700, operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, which may be used for transporting employees from their homes to temporary locations of employment; purchase of special wearing apparel or equipment for the protection of employees while engaged in their work; not to exceed \$13,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia; and other items of expenditure otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior"; \$1,500,000, to remain available until expended.

Mr. HAYDEN. I offer a perfecting amendment to the committee amendment which is of the same nature as the ones previously offered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment to the amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. In the committee amendment on page 92, line 1, after the word "necessary", it is proposed to insert a comma and "without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. By direction of the Committee on Appropriations, I offer now a proposal suggested to the committee by the Senator from Nevada [Mr. SCRUGHAM], which provides for the sale of products by pilot plants.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 94, after line 4, it is proposed to insert:

The Bureau of Mines is hereby authorized to sell directly or through any Government agency, including corporations, any metal or mineral products that may be manufactured in pilot plants operated from funds appropriated to the Bureau of Mines, and the proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, valuable quantities of magnesium and other minerals are being produced and it was thought that the Government might as well obtain money for them.

Mr. McNARY. May I ask the Senator, in a word, how does it modify the language of the bill?

Mr. HAYDEN. At the present time if the pilot plant produces magnesium the Government can give it to some company to work with, but cannot sell it. This is to authorize sales and to have the money placed in the Treasury.

Mr. McNARY. That is an excellent idea.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Arizona to the amendment of the committee.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 94, at the end of line 5, to increase the total appropriation for the Bureau of Mines, from \$8,640,225 to \$18,712,600.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "National Park Service", on page 94, line 12, after the words "park system", to strike out "\$300,000" and insert "\$375,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 94, line 17, after the word "vehicles", to strike out "\$161,110" and insert "\$245,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 94, line 24, after the words "park system", to strike out "\$20,000" and insert "\$26,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to offer an amendment on page 96.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state to the Senator from Texas that, under the unanimous consent order, the Senate is now considering committee amendments.

Mr. CONNALLY. It will take but a moment, and I ask unanimous consent to consider it now because it relates to the pending item in the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. McNARY. I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair hears no objection and the amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 96, line 6, after the word "features", it is proposed to strike out "\$1,861,200" and insert "\$1,876,200."

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, the amendment proposes to increase this item only by \$15,000. The reason for it is that some years ago the Federal Government, through an act of Congress, provided that what is called the Big Bend National Park in Texas would be adopted as a national park provided the State purchased all the land and made a gift of the land to the Federal Government. That has taken place. The State of Texas, through its legislature, appropriated a very large sum—I do not recall all the details—to acquire the title to the entire area known as the Big Bend National Park. It is now about to be turned over to the Government. Titles have been perfected, and I understand the Park Commissioner of Texas is now in the city. So this item is merely an item of \$15,000, sufficient to allow the Federal Government to employ some caretakers and others up to the end of the next fiscal year.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the amendment is in order, inasmuch as it comes by reason of a situation created since the Budget estimate. I have no objection to it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment offered by the Senator from Texas is agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. On the same page, at the request of the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], I ask that an amendment be considered by unanimous consent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 96, after line 14, it is proposed to insert:

Patrick Henry National Monument: For completion of the acquisition of the estate of Patrick Henry in Charlotte County, Va., known as Red Hill, and including all expenses incidental to such acquisition, to be known as the Patrick Henry National Monument, in accordance with the provisions of the acts of August 15, 1935 (49 Stat. 652), and January 29, 1940 (54 Stat. 18), \$25,000.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment offered by the Senator from Arizona on behalf of the Senator from Virginia is agreed to.

The clerk will state the next amendment reported by the committee.

The next amendment was, on page 98, line 14, after the word "vehicles", to strike out "\$140,000" and insert "\$170,000."



The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 102, line 25, after the word "services", to strike out "\$125,000" and insert "\$348,540."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 103, line 5, after the word "products", to strike out "\$80,000" and insert "\$84,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 103, line 12, after the word "service", to strike out "\$459,000" and insert "\$470,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 103, line 20, after the word "fur", to strike out "\$90,000" and insert "\$115,000."

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the committee amendment will have to be further amended and by direction of the committee I offer an amendment to authorize the purchase of a tract of land at Fontana, Calif. The amount involved is \$11,300.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment to the amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 103, line 20, after the figures "\$115,000", it is proposed to insert a comma and the words "including not to exceed \$11,300 for the purchase of the land, buildings, and other privately owned property at the United States Rabbit Experiment Station at Fontana, Calif."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 104, line 3, after the name "Territory of Alaska", to strike out "\$125,000" and insert "\$225,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 104, line 16, after "(16 U. S. C. 667)", to strike out "\$740,000" and insert "\$1,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 105, line 11, after "(192-211)", to strike out "\$130,000" and insert "\$152,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 106, line 1, after the word "Refuge", to strike out "\$540,000" and insert "\$620,315."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 106, line 6, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$4,147,350" and insert "\$4,873,205."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration", on page 106, line 18, after "(16 U. S. C. 669-669j)", to strike out "\$750,000" and insert "\$1,250,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 106, line 22, after the word "Service", to strike out "\$4,897,350" and insert "\$6,123,205"; and in line 25, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$700,000" and insert "\$816,546."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Government in the Territories—Government of the Virgin Islands", on page 111, line 25, after the name "Saint Croix", to strike out "\$168,820" and insert "\$174,620."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 112, line 9, after the word "vehicles", to strike out "\$37,640" and insert "\$40,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 112, line 13, before the words "to be", to strike out "\$125,000" and insert "\$150,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Puerto Rican Hurricane Relief", on page 114, line 2, after the name "Bureau of Mines", to strike out "\$3,000" and insert "\$6,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 115, after line 8, to insert:

SEC. 8. No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used directly or indirectly by way of wages, salaries, per diem or otherwise for the administration of the Jackson Hole National Monument as described in Executive Proclamation No. 2578, dated March 15, 1943.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I send to the desk an amendment to the committee amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment to the amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. In the committee amendment, on page 115, line 11, after the words "for the", it is proposed to strike out the word "administration" and insert "performance of any new administrative function or the enforcement or issuance of any rule or regulation occasioned by the establishment."

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I inquire if that is the committee amendment?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Yes; I will say to the Senator from Oregon it is.

Mr. McNARY. It has the endorsement and recommendation of the committee, I understand.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. It has; it is a committee amendment. I may say, in connection with the amendment, that it is presented merely for the reason—

Mr. McNARY. Where does the amendment come in the bill?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. On page 115, line 11. At that point the word "administration" is stricken out and in lieu thereof it is proposed to insert the words "performance of any new administrative function or the enforcement or issuance of any rule or regulation occasioned by the establishment."

The amendment has to do with the creation by Executive order of a national monument within the State of Wyoming in the Jackson Hole area after attempts to extend the boundaries of the Grand Teton National Park by legislation had failed. The State of Wyoming has filed a suit challenging the legality of the act. The purpose of the amendment is to prohibit the use of any appropriation contained in this act to administer the monument as a monument, without interfering with the functions heretofore performed by the National Forest Service in fire prevention, the Bureau of Reclamation is administering the affairs of that bureau, or the wildlife activity in that area which is now within the forest or within the public domain.

A certain portion of this area was transferred by Executive order, properly,

from one department to another. There is no desire to interfere with any of those previous functions, but the purpose of the amendment, approved by the committee, is to permit the administration of the monument as a national monument.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Wyoming to the amendment of the committee.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment reported by the committee.

The next amendment was, on page 115, after line 13, to insert a new section, as follows:

SEC. 9. The appropriations and authority with respect to appropriations contained herein shall be available from and including July 1, 1943, for the purposes respectively provided in such appropriations and authority. All obligations incurred during the period between June 30, 1943, and the date of enactment of this act in anticipation of such appropriations and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms thereof.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I have three minor amendments to offer which I wish to have disposed of, but as the Senator from Tennessee desires to address the Senate, I shall wait until he shall have concluded.

#### RENEGOTIATION OF CONTRACTS

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, as we all know, this war is costing a tremendous amount of money. At this time I wish to speak of a very practical method we adopted a little more than a year ago which has resulted in the saving of a large amount of money to the Government on war contracts. I refer to the renegotiation of contracts law, introduced by me and passed by the Congress a little more than a year ago and signed by the President on April 28, 1942.

Our country has been engaged in seven large wars—the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, the Civil War, the Spanish-American War, the First World War, and now the Second World War. Up until last April, so far as I can ascertain, no measure to prevent excessive profits in war contracts in any of these wars was ever passed by Congress. I felt that we ought to supervise the profits on war contracts, and with the help of the War Department, the Navy Department, and the Maritime Commission, we secured the passage of this renegotiation of contracts law.

When passed, the law was put into the hands of the Under Secretary of War, Judge Robert P. Patterson, the Under Secretary of the Navy, Mr. James V. Forrestal, and Admiral Emory S. Land, of the Maritime Commission. They selected Mr. Maurice H. Karker, of the War Department, as Administrator, and other leading business men as aids, and I venture the assertion that no law ever passed by the Congress has ever been administered more fairly, more justly, or more successfully, than has this law. In the first 12 months there has been



The answer to that statement is the same as the one to the statement that products under O. P. A. ceilings should be exempted from renegotiation. On large quantities of the standard articles referred to, the contractors have not reduced their prices in line with the reduced costs which they have obtained largely as a result of having war-production volume on those items added to their normal civilian production. Since the prices of those standard items going into war production have not been reduced in line with reduced costs, excessive profits have resulted for many contractors on their sales of those items to the Government.

Mr. President, I hope Senators who are not present today will read in the RECORD what I have had to say.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2719) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, there are three minor amendments which I shall offer on behalf of the committee. One is in the nature of a transfer, on pages 36 and 37, where I wish to reduce the amount in the bill from \$340,000 to \$318,000. I send forward an amendment which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 36, line 23, after the word "than", it is proposed to strike out down to and including the figures "645" in line 4 on page 37, and insert in lieu thereof "\$318,000."

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, is that the amendment which reaches its conclusion on page 86, line 17?

Mr. HAYDEN. No; it is on pages 36 and 37. It is proposed to strike out "\$340,190, including not to exceed \$22,190 for payment of tuition for Chippewa Indian children enrolled in public schools and care of children of school age attending private schools in the State of Minnesota, payable from the principal sum on deposit to the credit of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota arising under section 7 of the act of January 14, 1889 (25 Stat. 645)," and to reduce the amount from \$340,190 to \$318,000.

The amendment is in the nature of a transfer, because the item is carried elsewhere in the bill.

Mr. McNARY. The amendment begins in line 23, page 36, I observe. Is it proposed to reduce the amount?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. McNARY. Very well.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, on page 107, line 11, I offer an amendment proposed by the committee, and send it to the desk and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 107, line 11, after the word "outfits", it is proposed to insert "plans and specifications

for vessels, or for contract personal services for the preparation thereof."

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, there is need to contract for the service on a basis of part-time employment. It is not necessary to employ someone all the year. The amendment would permit the part-time employment to be had.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. I now send to the desk and ask to have stated an amendment for the purpose of providing for purchase of certain lands in Nevada. I offer the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 105, line 24, after the word "reservations", it is proposed to insert "For the purchase (not exceeding \$36,000) of approximately 6,000 acres of land and improvements thereon in Humboldt County, Nev., as an addition to the Charles Sheldon antelope range."

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, let me inquire whether the amendment has received the approval of the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes; it was recommended to us.

Mr. McCARRAN. It was recommended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I send to the desk and offer, by authority of the committee, an amendment on page 55. I am authorized by the committee to request unanimous consent that the amendment, affecting trust funds of the Shoshone Indians in the State of Wyoming, may be offered to the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 55, after line 20, it is proposed to insert the following:

That the Secretary of the Interior be authorized and directed, with the consent of the business committee of the Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming, to purchase one United States Treasury War bond of the denomination of \$500 for each member of said Shoshone Tribe according to the official roll of said tribe on the date of the approval of this act, and pay the total cost of the bonds so purchased out of the accrued interest in the judgment fund of said tribe in the Treasury. Said bonds shall be purchased and registered in the name of each enrolled member of the Shoshone Tribe and when issued shall be held in trust for such Shoshone Indian by the United States to the date of maturity, whereupon said bond shall be delivered to the owner thereof free from such trust. Said bond shall not be sold or encumbered in any manner by the Shoshone owner nor shall said bond become liable, payable, or subject to any debt or debts contracted by the Shoshone owner prior to the date of maturity. In the event of the death of the Shoshone owner prior to the date of maturity, said bond, if not devised or bequeathed by will, shall descend to his or her heirs or next of kin as provided by existing law, subject to the existing trust. The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to grant permission to the county chairman of the War bond-purchase program of Fremont County, Wyo., in which

county the Shoshone Tribe resides, to include the total amount of bonds purchased for the members of said tribe in his quota of War bond sales.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the amendment offered by the Senator from Wyoming?

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, of course the amendment flies right in the face of the old rule prohibiting legislation on an appropriation bill. Earlier in the day I discussed the matter with the Senator in charge of the bill and the Senator offering the amendment. The amendment seems to provide for the taking of moneys out of the tribal funds of the Indians—not out of the Treasury.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, if that were not the fact, I should not venture to offer the amendment. It deals solely with the funds of the Indians, and is presented at the request of the council of the Shoshone Indians who desire to have a participation in the sale of War bonds.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I think the amendment is probably one of the rare exceptions to the rule. I understand that it would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to use the tribal funds to buy War bonds.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. That is correct.

Mr. McNARY. In view of that most commendable purpose, although I despise the practice of offering legislation on appropriation bills, and usually object to it, I shall not do so in this instance.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I must say I appreciate what the Senator has said, and I want him to know that there is scarcely a meeting of the Appropriations Committee or of its subcommittees at which suggestions for legislation are not rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment offered by the Senator from Wyoming is agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, earlier today there was delivered on the floor of the Senate what to my mind will be recognized, not only now but in years to come, as one of the outstanding speeches that have been made at this session or for many sessions of the Senate. It was delivered by the junior Senator from the State of Massachusetts [Mr. Lodge]. The warning he gave to the country, the analysis he made of the items of the subject, and the factual matter contained in his address are so true and so important that I am indeed glad that he saw fit to deliver the speech. The subject is one in which many of us have been interested; but few of us have found the time to give the matter the careful attention and thorough investigation it deserves, and none of us have had the real ability that was demonstrated by the junior Senator from Massachusetts earlier today, to discuss the subject as he discussed it. His speech showed the fine study he had made.

In keeping with the thought expressed in his speech, we have had in the past, and there are represented in the pending bill, certain appropriation items by which money is placed at the disposal of the Bureau of Mines for use in exploring for war-essential materials in the United



States and its possessions, and for conducting investigations as to their production. Our war-essential materials are, as was stated by the Senator from Massachusetts, in some cases rapidly showing that they are about to be entirely absorbed. We are destroying war essentials so rapidly that it behooves all of us to see to it that a more intensified study is made for the discovery and the production of bodies of war-essential metals and minerals as they appear in the ores and materials in the earth.

One item in the pending bill in which I have been especially interested goes along that very line. Many years ago—in fact, in the seventies—there was in the State of Nevada what was known as the Eureka mining district. It now has been practically abandoned because of the existence of certain physical conditions which made the mining of lead and zinc uncertain. In that district is a mine known as the Richmond-Eureka, the shallow levels of which produced substantial tonnages of lead and zinc ore in the past. In an effort to uncover new reserves, private capital has gone forward and has diamond-drilled in this area of what was once regarded as a great ore body; and there, through that investment of private capital, another great ore body, at a depth of from 2,000 feet to 2,250 feet, has been discovered. This lower-lying ore body, which is some 40 feet thick, contains both lead and zinc, bearing approximately 4-percent lead and approximately 10-percent zinc, both metals which are exceedingly important at this time. Early developments of this new find into a producing operation is clearly in the national interest; and since such development involves sinking a shaft at least 2,000 feet, plus extensive lateral work, it is important that the reserves of ore be definitely established.

It was the opinion of the senior Senator from Nevada that in view of the fact that private capital had discovered this ore body, through the investment of a large sum of money in drilling which made the discovery possible; and in view of the fact that the ore there discovered is essential at this very moment for our war activities, it would be proper for the Government to make a reasonable investment and go forward and put down other diamond-drill holes to determine the exact magnitude and grade of the ore body.

With that in mind, I urged the Bureau of Mines to look with favor upon an appropriation sufficient to make these necessary tests, so that we might have at the disposal of the Government what the preliminary investigations point to as potentially one of the greatest ore bodies in the world containing lead and zinc.

I am happy to say that the Bureau of Mines thought well of my suggestion; I am happy to say that the Bureau of the Budget thought well of the recommendation of the Bureau of Mines; and I am happy to see that this afternoon, in keeping with the spirit expressed by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] which to my mind should be prevalent throughout this country, the Senate has approved an item of \$100,000 by which the Government of the United

States, under the direction and guidance of the Bureau of Mines, will make further exploration to the end that we may bring to the Nation's hand vast ore bodies of lead and zinc, so much sought at this time. I am grateful to the Committee on Appropriations that that sum has been written into the bill, and has now been adopted by the Senate, for the exploration of what is known as the Richmond-Eureka ore body at Eureka, Nev.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MCCARRAN] and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] have both spoken of our essential war materials. As we know, from time to time there have been discussions of the work and services of the Board of Economic Warfare. I think the record will show that that Board has rendered a very great and indispensable service to the war effort in securing strategic, critical, and essential war materials.

I ask that there be printed in the RECORD at this point the preliminary statement of Mr. Milo Perkins, Executive Director of the Board of Economic Warfare, before the House Appropriations Committee.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

With your permission, I want to review the general background of our operations on the economic warfare front as we take stock some 17 months after Pearl Harbor.

The plain fact is that Germany and Japan got a long jump on us in the world-wide economic battle that preceded the war itself. For years before they launched their military attacks, these countries had been conducting a shrewd and ruthless war of economic aggression through such measures as the building of ersatz industries and the heavy stock piling of strategic materials. They were building ahead for the economic as well as the military show-down that they knew was coming. We on the other hand, not having planned a war of aggression, were caught relatively flat-footed.

We are catching up now, however. There is a long way to go, but the United Nations are definitely not losing the economic war. Our economic strength is still rising while both Germany and Japan are beginning to show the first signs of economic strain.

As the war is intensified—particularly as it swings further into definite offensives—the economic side will become a bigger and a tougher job. Steadily increasing production of weapons calls for steadily increasing raw-material supplies, including those from foreign sources to offset the drain on our own stock piles and resources. Tightening supply and shipping situations throughout the United Nations call for greater selectivity in meeting the essential export minimums to the countries with whom we are doing business. Offensive strategy, replacing the defensive phases of the war, calls for more exact information about enemy economic strengths and weaknesses, to guide blockade policy and help determine strategic objectives which will be high on the priority list for destruction.

The Board of Economic Warfare works on the general economic warfare front through three administrative offices—imports, exports, and economic warfare analysis. Each drives toward objectives in its own particular field of operations.

#### IMPORTS

The Office of Imports is responsible primarily for the job of scouring the four corners of the world to locate strategic commodities

needed in the war effort and then programing the necessary development and procurement operations to get them for the United States.

We in the United States have rather proudly referred to our country as the richest raw materials Nation in the world. This was perfectly true, and it therefore came as a shock to many of us to realize that we were far from self-sufficient in many of the basic raw materials needed to meet our war commitments. The rubber shortage was quickly understood by the public because we all use tires. Shortages in quartz crystals, various insecticides, mahogany, balsa wood, and certain strategic grades of mica were equally critical, however. Dozens of other foreign commodities that few people ever heard of were needed in quantity and needed quickly.

Not many weeks after Pearl Harbor, we lost the vast raw materials resources of the Far East. Japanese invasion cut off more than 60 percent of our normal tin supplies, 95 percent of our quinine, 60 percent of our hard fiber, and practically all of our rubber. We lost valuable sources of various fats and oils. Soon the Burma Road was closed, stopping not only the flow of supplies into China but also stopping the flow, in reverse, of tungsten, hog bristles, tin, silk, and other vital supplies that had been coming to us out over the road. All this happened at exactly the time when the speed-up in our war industries demanded more raw materials, not less.

Many of the lost supplies could not be produced at all in the United States; others could not be turned out in sufficient quantity. We were face to face with the tremendous problem of finding substitute resources in those foreign areas of the world still open to us. This was a year ago. Today we can report that what had to be done has been done. Utilizing the services of existing Government agencies, such as the Commodity Credit Corporation and various subsidiaries of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and in close cooperation with the Department of State, we have been able to bring in adequate supplies of the commodities which the War Production Board designated as strategic, and directed us to go after.

There were maddening delays, and reserves were dangerously low at times, but the really vital needs have been met. In some cases commodities have been flown in from half around the world to meet supply deadlines. The Army Air Transport Command and the Navy Air Transport Service have used their returning transport planes to bring in tungsten from China, mica from India, quartz crystals from Brazil, and dozens of other highly strategic materials from supply points which would have been beyond immediate reach without air service to bring them to our war plants on time. The goods have come in; war industry wheels have kept turning.

The Office of Imports is directing more than 200 purchase programs in 40 different countries or areas. Nearly 600 individual items are included in this list of programs. They are grouped roughly into: Minerals and metals, foodstuffs, textiles and fibers, miscellaneous commodities. The volume of development and procurement operations for imports will run to about a billion and a half dollars during the present fiscal year. For next year the total will be above two billion.

As the search for raw materials grows more intense, a far greater degree of development work will be necessary to produce the things we must buy and bring out of other countries. It is becoming more and more necessary to program the preliminary steps thoroughly so as to be sure of the increased production we need. In very few cases is our import operation a simple matter of buying what we want. Today we must go out and fight just as hard to develop the goods we want to buy as we used to fight for the chance to sell goods



back in the days when over-production made selling the most aggressive challenge to every business firm.

This part of the job gets tougher as we need more materials and must reach farther out into new and undeveloped fields to find them. Circumstances have forced our men to become economic commandos, literally penetrating new territory in the jungles of the world, to find new sources of balsa wood for gliders, cinchona bark for quinine, fiber substitutes to replace lost hemp, and a long list of vital minerals and metals without which technological warfare would be impossible.

A lot of side factors must be kept constantly in mind as these import operations are carried out. Transportation problems must be met; special area programs must be developed, with full consideration for related economies within the areas; price levels must be planned to induce maximum production, and yet not disrupt the domestic economy of the country involved; new producing units must be found and developed as older sources reach maximum capacity, often special equipment must be exported to make possible these increases in imports. The job can be done, and it will be done, but it will take a lot more ingenuity and drive in the year ahead of us than it took in the one behind us.

In all import operations, the interests of United States commercial importers must always be considered. If coffee is to be brought in, coffee importers handle the job, as agents of the responsible Government corporation. If fats and oils are needed, all United States oil importers are invited to join a special association to handle import operations. And so it goes through the long list of imported commodities. It's good business to use the skill and experience of these men now, and it's good business to help them weather the storms of this war economy so they'll still be in business when the war is over.

#### EXPORTS

The original duties of the Office of Exports centered largely around the job of export licensing to see that scarce strategic materials did not leave the United States, and that no shipments went to Axis Powers through sympathetic "blacklist" concerns in neutral countries. The whole function has now grown to include the more positive job of directing available exports to keep up the domestic and war economies of friend / countries, and to make possible the development and transportation of the materials we must import for our own war effort.

The United States finds itself today not only the military arsenal for the United Nations but also pretty nearly the only remaining supply house for commercial goods needed vitally by many of our allies. Latin America, which used to get a lot of its imports from Europe, must now look to us almost entirely. The same thing is true for other areas, to a greater or less extent.

We have got to keep the basic economies of these countries going. They are with us in the war effort, and they are turning out tremendous quantities of strategic materials we must have which we formerly got elsewhere. It is obvious that we must try to meet their most essential needs.

In the face of this demand, we are more and more up against the fact that we are forced to ration scarcities for export. We can't spare enough from our own stock piles to meet the full wants, and there aren't ships enough to haul all the exports other nations would like to buy even if we could spare the goods.

The answer is obvious: available goods and available shipping space must be carefully rationed. This adds tremendously to the export control job. It means more careful screening all down the line, to give a very high degree of selectivity. The job of dividing a deficit of goods is no easier on the foreign front than it is at home.

Briefly, the export job must be handled so as to get the greatest possible strength and solidarity on the Allied economic front. Exports must be kept from going to the wrong places; they must go to the right places at the right time, and they must go within available supply and shipping limitations. First things must come first. If country A needs some rolling stock to keep her basic industries in operation, she must get that rolling stock. If mining equipment is needed in country B, to get out tin, or mica, or tungsten needed by our war industries, country B must get that mining equipment.

Realistic steps have been taken by our Office of Exports in recent weeks to see that the limited exports we can spare hit the nail on the head in the country to which they are sent. At the capital of each Latin-American country, representatives of our Department of State and Board of Economic Warfare sit down around a table with an agency representing the government of that country. With supply and shipping cards face up, this group makes a preliminary determination of the most vital import needs of the country in question. This determination becomes the first blueprint for our export shipments, subject to later changes made necessary by the availability of supplies and of shipping space.

For countries which are represented by purchasing commissions in the United States, a quarterly program plan was recently put into effect which will serve the same general purpose. Most essential needs of each country for both lend-lease and commercial imports will be determined definitely in advance, and shipments will be directed within these quotas.

Export control is an increasingly tough and exacting job as supplies become tighter. Every time a new commodity is rationed in the United States, tighter controls are necessary in export operations. Additional moves must be made by the Board of Economic Warfare to adjust export operations to the domestic picture. In 1942 we examined about a million and a quarter export license applications, of which something over half were granted. With the more exact study of transactions now required, we expect to have to handle about 2,000,000 export documents in 1943. That's between 6,000 and 7,000 every working day, and the work to be done on each application is becoming more exacting.

The scope of the export job is staggering. A total of 2,500 commodities and commodity groups are subject to export control. These commodities flow from approximately 16,000 United States export concerns to more than 140 different country destinations, and there are thousands of individual consignees. The control machinery must operate to see that no shipments fall into the hands of an importer who is known to be re-exporting to the enemy, stock-piling in warehouses, speculating at the expense of the good name of United States private enterprise, or who is in any other way unfriendly to the cause of the United Nations. We must also be sure that none of the materials in short supply here at home are used for any nonessential activity in the country of destination.

The whole job is complicated by the need to protect United States commercial exporters, just as far as it is physically possible to do so in a war economy. This is especially true of the smaller exporters. Just as in the case of importers, we need the trained services of commercial exporters now; we shall undoubtedly need them much more to spearhead United States commercial activities abroad when the war is over. This means that the Government export control machinery must perform a lot of service functions in addition to merely licensing exports. It must help get the goods produced, moved to the seaboard, and actually shipped. Board of Economic Warfare, as a claimant agency

for commercial exports, goes before the War Production Board to present the case for the minimum of strategic exports considered essential in our joint Allied economy. It has working arrangements with the Office of Defense Transportation and War Shipping Administration, to assist exporters in getting the goods moved. The exporters themselves have organized several committees to help us with our work.

One special job carried out by the Board of Economic Warfare Export Office is the use of requisitioning authority to break loose goods which have been frozen at ports or in warehouses as a result of war developments. More than \$73,000,000 worth of such material, ranging all the way from rubber to trucks and airplanes, has been located through this machinery and channeled into constructive use by the United Nations. Much of it was originally held by business firms located in countries now dominated by the Axis.

#### ECONOMIC WARFARE ANALYSIS

The Office of Economic Warfare Analysis must gather all possible information about the industrial economy of each of our enemies. It must gather complete information on the economies of European neutrals in connection with its blockade work. It needs similar information regarding other nations in the world for the use of our other two offices as well as for that of the armed services. With these facts in hand, its business analysts, its engineers and other technicians must then map out the most effective economic warfare program which it is possible to carry out.

As the United Nations go all-out on the offensive, and start pinching in on the Axis, more comprehensive and exact information is needed about the enemy economy. Weak spots must be found, strengths must be offset, economic strategy must be accurately anticipated.

The success of economic warfare analysis is obviously measured primarily in proportion to the excellence of our information about the enemy. Information—a piece here, a scrap there—comes from many sources. Often the action based on such information is thrilling and dramatic, but the job of collecting and piecing together these scraps into a useful whole means tedious, painstaking effort. Among the sources available to us are various intercepts, the files of American offices of foreign firms like Mitsubishi of Japan, records and experience of American engineers who have worked in foreign lands, refugees and foreign travelers, captured enemy equipment, and even the secret sources of the underground. There is a close and continuing interchange of information with the British Ministry of Economic Warfare.

Sticking to the economic side—the business and industrial aspects—the Board of Economic Warfare gathers this material as a great backlog from which to reach the answers for many vital war operations. Working very largely under the orders of the appropriate branches of the Army and Navy, the Board of Economic Warfare analysts prepare literally hundreds of detailed reports on all phases of the world economic picture. The information is of no value unless it is kept current and up to the minute.

At the request of the Army, our men keep a running balance sheet of enemy production. It is always necessary to know how well or how poorly the enemy is doing in order to measure our own production requirements. To some extent the enemy's economic picture reveals his hand so far as strategy is concerned. Will lack of oil compel the Nazis to launch another desperate offensive in the Caucasus? Will the shortage of locomotives force curtailment of tank production? Will Germany's need for rubber and Japan's need



for critical machine tools lead to large scale blockade running? What are the limiting factors on submarine production? These and countless other answers must be known for successful prosecution of the war, and the Board of Economic Warfare fills in the picture on the industrial and economic side.

Blockade measures stem from basic economic warfare analysis. The job here is to stop the leaks through neutral countries adjacent to the Axis, but in order to stop the leaks we must have accurate information. When we know the enemy shortages, and the bottlenecks in his economy, we are forewarned on what he may try to do to get supplies. Examination of the cargo of a blockade runner, for example, is quite revealing. For what materials is Germany willing to run the risk of blockade running? Board of Economic Warfare has joint representation with the British on the Blockade Committee in London. Decisions are reached by mutual agreement.

An effective blacklist system is an essential part of blockade work. Information gained from many sources makes it possible for the Department of State to keep the blacklist current. When a drug house in Latin America orders a large shipment of steel I-beams, we make an immediate investigation. When we learn that Royal Air Force bombs have destroyed the plant of the only German manufacturer of a certain type of needle, we watch the licensing of needles to neutral countries. And so it goes through an almost endless list of checks.

Preclusive buying, that interesting and necessarily secret operation, which locks up materials in neutral countries to keep them from reaching the enemy, is also dependent on reliable information. We can't afford to waste time or money buying up supplies which are not really vital to the Axis, or which couldn't reach it anyway. Much of what we buy preclusively is of great value to our own war effort, of course.

It is quite obvious that even such military action as determining bombing objectives depends partly upon sound economic intelligence and analysis. Working with the British Ministry of Economic Warfare and our own military intelligence men, we are able to supply information which is of value to the military in making final decisions. The Board of Economic Warfare does not select the targets, and, of course, it does not make any of the military decisions, but it is able to point out vulnerable spots from an economic and industrial point of view. Where are the bottlenecks in enemy production? Is it the assembly plant, the machine shop, the railway terminal, the power plant, or the steel mill?

Much of this activity on the economic warfare analysis front is, of course, very secret. By agreement with the armed services we have the most stringent regulations to protect the security of information available to us. You might as well tip off the location of your fleet as to give hints about your economic strategy or knowledge of the enemy position. This economic warfare analysis job is vital, it is directed 100 percent toward helping to win the war, and it becomes more complicated and demanding as the war develops along positive offensive lines. When the full story can be told, it will be one of the most fascinating chapters of the war record.

Sketchily and briefly, this is the broad front on which the Board of Economic Warfare is trying to carry out its part in the winning of this war. It is not a static or frozen program. Constant adjustments and changes must be made to meet a constantly shifting war situation.

We have operated from the beginning on the theory that we should work with and through other agencies wherever that is the most efficient course to follow; several of

them receive direct allocations from our appropriation for strictly wartime functions they are performing for us.

We are going ahead on the conviction that any economic program which will help to shorten this war by a month, a week, or even a day is worth any reasonable price. Measured in lives, and remembering the men who died that last morning before the armistice was signed in 1918, all of us would agree that it is worth any price to shorten this war by a single hour.

As you proceed with your consideration of our budget, I shall be very happy to try to answer any questions you might have—on the record whenever possible; off the record if I may, when military secrecy is involved.

**THE PRESIDING OFFICER.** The bill is before the Senate and open to further amendment.

**MR. MURRAY.** Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

**THE PRESIDING OFFICER.** The amendment offered by the Senator from Montana will be stated.

**THE CHIEF CLERK.** At the proper place in the bill it is proposed to insert the following:

Upper Missouri project, Montana, Canyon Ferry Dam and power plant, \$500,000.

**MR. HAYDEN.** Mr. President, I have no objection to the Senator making a statement with respect to his amendment, but I am compelled, as Senator in charge of the bill, to make the point of order against it, for two reasons: First, the appropriation is not authorized by law; second, it does not fit within the rule which we applied to all the other items in the bill with respect to reclamation projects. The proposal is to initiate a new project, which is primarily for power. I believe the total cost of the project would be more than \$11,000,000. What we had in mind in offering the proposals which we offered was projects which will produce food. That aspect has not been demonstrated with respect to this particular project.

I wish to suggest to the Senator that if there are food-producing possibilities in the project, and if it can be brought to the attention of Mr. Chester Davis, the head of the War Food Administration, it might be considered later; but I cannot consent to it going into this bill.

**MR. MURRAY.** Mr. President, I appreciate what the Senator says.

Since it has not been possible to obtain a budget estimate for the amendment I have proposed in connection with the Canyon Ferry project in Montana, it is not my intention to press for its adoption at this time. I should like, however, to make a few brief remarks about this project because of its importance in the expansion of food production.

The preliminary survey report on this project has been approved by the Commissioner of Reclamation and is now in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, where I am confident it will receive approval very shortly.

This project is important because in the Missouri Basin above Fort Benton, Mont., there are 729,700 acres of rich farm land with full or partial irrigation water supply. In addition there are 337,400 acres of new land that can be irrigated. The Bureau of Reclamation,

after an exhaustive study, has recommended to the Secretary of the Interior that the Canyon Ferry Dam and Reservoir be constructed on the Missouri River at a point 17 miles east of Helena.

This project would store 2,000,000 acre-feet of water and solve a conflict with down-stream power-right claimants which has resulted in a court decision prohibiting further diversions of natural flow of the river for irrigation purposes. Storage of surplus water in Canyon Ferry reservoir and regulation of its release to replace water consumptively used would allow expansion of the irrigation development in Montana. The estimated annual yield of water by reason of Canyon Ferry development is estimated to be 216,000 acre-feet. This yield would allow a full water supply to be used on 171,000 acres of land now inadequately served with water, and would also supply 133,200 acres of dry land.

A complete description of this project will be found in the Senate Hearings on the 1943 Interior appropriation bill, pages 568, 569, 570 of the printed record. The importance of this project in connection with food production must be apparent to everyone. When it is formally approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and a budget estimate is prepared, I will seek this appropriation in some future deficiency bill.

**THE PRESIDING OFFICER.** The Chair is compelled to sustain the point of order made by the Senator from Arizona.

The bill is before the Senate and open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be offered, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill H. R. 2719 was read the third time and passed.

**MR. HAYDEN.** I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, Mr. BANKHEAD, Mr. O'MAHONEY, Mr. NYE, and Mr. HOLMAN conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### GASOLINE SHORTAGE IN THE EASTERN STATES

**MR. LODGE.** Mr. President, some time ago I addressed an inquiry to the Petroleum Administrator for War, regarding the gasoline shortage in the Eastern States. At that time I inserted the inquiry in the RECORD. I have now received a reply, and I ask that it be printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR,  
Washington, June 15, 1943.

Hon. H. C. LODGE, Jr.,  
United States Senate.

MY DEAR SENATOR LODGE: I am happy to acknowledge your letter of June 3 in which

78TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 2719

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 18, 1943

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

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## AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money  
4       in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-  
5       ment of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30,  
6       1944, namely:

### OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

#### SALARIES

9       Salaries: For the Secretary of the Interior (hereafter  
10      in this Act referred to as the Secretary), and other personal  
11      services in the District of Columbia, including a special assist-



ant to the Secretary to be appointed without reference to civil-service requirements, at a salary of not to exceed \$5,000, ~~(1)\$1,028,560~~ \$1,072,270: *Provided*, That no part of the appropriation made available to the office of the Secretary by this section shall be used for the broadcast of radio programs designed for or calculated to influence the passage or defeat of any legislation pending before the Congress.

8

## OFFICE OF SOLICITOR

For personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$188,500.

11

## DIVISION OF TERRITORIES AND ISLAND POSSESSIONS

For personal services in the District of Columbia, ~~(2)\$108,620~~ \$139,470.

14

## GRAZING SERVICE

Salaries and expenses: For carrying out the provisions of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 8A), including examination and classification of lands with respect to grazing or agricultural utility, preparation of land classification maps and reports, fire prevention and the suppression or emergency prevention of fires on or threatening lands under the jurisdiction of the Grazing Service, traveling and other necessary expenses, not to exceed \$12,925 for personal services in the District of Columbia, and the purchase (not to exceed \$12,300), operation, and maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, ~~(3)\$801,700~~

1 \$827,700; for payment of a salary of \$5 per diem while  
 2 actually employed and for the payment of necessary travel  
 3 expenses, exclusive of subsistence, of members of advisory  
 4 committees of local stockmen, \$55,000; in all, ~~(4)~~\$856,700  
 5 \$882,700.

6 For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range  
 7 improvements within grazing districts, pursuant to the pro-  
 8 visions of sections 10 and 11 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as  
 9 amended (43 U. S. C. 8A), and not including contributions  
 10 under section 9 of the Act of June 28, 1934, ~~(5)~~\$75,000  
 11 \$78,000: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not  
 12 exceed 25 per centum of all moneys received from grazing  
 13 districts under the provisions of said Act of June 28, 1934.  
 14 as amended, during the fiscal years 1943 and 1944.

15 Leasing of grazing lands: For leasing State, county,  
 16 or privately owned lands in accordance with the provisions  
 17 of the Act of June 23, 1938 (52 Stat. 1033), ~~(6)~~\$8,000  
 18 \$10,000: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not  
 19 exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in  
 20 accordance with section 4 of said Act.

## 21 PETROLEUM CONSERVATION DIVISION

22 For all salaries and expenses necessary for administer-  
 23 ing and enforcing the provisions of the Act of February 22,  
 24 1935, as amended (15 U. S. C. 15A), and for cooperation  
 25 with Federal and State authorities in the production and



1 conservation of oil and gas, including personal services in  
2 the District of Columbia; travel expenses; contract steno-  
3 graphic reporting services; stationery and office supplies; not  
4 to exceed \$3,600 for printing and binding; not to exceed \$700  
5 for books and periodicals; and the maintenance, operation,  
6 and repair of passenger-carrying vehicles, \$235,000.

7         SOIL AND MOISTURE CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

8         For all necessary expenses of administering and carry-  
9 ing out directly and in cooperation with other agencies a soil  
10 and moisture conservation program on lands under the juris-  
11 diction of the Department of the Interior in accordance with  
12 the provisions of the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C.  
13 590a-590f), and Reorganization Plan No. IV, including  
14 such special measures as may be necessary to prevent floods  
15 and siltation of reservoirs; the improvement of irrigation  
16 and land drainage; the procurement of nursery stock and the  
17 establishment and operation of erosion nurseries; the making  
18 of conservation plans and surveys; the dissemination of in-  
19 formation; and including departmental personal services in-  
20 cluding such services in the District of Columbia (not to  
21 exceed \$70,000), and elsewhere; traveling expenses; furni-  
22 ture, furnishings, office equipment and supplies; not to exceed  
23 \$2,000 for the purchase of books and periodicals; purchase  
24 (not to exceed \$5,000), operation, maintenance, and repair  
25 of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying

1 vehicles, \$1,198,200: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall  
2 be available for meeting expenses of warehouse maintenance  
3 and the procurement, care, and handling of supplies, mate-  
4 rials, and equipment stored therein for distribution to projects  
5 under the supervision of the Department of the Interior, and  
6 for sale and distribution to other Government activities, the  
7 cost of such supplies and materials or the value of such equip-  
8 ment (including the cost of transportation and handling), to  
9 be reimbursed to the appropriation for soil and moisture con-  
10 servation operations current at the time such reimbursement  
11 is received: *Provided further*, That any part of this appro-  
12 priation allocated for the production or procurement of  
13 nursery stock shall remain available for expenditure for not  
14 more than three fiscal years.

15 (7) *Fire protection of forests, forest industries, and strategic*  
16 *facilities (national defense): For all expenses necessary to*  
17 *enable the Department of the Interior, independently or in*  
18 *cooperation with other agencies, to initiate and augment*  
19 *forest-fire prevention and suppression measures on critical*  
20 *forest, brush, and grass areas under the administration of the*  
21 *Department of the Interior, including not to exceed \$7,000*  
22 *for personal services in the District of Columbia; mainte-*  
23 *nance, operation, and repair of passenger-carrying automo-*  
24 *biles; travel expenses, including expenses of attendance at*  
25 *training courses and meetings of organizations concerned*

1 *with the furtherance of the purposes hereof; and purchase*  
2 *in the District of Columbia or elsewhere of other items other-*  
3 *wise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent*  
4 *expenses, Department of the Interior", \$700,000.*

5 CONTINGENT EXPENSES, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

6     For the contingent expenses of the office of the Secre-  
7 tary and the bureaus and offices of the Department (except  
8 as otherwise provided), including furniture, carpets, ice,  
9 lumber, hardware, dry goods, advertising, teletype rentals  
10 and service, telegraphing, telephone service, including per-  
11 sonal services of temporary or emergency telephone oper-  
12 ators; streetcar fares not exceeding \$150; constructing  
13 model and other cases and furniture; postage stamps to  
14 prepay postage on foreign mail and for special-delivery and  
15 air-mail stamps for use in the United States; traveling ex-  
16 penses, including necessary expenses of inspectors and  
17 attorneys; fuel and light; examination of estimates for ap-  
18 propriations in the field for any bureau, office, or service of  
19 the Department; not exceeding \$500 for the payment of  
20 damages caused to private property by Department motor  
21 vehicles; purchase of motortrucks, motorcycles, and bicycles;  
22 maintenance, repair, and operation of four motor-propelled  
23 passenger-carrying vehicles and motortrucks, motorcycles,  
24 and bicycles to be used only for official purposes; ex-  
25 pense of taking testimony and preparing the same in-

1 connection with disbarment proceedings instituted against  
 2 persons charged with improper practices before the De-  
 3 partment, its bureaus and offices; expense of translations,  
 4 and not exceeding \$1,000 for contract stenographic re-  
 5 porting services; not exceeding \$700 for newspapers; sta-  
 6 tionery, including tags, labels, index cards, cloth-lined  
 7 wrappers, and specimen bags, printed in the course of manu-  
 8 facture, and such printed envelopes as are not supplied under  
 9 contracts made by the Postmaster General, for the Depart-  
 10 ment and its several bureaus and offices, and other necessary  
 11 expenses not hereinafter provided for, \$160,000; and, in  
 12 addition thereto, sums amounting to ~~(8)\$57,900~~ \$52,900 for  
 13 stationery supplies shall be deducted from other appropria-  
 14 tions made for the fiscal year 1944 as follows: General Land  
 15 Office, \$6,500; Geological Survey, \$9,000; National Park  
 16 Service, ~~(9)\$12,500~~ \$7,500; Bureau of Reclamation,  
 17 \$8,400, any unexpended portion of which shall revert and  
 18 be credited to the reclamation fund; Bureau of Mines,  
 19 \$15,500; Grazing Service, \$6,000; and said sums so de-  
 20 ducted shall be credited to this appropriation.

21 For the purchase or exchange of professional and scien-  
 22 tific books, law and medical books, and books to complete  
 23 broken sets, periodicals, directories, and other books of ref-  
 24 erence relating to the business of the Department, ~~(10)\$400~~  
 25 \$600, and in addition there is hereby made available from



1 any appropriations made for any of the following bureaus or  
 2 offices of the Department not to exceed the following re-  
 3 spective sums: Grazing Service, \$250; Indian Service, \$500;  
 4 Bureau of Reclamation, \$8,000; Geological Survey, \$6,000;  
 5 National Park Service, \$3,000; General Land Office, \$1,000;  
 6 Bureau of Mines, ~~(11)\$4,500~~ \$6,000.

#### 7 PRINTING AND BINDING

8 For printing and binding for the Department of the In-  
 9 terior, including the purchase of reprints of scientific and  
 10 technical articles published in periodicals and journals.  
 11 ~~(12)\$167,500~~ \$237,500, of which \$37,500 shall be for the  
 12 National Park Service, ~~(13)\$60,000~~ \$95,000 for the Bureau  
 13 of Mines, and ~~(14)\$20,000~~ \$30,000 for the Fish and Wild-  
 14 life Service, including the publication of bulletins which shall  
 15 be adapted to the interests of the people of the different sec-  
 16 tions of the country, an equal proportion of four-fifths of the  
 17 bulletins to be delivered to or sent out under addressed franks  
 18 furnished by the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in  
 19 Congress, as they may direct.

#### 20 COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

21 For expenses made necessary by the Act entitled "An  
 22 Act establishing a Commission of Fine Arts", approved May  
 23 17, 1910 (40 U. S. C. 104), including the purchase of  
 24 periodicals, maps, and books of reference, and payment of  
 25 actual traveling expenses of the members and secretary of

1 the Commission in attending meetings and committee meet-  
 2 ings of the Commission either within or outside of the District  
 3 of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers approved by the  
 4 Commission, \$7,420, of which not to exceed \$5,000 may  
 5 be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

6 For all printing and binding for the Commission of Fine  
 7 Arts, \$300.

8 Total, Commission of Fine Arts, \$7,720.

#### 9 BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

10 Not to exceed (15) ~~\$3,200,000~~ \$3,287,000 of the un-  
 11 obligated balance of the appropriation "Construction, Opera-  
 12 tion, and Maintenance, Bonneville Power Transmission  
 13 System", shall be available in the fiscal year 1944 for  
 14 expenses of marketing and operation of transmission facilities,  
 15 and administrative costs in connection therewith, including  
 16 \$20,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia.

#### 17 UNITED STATES HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE 18 PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

19 For the maintenance of the office of the United States  
 20 High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands as authorized  
 21 by subsection 4 of section 7 of the Act approved March 24,  
 22 1934 (48 U. S. C. 1232), including salaries and wages;  
 23 rental, furnishings, equipment, maintenance, renovation, and  
 24 repair of office quarters and living quarters for the High  
 25 Commissioner; supplies and equipment; purchase and ex-

1 change of lawbooks and books of reference, periodicals, and  
2 newspapers; traveling expenses, including for persons ap-  
3 pointed hereunder within the United States and their families,  
4 actual expenses of travel and transportation of household  
5 effects from their homes in the United States to the Philippine  
6 Islands, and return, utilizing Government vessels whenever  
7 practicable; operation, maintenance, and repair of motor  
8 vehicles, and all other necessary expenses, \$97,200, of which  
9 not exceeding \$5,200 shall be available for expenditure in  
10 the discretion of the High Commissioner for maintenance of  
11 his household: *Provided*, That the salary of the legal adviser  
12 and the financial expert shall not exceed the annual rate of  
13 \$10,000 and \$9,000 each, respectively: *Provided further*,  
14 That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5),  
15 shall not apply to any purchase or service rendered under this  
16 appropriation when the aggregate amount involved does not  
17 exceed the sum of \$100.

#### 18 SOLID FUELS ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR

19 For all necessary expenses of the Solid Fuels Adminis-  
20 tration for War in performing its functions as prescribed in  
21 Executive Order Numbered 9332 of April 19, 1943, includ-  
22 ing the employment without regard to civil service and  
23 classification laws of a Deputy Administrator at not to ex-  
24 ceed \$10,000 per annum and not to exceed eighteen tech-  
25 nical employees; other personal services in the District of

1 Columbia; printing and binding; traveling expenses, includ-  
 2 ing attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with  
 3 the purposes of this appropriation, and actual transportation  
 4 and other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem  
 5 in lieu of subsistence of persons serving, while away from  
 6 their homes, in an advisory capacity without other compen-  
 7 sation from the United States, or at \$1 per annum; contract  
 8 stenographic reporting services; books of reference, periodi-  
 9 cals and newspapers; office supplies; furniture and equip-  
 10 ment; purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of pas-  
 11 senger-carrying automobiles; and the acceptance and utiliza-  
 12 tion of voluntary and uncompensated services: ~~(16)\$850,000~~  
 13 \$895,000: *Provided*, That section 3709, Revised Statutes,  
 14 shall not apply to any purchase or service rendered under this  
 15 appropriation when the aggregate amount involved does not  
 16 exceed \$300.

## 17 GENERAL LAND OFFICE

18 For personal services in the District of Columbia,  
 19 ~~(17)\$778,300~~ \$790,300, including one clerk, who shall be  
 20 designated by the President, to sign land patents.

21 For traveling expenses of officers and employees, for  
 22 employment of stenographers and other assistants, for separate  
 23 maps of public-land States and Alaska; for the reproduction  
 24 by photolithography or otherwise of official plats of surveys;  
 25 for expenses of restoration to the public domain of lands in



1 forest reserves and of lands temporarily withdrawn for forest-  
 2 reserve purposes; and for expenses of hearings or other pro-  
 3 ceedings held by order of the General Land Office to deter-  
 4 mine the character of lands, whether alleged fraudulent entries  
 5 are of that character or have been made in compliance with  
 6 the law, and of hearings in disbarment proceedings, \$18,000.

7       Surveying public lands: For surveys and resurveys of  
 8 public lands, examination of surveys heretofore made and  
 9 reported to be defective or fraudulent, inspecting mineral  
 10 deposits, coal fields, and timber districts, making fragmentary  
 11 surveys, and such other surveys or examinations as may be  
 12 required for identification of lands for purposes of evidence in  
 13 any suit or proceeding in behalf of the United States, under  
 14 the supervision of the Commissioner of the General Land  
 15 Office and direction of the Secretary, (18)~~\$400,000~~ \$500,000,  
 16 including operation and maintenance of motor-propelled pas-  
 17 senger-carrying vehicles: *Provided*, That not to exceed  
 18 \$5,000 of this appropriation may be expended for salaries of  
 19 employees of the field surveying service temporarily detailed  
 20 to the General Land Office: *Provided further*, That this  
 21 appropriation may be expended for surveys made under the  
 22 supervision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office,  
 23 but when expended for surveys that would not otherwise be  
 24 chargeable hereto it shall be reimbursed from the applicable  
 25 appropriation, fund, or special deposit.

1       Salaries and expenses, branch of field examination: For  
 2 salaries and expenses of field examinations, classification of  
 3 lands, and investigations required in the administration and  
 4 execution of the public land laws, and the protection of the  
 5 public lands and their resources from trespass, including  
 6 operation and maintenance of passenger-carrying automobiles  
 7 and motor boats, ~~(19)\$345,000~~ \$350,000.

8       Registers: For salaries and commissions of registers of  
 9 district land offices, \$74,000.

10       Salaries and expenses of land offices: For salaries (ex-  
 11 cept registers) and all necessary expenses incident to the  
 12 operation and maintenance of district land offices and the  
 13 disposal, supervision, and management of the public lands,  
 14 including operation and maintenance of motor-propelled pas-  
 15 senger-carrying vehicles, \$163,000: *Provided*, That no ex-  
 16 penses chargeable to the Government shall be incurred by  
 17 registers in the conduct of local land offices except upon  
 18 previous specific authorization by the Commissioner of the  
 19 General Land Office.

20       For the prevention and suppression of fires on the public  
 21 domain in Alaska, including the maintenance of patrols, the  
 22 employment of field personnel, the use of airplanes by charter  
 23 or otherwise, and the maintenance and operation of motor-  
 24 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, ~~(20)\$29,000~~ \$30,000.

25       Payments to States of 5 per centum of proceeds from

1 sales of public lands: For payment to the several States of  
2 5 per centum of the net proceeds of sales of public lands  
3 lying within their limits, for the purpose of education or of  
4 making public roads and improvements, \$2,500: *Provided*,  
5 That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate  
6 receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section  
7 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

8       Revested Oregon and California Railroad and recon-  
9 veyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, Oregon: For  
10 carrying out the provisions of title I of the Act of August 28,  
11 1937 (50 Stat. 874), including fire protection and patrol  
12 on these and adjacent and intermingled public lands, through  
13 cooperative agreements with Federal, State, and county  
14 agencies, or otherwise, and including travel and other neces-  
15 sary expenses; not to exceed \$5,500 for personal services in  
16 the District of Columbia; and operation and maintenance of  
17 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, ~~(21)\$270,000~~  
18 \$290,000: *Provided*, That such expenditures shall be reim-  
19 bursed from the 25 per centum referred to in section c,  
20 title II, of the Act approved August 28, 1937, of the special  
21 fund designated the "Oregon and California Land Grant  
22 Fund" and section 4 of the Act approved May 24, 1939,  
23 of the special fund designated the "Coos Bay Wagon Road  
24 Grant Fund".

1       Range improvements on public lands outside of grazing  
2 districts (receipt limitation) : For construction, purchase,  
3 and maintenance of range improvements on the public lands  
4 subject to grazing leases under the provisions of section 15  
5 and pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of the Act of  
6 June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 8A), including  
7 operation and maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-  
8 carrying vehicles, \$36,550: *Provided*, That expenditures  
9 hereunder shall not exceed 25 per centum of all moneys  
10 received under the provisions of section 15 of said Act during  
11 the fiscal years 1943 and 1944.

12       Payment to Oklahoma from royalties, oil and gas, south  
13 half of Red River: For payment of  $37\frac{1}{2}$  per centum of the  
14 royalties derived from the south half of Red River in Okla-  
15 homa under the provisions of the Act of March 4, 1923 (30  
16 U. S. C. 233), which shall be paid to the State of Oklahoma  
17 in lieu of all State and local taxes upon tribal funds accruing  
18 under said Act, to be expended by the State in the same  
19 manner as if received under section 35 of the Act approved  
20 February 25, 1920 (30 U. S. C. 191), \$3,000: *Provided*,  
21 That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate  
22 receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section  
23 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.



## BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

## SALARIES AND GENERAL EXPENSES

For departmental personal services, including such services in the District of Columbia, (22) ~~\$692,860~~ \$704,620.

For travel expenses of departmental employees of the Bureau of Indian Affairs; radio, telegraph, and telephone toll messages on business pertaining to the Indian Service sent and received by the Bureau of Indian Affairs at Washington, District of Columbia, and Chicago, Illinois; rental of office equipment and the purchase of necessary supplies therefor, and other necessary expenses of the Indian Service for which no other appropriation is available, (23) ~~\$49,000~~ \$51,320.

For advertising, inspection, storage, and all other expenses incident to the purchase of goods and supplies for the Indian Service and for payment of railroad, pipe-line, and other transportation costs of such goods and supplies, \$790,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used in payment for any services except bill therefor is rendered within one year from the time the service is performed.

For maintaining law and order on Indian reservations, including pay of judges of Indian courts, pay of Indian police, and pay of employees engaged in the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquors, marihuana, and deleterious

1 drugs among Indians, and including traveling expenses, sup-  
2 plies, and equipment, \$267,000.

3 For lease, purchase, construction (not to exceed \$1,500  
4 for any one building), repair, and improvement of agency  
5 buildings, exclusive of hospital buildings, including the  
6 installation, repair, and improvement of heating, lighting,  
7 power, and sewerage and water systems in connection there-  
8 with, \$175,000.

9 Vehicles, Indian Service: Not to exceed \$450,000 of  
10 applicable appropriations made herein for the Bureau of  
11 Indian Affairs shall be available for the maintenance, repair,  
12 and operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-  
13 carrying vehicles for the use of employees in the Indian  
14 field service, and the transportation of Indian school pupils,  
15 and not to exceed \$175,000 of applicable appropriations  
16 may be used for the purchase of motor-propelled passenger-  
17 carrying vehicles, and such vehicles may be used for the  
18 transportation of Indian school pupils.

19 Replacement of property destroyed by fire, flood, or  
20 storm: That to meet possible emergencies not exceeding  
21 \$35,000 of the appropriations made by this Act for sup-  
22 port of reservation and nonreservation schools, for school  
23 and agency buildings, and for conservation of health among  
24 Indians shall be available, upon approval of the Secretary,

1 for replacing any buildings, equipment, supplies, livestock,  
2 or other property of those activities of the Indian Service  
3 above referred to which may be destroyed or rendered un-  
4 serviceable by fire, flood, or storm: *Provided*, That any di-  
5 versions of appropriations made hereunder shall be reported  
6 to Congress in the annual Budget.

7

## INDIAN LANDS

8 Leasing of lands for Navajo Indians (tribal funds) : For  
9 lease, pending purchase, of land and water rights for the use  
10 and benefit of Indians of the Navajo Tribe in Arizona and  
11 New Mexico, \$12,000, payable from funds on deposit to  
12 the credit of the Navajo Tribe.

13 The unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$25,000  
14 contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act,  
15 fiscal year 1938, for the payment of taxes, including penal-  
16 ties and interest, assessed against individually owned Indian  
17 land, title to which is held subject to restrictions against  
18 alienation or encumbrance except with the consent or ap-  
19 proval of the Secretary, when such land was purchased  
20 with trust or restricted funds with the understanding that  
21 after purchase it would be nontaxable, as authorized by the  
22 Act of June 20, 1936 (49 Stat. 1542), is hereby continued  
23 available for the same purposes until June 30, 1944.

24 For payments to Indians, and to States, counties, or  
25 political subdivisions thereof, in accordance with the provi-

1 sions of the Act of June 11, 1940, entitled "An Act for  
2 the relief of Indians who have paid taxes on allotted lands  
3 for which patents in fee were issued without application by  
4 or consent of the allottees and subsequently canceled, and  
5 for the reimbursement of public subdivisions by whom judg-  
6 ments for such claims have been paid" (54 Stat. 298), as  
7 amended by the Act of February 10, 1942 (56 Stat. 87-88),  
8 \$45,000.

9 For the purchase of land and improvements thereon  
10 for the Indians of the Blackfeet Reservation, Montana,  
11 \$25,000, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of said  
12 Indians: *Provided*, That title to any land and improvements  
13 so purchased shall be taken in the name of the United States  
14 in trust for the Indians of the Blackfeet Reservation.

15 Purchase of land, Flathead Indians, Montana (tribal  
16 funds) : For the purchase of land and improvements thereon  
17 for the Indians of the Flathead Reservation, Montana,  
18 \$25,000, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of said  
19 Indians: *Provided*, That title to any land and improvements  
20 so purchased shall be taken in the name of the United States  
21 in trust for the Indians of the Flathead Reservation: *Pro-*  
22 *vided further*, That no funds shall be expended under this  
23 authorization without the consent of the tribal council of the  
24 Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead  
25 Reservation.



## 1 INDUSTRIAL ASSISTANCE AND ADVANCEMENT

2 For the preservation of timber on Indian reservations  
 3 and allotments other than the Menominee Indian Reservation  
 4 in Wisconsin, the education of Indians in the proper care of  
 5 forests, and the general administration of forestry and graz-  
 6 ing work, including fire prevention and payment of reason-  
 7 able rewards for information leading to arrest and convic-  
 8 tion of a person or persons setting forest fires, or taking or  
 9 otherwise destroying timber, in contravention of law on  
 10 Indian lands, ~~(24)\$400,000~~ \$425,000: *Provided*, That this  
 11 appropriation shall be available for the expenses of admin-  
 12 istration of Indian forest lands from which timber is sold to  
 13 the extent only that proceeds from the sales of timber from  
 14 such lands are insufficient for that purpose.

15 For expenses incidental to the sale of timber, and for  
 16 the expenses of administration, including fire prevention, of  
 17 Indian forest lands only from which such timber is sold,  
 18 ~~(25)\$135,000~~ \$145,000, reimbursable to the United States  
 19 as provided in the Act of February 14, 1920 (25 U. S. C.  
 20 413), from the proceeds of timber sales: *Provided*, That  
 21 this appropriation shall be available for the payment of  
 22 reasonable rewards for information leading to arrest and  
 23 conviction of a person or persons setting forest fires, or taking  
 24 or otherwise destroying timber, in contravention of law.

25 For the suppression or emergency prevention of forest

1 fires on or threatening Indian reservations, \$12,000, together  
 2 with \$25,000 from funds held by the United States in trust  
 3 for the respective tribes of Indians interested: *Provided*,  
 4 That not to exceed \$50,000 of appropriations herein made  
 5 for timber operations shall be available upon the approval  
 6 of the Secretary for fire-suppression or emergency preven-  
 7 tion purposes: *Provided further*, That any diversions of  
 8 appropriations made hereunder shall be reported to Congress  
 9 in the annual Budget.

10 For transfer to the Geological Survey for expenditures  
 11 to be made in inspecting mines and examining mineral de-  
 12 posits on Indian lands and in supervising mining operations  
 13 on restricted, tribal, and allotted Indian lands leased under  
 14 the provisions of the Acts of February 28, 1891 (25  
 15 U. S. C. 336, 371, 397), May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. 312),  
 16 March 3, 1909 (25 U. S. C. 396), and other Acts authoriz-  
 17 ing the leasing of such lands for mining purposes, including  
 18 purchase (not to exceed \$2,000), maintenance, repair, and  
 19 operation of passenger-carrying vehicles, and not to exceed  
 20 \$8,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia.  
 21 ~~(26)~~\$80,000 \$90,000.

22 For the purpose of developing agriculture and stock rais-  
 23 ing among the Indians, including necessary personnel, trav-  
 24 eling and other expenses, and purchase of supplies and equip-  
 25 ment, ~~(27)~~\$600,000 \$680,000, of which not to exceed

1 \$10,000 may be used to conduct agricultural experiments and  
2 demonstrations on Indian school or agency farms and to main-  
3 tain a supply of suitable plants or seed for issue to Indians,  
4 and not to exceed \$30,000 may be used for the operation and  
5 maintenance of a sheepbreeding station on the Navajo Reser-  
6 vation, and not to exceed \$5,000 may be used for defraying  
7 the expenses of Indian fairs, including premiums for exhibits.

8 Industrial assistance (tribal funds) : For advances to  
9 individual members of the tribes for the construction of homes  
10 and for the purchase of land, seed, animals, machinery, tools,  
11 implements, building material, and other equipment and sup-  
12 plies; and for advances to old, disabled, or indigent Indians  
13 for their support and burial, and Indians having irrigable  
14 allotments to assist them in the development and cultivation  
15 thereof, to be immediately available, \$180,000, payable from  
16 tribal funds as follows: Flathead, Montana, \$130,000; Fort  
17 Peck, Montana, \$25,000; Standing Rock, North Dakota,  
18 \$25,000; and the unexpended balances of funds available  
19 under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act  
20 for the fiscal year 1943 are hereby continued available during  
21 the fiscal year 1944 for the purposes for which they were  
22 appropriated: *Provided*, That advances may be made to  
23 worthy Indian youths to enable them to take educational  
24 courses, including courses in nursing, home economics,  
25 forestry, agriculture, and other industrial subjects in colleges.

1 universities, or other institutions, and advances so made shall  
2 be reimbursed in not to exceed eight years under such rules  
3 and regulations as the Secretary may prescribe: *Provided*  
4 *further*, That all moneys reimbursed during the fiscal year  
5 1944 shall be credited to the respective appropriations and be  
6 available for the purposes of this paragraph: *Provided further*,  
7 That funds available under this paragraph may be used for  
8 the establishment and operation of tribal enterprises when  
9 proposed by Indian tribes and approved under regulations  
10 prescribed by the Secretary, and revenues derived therefrom  
11 shall be covered into the Treasury to the credit of the respec-  
12 tive tribes: *Provided further*, That upon the incorporation of  
13 a tribe operating an enterprise under the authority contained  
14 in the foregoing proviso, the operation of the enterprise and  
15 the handling of revenues therefrom may thereafter be gov-  
16 erned by the rules and regulations established for the making  
17 of loans from the revolving loan fund authorized by the Act of  
18 June 18, 1934 (25 U. S. C. 470) : *Provided further*, That  
19 the unexpended balances of prior appropriations under this  
20 head for any tribe, including reimbursements to such appro-  
21 priations and the appropriations made herein, may be ad-  
22 vanced to such tribe, if incorporated, for use under rules and  
23 regulations established for the making of loans from the  
24 revolving loan fund authorized by the Act of June 18, 1934  
25 (25 U. S. C. 470).

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1       For the purpose of encouraging industry and self-  
2 support among Indians and promoting the economic develop-  
3 ment of tribes and of their members, not to exceed \$600,000  
4 of the revolving fund established pursuant to the Acts of  
5 June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 986), and June 26, 1936 (49  
6 Stat. 1967), may be loaned to individual Indians and Indian  
7 organizations otherwise ineligible to participate in said fund,  
8 under regulations prescribed pursuant to said Act or under  
9 other regulations prescribed by the Secretary and subject to  
10 the provisions of existing law relating to said revolving fund,  
11 except as otherwise provided herein; and not to exceed  
12 \$135,000 of said revolving fund shall be available for all  
13 necessary expenses of administering such and other loans  
14 to Indians, including ~~(28)\$20,000 for departmental personal~~  
15 ~~services, and~~ not to exceed \$2,500 for printing and binding.

16       For the development, under the direction of the Com-  
17 missioner of Indian Affairs, of Indian arts and crafts, as  
18 authorized by the Act of August 27, 1935 (49 Stat. 891),  
19 including personal services, purchase and transportation of  
20 equipment and supplies, periodicals, directories, and books of  
21 reference, purchase and operation of motor-propelled  
22 passenger-carrying vehicles, telegraph and telephone services,  
23 expenses of exhibits and of attendance at meetings concerned  
24 with the development of Indian arts and crafts, traveling  
25 expenses, not to exceed \$2,500 for printing and binding,

1 and other necessary expenses, \$25,000, of which not to  
2 exceed \$9,000 shall be available for personal services in the  
3 District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part of this appro-  
4 priation shall be used to pay any salary at a rate exceeding  
5 \$6,500 per annum.

6 The appropriation "Suppressing contagious diseases of  
7 livestock on Indian reservations" contained in the Third Sup-  
8 plemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, is  
9 hereby continued available for the same purposes until June  
10 30, 1944.

#### 11 DEVELOPMENT OF WATER SUPPLY

12 For the development, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance,  
13 and operation of domestic and stock water facilities on the  
14 Navajo Reservation in Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah, the  
15 Hopi Reservation in Arizona, the Papago Reservation in  
16 Arizona, and the several Pueblos in New Mexico, including  
17 the purchase and installation of pumping and other equip-  
18 ment, ~~(29)\$90,000~~ \$100,000.

#### 19 IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE

20 For the construction, repair, and maintenance of irriga-  
21 tion systems, and for purchase or rental of irrigation tools and  
22 appliances, water rights, ditches, and lands necessary for  
23 irrigation purposes for Indian reservations and allotments;  
24 for operation of irrigation systems or appurtenances thereto  
25 when no other funds are applicable or available for the pur-

pose; for drainage and protection of irrigable lands from damage by floods or loss of water rights, upon the Indian irrigation projects named below, ~~(30)\$220,000~~ \$255,500, reimbursable, together with \$44,500 operation and maintenance collections, from which latter amount expenditures for any one project shall not exceed the aggregate receipts from such project covered into the Treasury pursuant to section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934:

Miscellaneous projects, ~~(31)\$25,000~~ \$55,830: Arizona: Ak Chin, \$4,000; Chiu Chui, \$4,000; Fort Apache, \$4,500; San Carlos, \$5,000; Navajo, miscellaneous projects, Arizona and New Mexico, \$37,950, together with \$21,500 (Fruitlands, \$9,000; Ganado, \$1,500; Hogback, \$7,000; miscellaneous projects, \$4,000), collections; Hopi, miscellaneous projects, \$1,500; San Xavier, \$2,000; Truxton Canon, \$1,000; California: Mission, \$7,000; together with \$3,000 (Morongo, \$1,000; Pala and Rincon, \$1,000; miscellaneous projects, \$1,000), collections; Colorado: Southern Ute, \$8,000, together with \$8,000, collections; Montana: Tongue River, \$2,250, together with \$1,000, collections; Nevada: Pyramid Lake, \$3,000, together with \$500, collections; Walker River, \$4,500, together with \$1,500, collections; Western Shoshone, \$8,000, together with \$2,000, collections; New Mexico: Miscellaneous Pueblos, \$24,300; Mescalero, \$2,500; Oregon: Warm Springs, \$3,500; Wash-

1 ington: Colville, \$5,000, together with \$5,000, collections;  
 2 Lummi dike project, \$500, together with \$2,000, collec-  
 3 tions; and for necessary miscellaneous expenses incident to  
 4 the general administration of Indian irrigation projects,  
 5 including pay of employees and their traveling and incidental  
 6 expenses, ~~(32)\$66,500~~ \$71,170: *Provided*, That the fore-  
 7 going amounts shall be available interchangeably in the  
 8 discretion of the Secretary, for necessary expenditures for  
 9 damages by floods and other unforeseen exigencies, but the  
 10 amounts so interchanged shall not exceed in the aggregate  
 11 10 per centum of all the amounts so appropriated: *Provided*  
 12 *further*, That the cost of irrigation projects and of operating  
 13 and maintaining such projects where reimbursement thereof  
 14 is required by law shall be apportioned on a per-acre basis  
 15 against the lands under the respective projects and shall be  
 16 collected by the Secretary as required by such law, and any  
 17 unpaid charges outstanding against such lands shall constitute  
 18 a first lien thereon which shall be recited in any patent or  
 19 instrument issued for such lands.

20 For operation and maintenance of the San Carlos project  
 21 for the irrigation of lands in the Gila River Indian Reservation,  
 22 Arizona, ~~(33)\$120,000~~ \$125,000 (operation and mainte-  
 23 nance collections), and ~~(34)\$215,000~~ \$220,000 (power  
 24 revenues), of which latter sum not to exceed \$20,000 shall  
 25 be available for major repairs in case of unforeseen emer-



1 gencies caused by fire, flood, or storm, from which amounts,  
2 of ~~(35)\$120,000~~ \$125,000 and ~~(36)\$215,000~~ \$220,000,  
3 respectively, expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate  
4 receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section  
5 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934; in all,  
6 ~~(37)\$335,000~~ \$345,000.

7       For continuing subjugation and for cropping operations  
8 on the lands of the Pima Indians in Arizona, there shall be  
9 available not to exceed \$200,000 of the revenues derived  
10 from these operations and deposited into the Treasury of the  
11 United States to the credit of such Indians, and such revenues  
12 are hereby made available for payment of irrigation operation  
13 and maintenance charges assessed against tribal or allotted  
14 lands of said Pima Indians.

15       For improvement, operation, and maintenance of the  
16 irrigation system on the Colorado River Indian Reservation,  
17 Arizona, as provided in the Act of April 4, 1910 (36 Stat.  
18 273). ~~(38)\$8,000~~ \$10,000, reimbursable, together with  
19 ~~(39)\$17,000~~ \$19,990, from which amount expenditures  
20 shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the  
21 Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent  
22 Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

23       For reclamation and maintenance charges on Indian  
24 lands within the Yuma Reservation, California, and on ten  
25 acres within each of the eleven Yuma homestead entries in

1 Arizona under the Yuma reclamation project, ~~(40)\$10,000~~  
 2 ~~\$11,500~~, reimbursable.

3 For improvements, maintenance, and operation of the  
 4 Fort Hall irrigation systems, Idaho, ~~(41)\$23,000~~ \$26,650,  
 5 together with ~~(42)\$22,000~~ \$24,200, from which amount  
 6 expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered  
 7 into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Perma-  
 8 nent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

9 For maintenance and operation, repairs, and purchase of  
 10 stored waters, irrigation systems, Fort Belknap Reservation,  
 11 Montana, ~~(43)\$11,250~~ \$12,000, reimbursable, together with  
 12 ~~(44)\$3,750~~ \$4,000, from which amount expenditures shall  
 13 not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in  
 14 accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation  
 15 Repeal Act, 1934.

16 For maintenance and operation of the several units of  
 17 the Fort Peck project, Montana, including not to exceed four  
 18 thousand acres under the West Side Canal of the Poplar  
 19 River Division, ~~(45)\$7,000~~ \$8,000, reimbursable, together  
 20 with \$4,965, from which amount expenditures shall not ex-  
 21 ceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in  
 22 accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation  
 23 Repeal Act, 1934.

24 For the improvement, maintenance, and operation of  
 25 the irrigation systems on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation

1 gencies caused by fire, flood, or storm, from which amounts,  
 2 of (35)~~\$120,000~~ \$125,000 and (36)~~\$215,000~~ \$220,000,  
 3 respectively, expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate  
 4 receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section  
 5 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934; in all,  
 6 (37)~~\$335,000~~ \$345,000.

7 For continuing subjugation and for cropping operations  
 8 on the lands of the Pima Indians in Arizona, there shall be  
 9 available not to exceed \$200,000 of the revenues derived  
 10 from these operations and deposited into the Treasury of the  
 11 United States to the credit of such Indians, and such revenues  
 12 are hereby made available for payment of irrigation operation  
 13 and maintenance charges assessed against tribal or allotted  
 14 lands of said Pima Indians.

15 For improvement, operation, and maintenance of the  
 16 irrigation system on the Colorado River Indian Reservation,  
 17 Arizona, as provided in the Act of April 4, 1910 (36 Stat.  
 18 273), (38)~~\$8,000~~ \$10,000, reimbursable, together with  
 19 (39)~~\$17,000~~ \$19,990, from which amount expenditures  
 20 shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the  
 21 Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent  
 22 Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

23 For reclamation and maintenance charges on Indian  
 24 lands within the Yuma Reservation, California, and on ten  
 25 acres within each of the eleven Yuma homestead entries in

1 Arizona under the Yuma reclamation project, ~~(40)\$10,000~~  
 2 ~~\$11,500~~, reimbursable.

3 For improvements, maintenance, and operation of the  
 4 Fort Hall irrigation systems, Idaho, ~~(41)\$23,000~~ \$26,650,  
 5 together with ~~(42)\$22,000~~ \$24,200, from which amount  
 6 expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered  
 7 into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Perma-  
 8 nent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

9 For maintenance and operation, repairs, and purchase of  
 10 stored waters, irrigation systems, Fort Belknap Reservation,  
 11 Montana, ~~(43)\$11,250~~ \$12,000, reimbursable, together with  
 12 ~~(44)\$3,750~~ \$4,000, from which amount expenditures shall  
 13 not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in  
 14 accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation  
 15 Repeal Act, 1934.

16 For maintenance and operation of the several units of  
 17 the Fort Peck project, Montana, including not to exceed four  
 18 thousand acres under the West Side Canal of the Poplar  
 19 River Division, ~~(45)\$7,000~~ \$8,000, reimbursable, together  
 20 with \$4,965, from which amount expenditures shall not ex-  
 21 ceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in  
 22 accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation  
 23 Repeal Act, 1934.

24 For the improvement, maintenance, and operation of  
 25 the irrigation systems on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation



1 in Montana, ~~(46)\$10,850~~ \$11,850, reimbursable, together  
 2 with ~~(47)\$13,150~~ \$14,000, from which amount expendi-  
 3 tures shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into  
 4 the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent  
 5 Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

6 For operation and maintenance of the irrigation  
 7 and power systems on the Flathead Reservation, Mon-  
 8 tana, ~~(48)\$4,000~~ \$5,000, reimbursable, together with  
 9 ~~(49)\$112,500~~ \$117,000 (operation and maintenance col-  
 10 lections) and ~~(50)\$113,500~~ \$118,000 (power revenues),  
 11 from which amounts of ~~(51)\$112,500~~ \$117,000 and  
 12 ~~(52)\$113,500~~ \$118,000, respectively, expenditures shall  
 13 not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury  
 14 in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation  
 15 Repeal Act, 1934; in all, ~~(53)\$230,000~~ \$240,000.

16 For improvement, maintenance, and operation of the  
 17 irrigation systems on the Crow Reservation, Montana, in-  
 18 cluding maintenance assessments payable to the Two Leggings  
 19 Water Users' Association and Bozeman Trail Ditch Com-  
 20 pany, Montana, properly assessable against lands allotted to  
 21 the Indians and irrigable thereunder, ~~(54)\$4,000~~ \$5,000,  
 22 reimbursable, together with ~~(55)\$41,000~~ \$43,000, from  
 23 which amount expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate  
 24 receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with sec-  
 25 tion 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

1 For payment to the Tongue River Water Users' Asso-  
2 ciation, Montana, or the State Water Conservation Board of  
3 Montana, in accordance with the provisions of the Act  
4 approved August 11, 1939 (53 Stat. 1411), \$9,750,  
5 reimbursable as provided in said Act.

6 For payment of annual installment of reclamation  
7 charges against Paiute Indian lands within the Newlands  
8 reclamation project, Nevada, \$5,385; and for payment in  
9 advance, as provided by district law, of operation and main-  
10 tenance assessments, including assessments for the operation  
11 of drains to the Truckee-Carson irrigation district, \$5,565,  
12 to be immediately available; in all, \$10,950.

13 For operation and maintenance assessments on Indian  
14 lands, and the buildings and grounds of the Albuquerque  
15 Indian School, within the Middle Rio Grande Conservancy  
16 District, New Mexico, \$5,086, of which amount \$3,948  
17 shall be reimbursed in accordance with existing law.

18 For improvements, maintenance, and operation of mis-  
19 cellaneous irrigation projects on the Klamath Reservation,  
20 Oregon, \$2,480, reimbursable, together with \$4,000, from  
21 which amount expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate  
22 receipts from operation and maintenance collections on the  
23 Sand Creek and Modoc Point units covered into the Treasury  
24 in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation  
25 Repeal Act, 1934.

1 For continuing operation and maintenance and better-  
 2 ment of the irrigation system to irrigate allotted lands of  
 3 the Uncompahgre, Uintah, and White River Utes in Utah,  
 4 authorized under the Act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat.  
 5 375), ~~(56)\$19,500~~ \$20,000, reimbursable, together with  
 6 ~~(57)\$35,500~~ \$37,000 from which amount expenditures shall  
 7 not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury  
 8 in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation  
 9 Repeal Act, 1934.

10 For payment of operation and maintenance assessments  
 11 on certain lands within the Uintah Indian irrigation project  
 12 as authorized by section 4 (a) of the Act of May 28, 1941  
 13 (55 Stat. 209), \$1,000.

14 For operation and maintenance of the Wapato irrigation  
 15 and drainage system, and auxiliary units thereof, Yakima  
 16 Indian Reservation, Washington, \$1,000, reimbursable, to-  
 17 gether with ~~(58)\$175,980~~ \$189,000 (collections from the  
 18 water users on the Wapato-Satus, Toppenish-Simcoe, and  
 19 Ahtanum units), from which amount expenditures shall not  
 20 exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in  
 21 accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation  
 22 Repeal Act, 1934.

23 For reimbursement to the reclamation fund for stored  
 24 water to irrigate Indian lands on the Yakima Indian Reserva-

1 tion, Washington, pursuant to the Act of July 1, 1940 (54  
2 Stat. 707), \$20,000.

3 For reimbursement to the reclamation fund the propor-  
4 tionate expense of operation and maintenance of the reservoirs  
5 for furnishing stored water to lands in the Yakima Indian  
6 Reservation, Washington, in accordance with the provisions  
7 of section 22 of the Act of August 1, 1914 (38 Stat. 604),  
8 \$11,000.

9 For operation and maintenance of irrigation systems  
10 within the ceded and diminished portions of the Wind River  
11 Reservation, Wyoming, including the Indians' pro rata share  
12 of the cost of operation and maintenance of the Riverton-Le  
13 Clair irrigation district and the Big Bend drainage district on  
14 the ceded reservation, ~~(59)\$18,500~~ \$20,000, reimbursable,  
15 together with ~~(60)\$26,500~~ \$28,000, from which amount  
16 expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered  
17 into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Per-  
18 manent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

19 Protection of project works (national defense): For  
20 all expenses necessary to provide protection against sabotage  
21 and other subversive depredations, of dams, powerhouses, or  
22 other structures of the irrigation systems of the Indian Serv-  
23 ice, including employment of civilian guards, floodlights,



1 gates, barricades, firearms, and ammunition, ~~(61)\$50,000~~  
 2 \$75,000.

3 For the construction, repair, and rehabilitation of irriga-  
 4 tion systems on Indian reservations; for the purchase or rental  
 5 of equipment, tools, and appliances; for the acquisition of  
 6 rights-of-way, and payment of damages in connection with  
 7 such irrigation systems; for the development of domestic and  
 8 stock water and water for subsistence gardens; for the pur-  
 9 chase of water rights, ditches, and lands needed for such  
 10 projects; and for drainage and protection of irrigable lands  
 11 from damage by floods or loss of water rights, as follows:

12 ~~(62)~~Arizona: *Salt River*, \$325,000;

13 California: *Mission*, \$7,500; *Sacramento*, \$6,000;

14 ~~(63)~~Yuma, \$145,000;

15 ~~(64)~~Idaho: *Fort Hall*, \$285,000;

16 Montana: ~~(65)~~Blackfeet, \$50,000; *Crow*, \$205,000;

17 *Fort Belknap*, \$6,250; ~~(66)~~Fort Peck, \$180,000; *Tongue*

18 *River*, \$31,000;

19 ~~(67)~~Minnesota: *Red Lake*, \$103,000;

20 Nevada: *Carson*, \$11,000; ~~(68)~~Fallon, \$23,000;

21 *Moapa*, \$304,000; *Pyramid Lake*, \$71,000; *Western Sho-*

22 *shone*, ~~(69)\$9,000~~ \$142,000;

23 ~~(70)~~New Mexico: *United Pueblos*, \$97,000;

24 Oregon: *Warm Springs*, \$7,500;

25 ~~(71)~~Wyoming: *Wind River*, \$250,000;

1 Miscellaneous garden tracts, \$60,000;

2 For surveys, investigations, and administrative expenses,  
3 including departmental personal services, and not to exceed  
4 \$2,500 for printing and binding, ~~(72)\$92,750~~ *\$192,750*;

5 In all, ~~(73)~~~~\$200,000~~ \$2,502,000, to be reimbursable in  
6 accordance with law, and to remain available until completion  
7 of the projects: *Provided*, That the foregoing amounts may  
8 be used interchangeably in the discretion of the Secretary,  
9 but not more than 10 per centum of any specific amount shall  
10 be transferred to any other amount, and no appropriation  
11 shall be increased by more than 15 per centum.

## EDUCATION

13 For the support of Indian schools not otherwise pro-  
14 vided for, and for other Indian educational purposes, includ-  
15 ing apprentice teachers for reservation and nonreservation  
16 schools, educational facilities authorized by treaty provisions,  
17 care of Indian children of school age attending public and  
18 private schools, support and education of deaf, dumb, blind,  
19 physically handicapped, delinquent, or mentally deficient  
20 Indian children; for subsistence of pupils in boarding schools  
21 during summer months, for the tuition (which may be paid  
22 in advance) of Indian pupils attending vocational or higher  
23 educational institutions, under such rules and regulations as  
24 the Secretary may prescribe; and tuition and other assistance  
25 for Indian pupils attending public schools, and for the sup-

1 port of Indian museums at Rapid City, South Dakota, and  
 2 Browning, Montana, ~~(74)\$5,864,665~~ \$5,894,205: *Provided*,  
 3 That formal contracts shall not be required for payment  
 4 (which may be made from the date of admission) of such  
 5 tuition and care of Indian pupils: *Provided further*, That not  
 6 to exceed \$10,000 of this appropriation may be used for  
 7 printing and binding (including illustrations) in authorized  
 8 Indian-school printing plants: *Provided further*, That no  
 9 part of any appropriation in this Act for the Bureau of Indian  
 10 Affairs shall be available for expenses of travel for the study  
 11 of educational systems or practices outside the continental  
 12 limits of the United States and the Territory of Alaska.

13 Support of Indian schools from tribal funds: For the  
 14 support of Indian schools, and for other educational purposes,  
 15 including care of Indian children of school age attending  
 16 public and private schools, tuition and other assistance for  
 17 Indian pupils attending public schools, and support and  
 18 education of deaf and dumb or blind, physically handicapped,  
 19 delinquent, or mentally deficient Indian children, there may  
 20 be expended from Indian tribal funds and from school reve-  
 21 nues arising under the Act of May 17, 1926 (25 U. S. C.  
 22 155), not more than ~~(75)\$340,190~~, including not to exceed  
 23 \$22,190 for payment of tuition for Chippewa Indian children  
 24 enrolled in public schools and care of children of school age  
 25 attending private schools in the State of Minnesota, payable

1 from the principal sum on deposit to the credit of the Chip-  
 2 pewa Indians in the State of Minnesota arising under section  
 3 7 of the Act of January 14, 1889 (~~25 Stat. 645~~) \$318,000:  
 4 *Provided*, That formal contracts shall not be required for  
 5 payment (which may be made from the date of admission)  
 6 of such tuition and care of Indian pupils.

7 Education, Osage, Nation, Oklahoma (tribal funds):  
 8 For the education of unallotted Osage Indian children in the  
 9 Saint Louis Mission Boarding School, Oklahoma, \$1,500,  
 10 payable from funds held in trust by the United States for the  
 11 Osage Tribe.

12 For reimbursable loans to Indians for the payment of  
 13 tuition and other expenses in recognized vocational and trade  
 14 schools, including colleges and universities offering recognized  
 15 vocational, trade, and professional courses, and for apprentice  
 16 training in Federal, manufacturing, and other establishments,  
 17 \$55,000: *Provided*, That not more than \$37,500 of the  
 18 amount available for the fiscal year 1944 shall be available  
 19 for loans to Indian students pursuing liberal-arts courses in  
 20 high schools and colleges: *Provided further*, That advances  
 21 made under this authorization shall be reimbursed in not to  
 22 exceed eight years, under such rules and regulations as the  
 23 Secretary may prescribe.

24 For lease, purchase, repair, and improvement of build-  
 25 ings at Indian schools not otherwise provided for, including



1 the installation, repair, and improvement of heating, lighting,  
2 power, sewer, and water systems in connection therewith,  
3 and including the purchase of materials for the use of Indian  
4 pupils in the construction of buildings (not to exceed \$1,500  
5 for any one building) at Indian schools not otherwise pro-  
6 vided for, \$340,000.

7 For support and education of Indian pupils at the follow-  
8 ing nonreservation boarding schools in not to exceed the  
9 following amounts, respectively:

10 Phoenix, Arizona: For five hundred pupils, including  
11 not to exceed \$2,500 for printing and issuing school paper,  
12 \$166,140; for pay of superintendent or other officer in  
13 charge, drayage, and general repairs and improvements,  
14 \$25,000; in all, \$191,140;

15 Sherman Institute, Riverside, California: For six hun-  
16 dred and fifty pupils, including not to exceed \$2,000 for  
17 printing and issuing school paper, \$225,580; for pay of  
18 superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improve-  
19 ments, \$23,700; in all, \$249,280;

20 Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kansas: For six hundred  
21 and twenty-five pupils, including not to exceed \$2,500 for  
22 printing and issuing school paper, \$217,360; for pay of  
23 superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improve-  
24 ments, including necessary drainage work, \$25,200; in all,  
25 \$242,560;

1        Pipestone, Minnesota: For three hundred pupils,  
2    \$100,235; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general  
3    repairs and improvements, \$15,200; in all, \$115,435;

4        Carson City, Nevada: For five hundred and twenty-five  
5    pupils, \$172,620; for pay of principal, drayage, and general  
6    repairs and improvements, \$20,000; in all, \$192,620;

7        Albuquerque, New Mexico: For five hundred pupils,  
8    \$173,320; for pay of superintendent or other officer in charge,  
9    drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$25,200;  
10   in all, \$198,520;

11       Santa Fe, New Mexico: For three hundred and eighty  
12   pupils, \$137,845; for drayage, and general repairs and im-  
13   provements, \$15,000; in all, \$152,845;

14       Wahpeton, North Dakota: For two hundred and sev-  
15   enty pupils, \$89,515; for pay of superintendent, drayage,  
16   and general repairs and improvements, \$13,000; in all,  
17   \$102,515;

18       Chilocco, Oklahoma: For six hundred and fifty pupils,  
19   including not to exceed \$2,000 for printing and issuing school  
20   paper, \$226,600; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and  
21   general repairs and improvements, \$25,200; in all, \$251,800;

22       Sequoyah Orphan Training School, near Tahlequah, Okla-  
23   homa: For three hundred and fifty orphan Indian children of  
24   the State of Oklahoma belonging to the restricted class,

1 \$117,545; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general  
2 repairs and improvements, \$15,000; in all, \$132,545;

3 Carter Seminary, Oklahoma: For one hundred and  
4 sixty-five pupils, \$58,850; for pay of principal, drayage,  
5 and general repairs and improvements, \$7,000; in all,  
6 \$65,850;

7 Euchee, Oklahoma: For one hundred and fifteen pupils,  
8 \$41,495; for pay of principal, drayage, and general repairs  
9 and improvements, \$7,000; in all, \$48,495;

10 Eufaula, Oklahoma: For one hundred and forty pupils,  
11 \$49,590; for pay of principal, drayage, and general repairs  
12 and improvements, \$7,000; in all, \$56,590;

13 Jones Academy, Oklahoma: For one hundred and  
14 seventy-five pupils, \$62,365; for pay of principal, drayage,  
15 and general repairs and improvements, \$7,000; in all,  
16 \$69,365;

17 Whetlock Academy, Oklahoma: For one hundred and  
18 thirty pupils, \$46,835; for pay of principal, drayage, and  
19 general repairs and improvements, \$7,000; in all, \$53,835;

20 Chemawa, Oregon: For four hundred and fifty pupils,  
21 including not to exceed \$1,000 for printing and issuing  
22 school paper, \$156,485; for pay of superintendent, drayage,  
23 and general repairs and improvements, \$20,200; in all,  
24 \$176,685;

25 Flandreau, South Dakota: For four hundred and fifty

1 pupils, \$164,140; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and  
2 general repairs and improvements, \$19,000; in all, \$183,140;

3 Pierre, South Dakota: For three hundred pupils,  
4 \$99,020; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general  
5 repairs and improvements, \$15,200; in all, \$114,220;

6 In all, for above-named nonreservation boarding schools,  
7 not to exceed \$2,597,440: *Provided*, That 10 per centum of  
8 the foregoing amounts shall be available interchangeably for  
9 expenditures for similar purposes in the various boarding  
10 schools named, but not more than 10 per centum shall be  
11 added to the amount appropriated for any one of said board-  
12 ing schools or for any particular item within any boarding  
13 school. Any such interchanges shall be reported to Congress  
14 in the annual Budget.

15 For tuition and for care and other assistance for Indian  
16 pupils attending public schools and special Indian day  
17 schools and for the repair of special Indian day schools in  
18 the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole  
19 Nations and the Quapaw Agency in Oklahoma, \$378,745,  
20 to be expended in the discretion of the Secretary and under  
21 rules and regulations to be prescribed by him: *Provided*,  
22 That not to exceed \$26,000 may be expended for the pay-  
23 ment of salaries of public-school teachers, employed by the  
24 State, county, or district in special Indian day schools in



1 full-blooded Indian communities, where there are not  
2 adequate white day schools available for their attendance.

3 Natives in Alaska: To enable the Secretary, in his  
4 discretion, to provide for support and education and relief  
5 of destitution of the Eskimos, Aleuts, Indians, and other  
6 natives of Alaska, including necessary traveling expenses of  
7 pupils to and from boarding schools in Alaska; repair and  
8 rental of school buildings; textbooks and industrial apparatus;  
9 pay and traveling expenses of employees; repair, equipment,  
10 maintenance, and operation of vessels; and all other necessary  
11 miscellaneous expenses which are not included under the  
12 above special heads, (76)~~\$1,233,800~~ \$1,245,000, to be im-  
13 mediately available and to remain available until June 30,  
14 1945: *Provided*, That a report shall be made to Congress  
15 covering expenditures from the amount herein provided for  
16 relief of destitution.

#### 17 CONSERVATION OF HEALTH

18 For conservation of health among Indians, including  
19 equipment, materials, and supplies; repairs and improvements  
20 to buildings and plants; compensation and traveling expenses  
21 of officers and employees and renting of quarters for them  
22 when necessary; transportation of patients and attendants to  
23 and from hospitals and sanatoria; returning to their former  
24 homes and interring the remains of deceased patients; and not  
25 exceeding \$25,000 for clinical surveys and general medical

1 research in connection with tuberculosis, trachoma, and  
 2 venereal and other disease conditions among Indians, includ-  
 3 ing cooperation with State and other organizations engaged  
 4 in similar work and payment of traveling expenses and per  
 5 diem of physicians, nurses, and other persons whose services  
 6 are donated by such organizations, and including printing and  
 7 binding circulars and pamphlets for use in preventing and  
 8 suppressing trachoma and other contagious and infectious  
 9 diseases, ~~(77)\$5,642,300~~ \$5,666,300, including not to ex-  
 10 ceed \$4,145,000 for the following-named hospitals and  
 11 sanatoria:

12 Arizona: Indian Oasis Hospital, \$32,975; Kayenta Sana-  
 13 torium, \$55,725; Navajo Medical Center, \$303,615; Phoenix  
 14 Sanatorium, \$116,420; Pima Hospital, \$38,490; Truxton  
 15 Canyon Hospital, \$15,395; Western Navajo Hospital,  
 16 \$37,810; Chin Lee Hospital, \$22,390; Fort Apache Hospital,  
 17 \$30,885; Hopi Hospital, \$46,135; San Carlos Hospital,  
 18 \$34,100; Tohatchi Hospital, \$19,485; Colorado River Hos-  
 19 pital, \$24,175; San Xavier Sanatorium, \$47,495; Phoenix  
 20 Hospital, \$49,000; Winslow Sanatorium, \$65,900;

21 California: Hoopa Valley Hospital, \$31,430; Soboba  
 22 Hospital, \$27,775; Fort Yuma Hospital, \$23,895;

23 Colorado: Ute Mountain Hospital, \$16,330; Edward T.  
 24 Taylor Hospital, \$30,000;

- 1 Idaho: Fort Lapwai Sanatorium, \$103,250; Fort Hall
- 2 Hospitals, \$15,390;
- 3 Minnesota: Pipestone Hospital, \$25,060; Cass Lake
- 4 Hospital, \$34,230; Fond du Lac Hospital, \$27,315; Red
- 5 Lake Hospital, \$24,800; White Earth Hospital, \$26,485;
- 6 Mississippi: Choctaw Hospital, \$26,640;
- 7 Montana: Blackfeet Hospital, \$52,515; Fort Peck Hos-
- 8 pital, \$29,530; Crow Hospital, \$40,100; Fort Belknap Hos-
- 9 pital, \$36,675; Tongue River Hospital, \$32,935;
- 10 Nebraska: Winnebago Hospital, \$52,000;
- 11 Nevada: Carson Hospital, \$29,595; Walker River
- 12 Hospital, \$27,785; Western Shoshone Hospital, \$21,895;
- 13 New Mexico: Albuquerque Sanatorium, \$115,130;
- 14 Jicarilla Hospital and Sanatorium, \$47,390; Mescalero
- 15 Hospital, \$25,745; Eastern Navajo Hospital, \$73,050;
- 16 Northern Navajo Hospital, \$52,590; Taos Hospital,
- 17 \$17,645; Zuni Hospital, \$34,250; Albuquerque Hospital,
- 18 \$55,070; Charles H. Burke Hospital, \$34,065; Santa Fe
- 19 Hospital, \$46,580;
- 20 North Carolina: Cherokee Hospital, \$25,545;
- 21 North Dakota: Turtle Mountain Hospital, \$45,250;
- 22 Fort Berthold Hospital, \$21,600; Fort Totten Hospital,
- 23 \$25,410; Standing Rock Hospital, \$37,715;
- 24 Oklahoma: Cheyenne and Arapahoe Hospital, \$38,255;
- 25 Talihina Sanatorium and Hospital, \$211,085; Shawnee

1 Sanatorium, \$115,645; Claremore Hospital, \$90,885; Clin-  
 2 ton Hospital, \$23,420; Pawnee and Ponca Hospital,  
 3 \$41,915; Kiowa Hospital, \$157,820; William W. Hastings  
 4 Hospital, \$78,700;

5 Oregon: Warm Springs Hospital, \$21,385;

6 South Dakota: Crow Creek Hospital, \$23,755; Pine  
 7 Ridge Hospitals, \$66,750; Rosebud Hospital, \$53,950;  
 8 Yankton Hospital, \$25,325; Cheyenne River Hospital,  
 9 \$42,085; Sioux Sanatorium, \$154,045; Sisseton Hospital,  
 10 \$38,690;

11 Utah: Unitah Hospital, \$32,700;

12 Washington: Yakima Sanatorium, \$44,060; Tacoma  
 13 Sanatorium, \$382,270; Tulalip Hospital, \$13,055; Colville  
 14 Hospital, \$42,480;

15 Wisconsin: Hayward Hospital, \$43,550; Tomah Hos-  
 16 pital, \$37,190;

17 Wyoming: Wind River Hospital, \$33,325;

18 *Provided*, That 10 per centum of the foregoing amounts  
 19 shall be available interchangeably for expenditures in the  
 20 various hospitals named, but not more than 10 per centum  
 21 shall be added to the amount appropriated for any one of  
 22 said hospitals or for any particular item within any hospital,  
 23 and any interchange of appropriations hereunder shall be  
 24 reported to Congress in the annual Budget: *Provided further*,  
 25 That nonreservation boarding schools receiving specific ap-



1 appropriations shall contribute on a per diem basis for the  
 2 hospitalization of pupils in hospitals located at such schools  
 3 and supported from this appropriation: *Provided further,*  
 4 That in the discretion of the Secretary and under such rules  
 5 and regulations as may be prescribed by him, fees may be  
 6 collected from Indians for medical, hospital, and dental  
 7 service and any fees so collected shall be covered into the  
 8 Treasury of the United States.

9 Medical relief in Alaska: To enable the Secretary in his  
 10 discretion through the Bureau of Indian Affairs, with the  
 11 advice and cooperation of the Public Health Service, to pro-  
 12 vide for the medical and sanitary relief of the Eskimos, Aleuts,  
 13 Indians, and other natives of Alaska; repair, rental, and  
 14 equipment of hospital buildings; books and surgical appa-  
 15 ratus; pay and traveling expenses of employees, and all other  
 16 necessary miscellaneous expenses which are not included  
 17 under the above special heads, **(78)**~~\$570,680~~ \$580,000, to be  
 18 available immediately and to remain available until June 30,  
 19 1945.

20 GENERAL SUPPORT AND ADMINISTRATION

21 For general administration of Indian property, including  
 22 pay of employees authorized by continuing or permanent treaty  
 23 provisions, **(79)**~~\$2,785,200~~ \$2,780,400: *Provided,* That in  
 24 the discretion of the Secretary, and under such rules and  
 25 regulations as may be prescribed by him, fees may be col-

1 lected from individual Indians for services performed for  
 2 them, and any fees so collected shall be covered into the  
 3 Treasury of the United States.

4 For general support and rehabilitation of needy Indians  
 5 in the United States, ~~(80)\$700,000~~ \$825,000, of which  
 6 amount not to exceed \$1,000 shall be available for expenses  
 7 of Indians participating in folk festivals, and not to exceed  
 8 \$40,000 shall be available for administrative expenses inci-  
 9 dent thereto, including departmental personal services (not to  
 10 exceed \$30,000).

11 Reindeer service: For supervision of reindeer in Alaska  
 12 and instruction in the care and management thereof, includ-  
 13 ing salaries and travel expenses of employees, purchase,  
 14 rental, erection, and repair of range cabins, purchase and  
 15 maintenance of communication and other equipment, and all  
 16 other necessary miscellaneous expenses, ~~(81)\$80,000~~  
 17 \$90,000, to be immediately available, and to remain available  
 18 until June 30, 1945.

19 For general support of Indians and administration of  
 20 Indian property under the jurisdiction of the following  
 21 agencies, to be paid from the funds held by the United  
 22 States in trust for the respective tribes, in not to exceed  
 23 the following sums, respectively:

24 Arizona: Colorado River, \$1,620; Fort Apache,  
 25 \$45,000; Navajo, \$4,900, including all necessary expenses

1 of holding a tribal fair, erection of structures, awards for ex-  
2 hibits and events, feeding of livestock, and labor and ma-  
3 terials; Pima (Camp McDowell), \$360; San Carlos, \$4,240;  
4 Truxton Canon, \$11,300; in all, \$67,420;

5 California: Mission, \$26,000;

6 Colorado: The appropriations under this head (South-  
7 ern Ute and Ute Mountain) for the fiscal year 1943, in-  
8 cluding the purchase of land, the subjugation thereof, and  
9 the construction of improvements thereon, are hereby  
10 continued available until June 30, 1944, for the purposes  
11 hereof;

12 Iowa: Sac and Fox, \$630;

13 Minnesota: Consolidated Chippewa, \$1,600 for salary  
14 and incidental expenses of the secretary of the tribal execu-  
15 tive committee;

16 Montana: Flathead, \$35,000;

17 Nevada: Western Shoshone, \$1,000;

18 North Carolina: Cherokee, \$8,000;

19 Oregon: Klamath, \$119,275, of which not to exceed  
20 \$4,500 shall be available for fees and expenses of an attorney  
21 or firm of attorneys selected by the tribe and employed un-  
22 der a contract approved by the Secretary; Umatilla, \$1,315;  
23 in all, \$120,590;

24 Utah: Uintah and Ouray, \$7,000;

25 Washington: Colville, \$5,400; Puyallup, \$1,000 for

1 upkeep of the Puyallup Indian cemetery; Taholah (Makah),  
 2 \$6,600, including the purchase of land, title to which shall  
 3 be taken in the name of the United States in trust for the  
 4 Makah Indians; Yakima, \$300; Tulalip, \$1,000; in all,  
 5 \$14,300;

6       Wisconsin: Menominee, \$99,025, including \$40,000, of  
 7 which not exceeding \$10,000, shall be available for general  
 8 relief purposes and not exceeding \$30,000 for monthly allow-  
 9 ances, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary may  
 10 prescribe, to old and indigent members of the Menominee  
 11 Tribe who reside with relatives or friends and \$5,200 for  
 12 the compensation and expenses of an attorney or firm of  
 13 attorneys employed by the tribe under a contract approved  
 14 by the Secretary: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$6,000 shall  
 15 be available from the funds of the Menominee Indians for  
 16 the payment of salaries and expenses of the chairman, secre-  
 17 tary, and interpreters of the Menominee general council and  
 18 members of the Menominee advisory council and tribal dele-  
 19 gates when engaged on business of the tribe at rates to be  
 20 determined by the Menominee general council and approved  
 21 by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs;

22       In all, not to exceed \$380,565.

23       Relief of Chippewa Indians in Minnesota (tribal funds):  
 24 Not to exceed \$49,000 of the principal sum on deposit to the



1 credit of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, arising under  
 2 section 7 of the Act entitled "An Act for the relief and  
 3 civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minne-  
 4 sota", approved January 14, 1889 (25 Stat. 645), may be  
 5 expended, in the discretion of the Secretary, in aiding indigent  
 6 Chippewa Indians including boarding-home care of pupils  
 7 attending public, private, or high schools.

8 Relief of needy Indians: For the relief of Indians in need  
 9 of assistance, including cash grants; the purchase of subsist-  
 10 ence supplies, clothing, and household goods; medical, burial,  
 11 housing, transportation, and all other necessary expenses,  
 12 \$100,000, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of the  
 13 particular tribe concerned: *Provided*, That expenditures here-  
 14 under may be made without regard to section 3709, Revised  
 15 Statutes, or to the Act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 391), as  
 16 amended.

17 (82) *Expenses incidental to the sale of timber on the Choctaw-*  
 18 *Chickasaw Sanatorium Reserve: Not to exceed \$2,000 of*  
 19 *the funds held by the United States in trust for the Choctaw*  
 20 *and Chickasaw Tribes may be expended for expenses inci-*  
 21 *dental to the sale of timber on the Choctaw-Chickasaw Sana-*  
 22 *torium Reserve: Provided, That all payments from this*  
 23 *appropriation shall be made in the same proportion as the*  
 24 *interest of said tribes in such timber.*

25 (83) *Expenses of tribal officers, Five Civilized Tribes, Okla.*

1 homa (tribal funds): For the current fiscal year money may  
 2 be expended from the tribal funds of the Choctaw, Chicka-  
 3 saw, Creek, and Seminole Tribes for equalization of allot-  
 4 ments, per capita, and other payments authorized by law to  
 5 individual members of the respective tribes, salaries and con-  
 6 tingent expenses of the governor of the Chickasaw Nation  
 7 and chief of the Choctaw Nation, one mining trustee for the  
 8 Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, at salaries of \$3,000 each  
 9 for the said governor, said chief, and said mining trustee,  
 10 chief of the Creek Nation at \$1,200 and one attorney each for  
 11 the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes employed under contract  
 12 approved by the President under existing law: *Provided,*  
 13 That the expenses of the above-named officials shall be de-  
 14 termined and limited by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs  
 15 at not to exceed \$2,500 each.

16 *Expenses of tribal officers, Five Civilized Tribes, Okla-*  
 17 *homa (tribal funds): For the current fiscal year money may*  
 18 *be expended from the tribal funds of the Choctaw, Chickasaw,*  
 19 *Creek, and Seminole Tribes for equalization of allotments,*  
 20 *per capita, and other payments authorized by law to indi-*  
 21 *vidual members of the respective tribes, and for salaries and*  
 22 *contingent expenses, as follows: Expenses of governor, Chick-*  
 23 *asaw Nation, not to exceed \$2,500; expenses of chief, Choc-*  
 24 *taw Nation, not to exceed \$2,500; expenses of chief, Creek*  
 25 *Nation, not to exceed \$2,500; expenses of mining trustee,*

1 *Choctaw-Chickasaw Nation, not to exceed \$2,500; expenses*  
 2 *of Choctaw tribal attorney, not to exceed \$2,500; expenses of*  
 3 *Chickasaw tribal attorney, not to exceed \$2,500; salary of*  
 4 *governor, Chickasaw Nation, \$3,000; salary of chief, Choc-*  
 5 *taw Nation, \$3,000; salary of mining trustee, Choctaw-*  
 6 *Chickasaw Nation, \$3,000; salary of chief, Creek Nation,*  
 7 *\$600: Provided, That the attorneys for each of the Choctaw*  
 8 *and Chickasaw Tribes shall be employed under contract*  
 9 *approved by the President under existing law.*

10 **(84)**Support of Osage Agency and pay of tribal officers, Okla-  
 11 homa (tribal funds): For the support of the Osage Agency,  
 12 and for necessary expenses in connection with oil and gas  
 13 production on the Osage Reservation, Oklahoma, including  
 14 pay of necessary employees, the tribal attorney and his  
 15 stenographer, one special attorney in tax and other matters,  
 16 and pay of tribal officers; payment of damages to individual  
 17 allottees; repairs to buildings; rent of quarters for employees;  
 18 traveling expenses; printing; telegraphing; and telephoning;  
 19 and purchase, repair, and operation of automobiles;  
 20 \$185,000, payable from funds held by the United  
 21 States in trust for the Osage Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma:  
 22 *Provided, That not more than \$1,920 may be used*  
 23 *for the employment of a curator for the Osage Museum,*  
 24 *which employee shall be an Osage Indian and shall be*  
 25 *appointed without regard to civil-service laws and regula-*

tions upon the recommendation of the Osage tribal council:  
*Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available, for traveling and other expenses, including not to exceed \$6 per diem in lieu of subsistence, and not to exceed 5 cents per mile for use of personally owned automobiles, of members of the tribal council and other members of the tribe, when engaged on tribal business, including visits to the District of Columbia or Chicago, Illinois, when duly authorized or approved in advance by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

*Support of Osage Agency and pay of tribal officers, Oklahoma (tribal funds): For the support of the Osage Agency, and for necessary expenses in connection with oil and gas production on the Osage Reservation, Oklahoma, including pay of the superintendent of the agency and of necessary employees, the tribal attorney and his stenographer, and pay of tribal officers; payment of damages to individual allottees; repairs to buildings, rent of quarters for employees, traveling expenses, printing, telegraphing and telephoning, and repair and operation of automobiles, \$170,000, payable from funds held by the United States in trust for the Osage Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma: Provided, That no part of the funds herein appropriated shall be available to pay the salary of the tribal attorney except pursuant to a contract in writing approved by the Osage Tribal Council and the Secretary of the Interior: Provided,*



1 further, That of the said sum herein appropriated \$7,500 is  
2 hereby made available for traveling and other expenses of  
3 members of the Osage Tribal Council, business committees,  
4 or other tribal organizations, when engaged on business of  
5 the tribe, including supplies and equipment, not to exceed  
6 \$6 per diem in lieu of subsistence, and not to exceed 5  
7 cents per mile for use of personally owned automobiles, when  
8 duly authorized or approved in advance by the Commis-  
9 sioner of Indian Affairs: Provided further, That no part  
10 of the funds appropriated herein shall be available for the  
11 collection of any income due the Osage Tribe of Indians or  
12 the enrolled members thereof where such income is not  
13 deposited to the credit of the said Osage tribal funds account  
14 or to the credit of the proper member's account.

15 Expenses of tribal councils or committees thereof (tribal  
16 funds): For traveling and other expenses of members of  
17 tribal councils, business committees, or other tribal organiza-  
18 tions, when engaged on business of the tribes, including  
19 supplies and equipment, not to exceed \$6 per diem in lieu  
20 of subsistence, and not to exceed 5 cents per mile for use of  
21 personally owned automobiles, when duly authorized or  
22 approved in advance by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs,  
23 \$25,000, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of the  
24 particular tribe interested: *Provided*, That no part of this  
25 appropriation, or of any other appropriation contained in this

1 Act, shall be available for expenses of members of tribal  
2 councils, business committees, or other tribal organizations,  
3 when in the District of Columbia or Chicago, Illinois, for  
4 more than an eight-day period, unless the Secretary shall in  
5 writing approve a longer period.

6 Compensation and expenses of attorneys, Confederated  
7 Salish and Kootenai Tribes, Montana (tribal funds) : For  
8 compensation and expenses of an attorney or attorneys em-  
9 ployed by the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the  
10 Flathead Reservation, Montana, under a contract approved  
11 by the Secretary on May 9, 1941, \$24,000, payable from  
12 funds on deposit to the credit of such tribes.

13 Expenses of attorneys, Northern Cheyenne Tribe,  
14 Tongue River Reservation, Montana (tribal funds) : For  
15 expenses of an attorney or attorneys employed by the  
16 Northern Cheyenne Tribe of Indians of the Tongue River  
17 Reservation under a contract approved by the Assistant  
18 Secretary of the Interior on March 15, 1941, \$5,400, pay-  
19 able from funds on deposit in the Treasury to the credit of  
20 said tribe of Indians.

21 **(85)***That the Secretary of the Interior be authorized and*  
22 *directed, with the consent of the business committee of the*  
23 *Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming,*  
24 *to purchase one United States Treasury War bond of the*  
25 *denomination of \$500 for each member of said Shoshone*

1 *Tribe according to the official roll of said tribe on the date of*  
2 *the approval of this Act, and pay the total cost of the bonds*  
3 *so purchased out of the accrued interest in the judgment fund*  
4 *of said tribe in the Treasury. Said bonds shall be purchased*  
5 *and registered in the name of each enrolled member of the*  
6 *Shoshone Tribe and when issued shall be held in trust for*  
7 *such Shoshone Indian by the United States to the date of*  
8 *maturity, whereupon said bond shall be delivered to the*  
9 *owner thereof free from such trust. Said bond shall not be*  
10 *sold or encumbered in any manner by the Shoshone owner*  
11 *nor shall said bond become liable, payable, or subject to any*  
12 *debt or debts contracted by the Shoshone owner prior to the*  
13 *date of maturity. In the event of the death of the Shoshone*  
14 *owner prior to the date of maturity, said bond, if not devised*  
15 *or bequeathed by will, shall descend to his or her heirs or next*  
16 *of kin as provided by existing law, subject to the existing*  
17 *trust. The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to*  
18 *grant permission to the county chairman of the War bond*  
19 *purchase program of Fremont County, Wyoming, in which*  
20 *county the Shoshone Tribe resides, to include the total amount*  
21 *of bonds purchased for the members of said tribe in his quota*  
22 *of War bond sales.*

23

## ROADS AND BRIDGES

24

25 For maintenance and repair of that portion of the Gallup-  
Shiprock Highway within the Navaja Reservation, New

1 Mexico, and that portion of the State highway in New  
 2 Mexico between Gallup, New Mexico, and Window Rock,  
 3 Arizona, serving the Navajo Reservation, \$20,000, reim-  
 4 bursable, as authorized by the Act of May 28, 1941.

5 For construction, improvement, repair, and maintenance  
 6 of Indian reservation roads under the provisions of the  
 7 Act of May 26, 1928 (25 U. S. C. 318a), as supplemented  
 8 and amended, ~~(86)\$750,000~~ \$1,200,000, to remain available  
 9 until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$10,000 of the  
 10 foregoing amount may be expended for departmental per-  
 11 sonal services: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$15,000  
 12 of this appropriation shall be available for repair of structures  
 13 for housing road materials, supplies, equipment, and quarters  
 14 for road crews.

#### 15 ANNUITIES AND PER CAPITA PAYMENTS

16 For fulfilling treaties with Senecas of New York: For  
 17 permanent annuity in lieu of interest on stock (Act of  
 18 February 19, 1831, 4 Stat. 442), \$6,000.

19 For fulfilling treaties with Six Nations of New York:  
 20 For permanent annuity, in clothing and other useful articles  
 21 (article 6, treaty of November 11, 1794), \$4,500.

22 For fulfilling treaties with Choctaws, Oklahoma: For  
 23 permanent annuity (article 2, treaty of November 16, 1805,  
 24 and article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$3,000; for  
 25 permanent annuity for support of light horsemen (article 13,



1 treaty of October 18, 1820, and article 13, treaty of June  
2 22, 1855), \$600; for permanent annuity for support of  
3 blacksmith (article 6, treaty of October 18, 1820, and  
4 article 9, treaty of January 20, 1825, and article 13, treaty  
5 of June 22, 1855), \$600; for permanent annuity for educa-  
6 tion (article 2, treaty of January 20, 1825, and article 13,  
7 treaty of June 22, 1855), \$6,000; for permanent annuity  
8 for iron and steel (article 9, treaty of January 20, 1825,  
9 and article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$320; in  
10 all, \$10,520.

11 For fulfilling treaties with Pawnees, Oklahoma: For  
12 permanent annuity (article 2, treaty of September 24, 1857,  
13 and article 3, agreement of November 23, 1892), \$30,000.

14 For payment of Sioux benefits to Indians of the Sioux  
15 reservations, as authorized by the Act of March 2, 1889  
16 (25 Stat. 895), as amended, \$175,000.

17 For payment of interest on moneys held in trust for the  
18 several Indian tribes, as authorized by various Acts of Con-  
19 gress, \$725,000.

20 Appropriations herein made for the support of Indians  
21 and administration of Indian property, the support of schools,  
22 including nonreservation boarding schools and for conserva-  
23 tion of health among Indians shall be available for the pur-  
24 chase of supplies, materials, and repair parts, for storage in  
25 and distribution from central warehouses, garages, and shops,

1 and for the maintenance and operation of such warehouses,  
2 garages, and shops, and said appropriations shall be reim-  
3 bursed for services rendered or supplies furnished by such  
4 warehouses, garages, or shops to any activity of the Indian  
5 Service.

6 Appropriations made for the Indian Service for the  
7 fiscal year 1944 shall be available for travel expenses; the  
8 purchase of ice, and the purchase of rubber boots for official  
9 use of employees.

#### 10 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

11 The following sums are appropriated out of the special  
12 fund in the Treasury of the United States created by the  
13 Act of June 17, 1902 (43 U. S. C. 391, 411), and therein  
14 designated "the reclamation fund", to be available imme-  
15 diately:

16 Salaries and expenses: For personal services in the  
17 District of Columbia and other necessary expenses, \$101,000,  
18 including not to exceed \$3,500 for printing and binding;

19 Administrative provisions and limitations: For all ex-  
20 penditures authorized by the Act of June 17, 1902, and Acts  
21 amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, known as the  
22 reclamation law, and all other Acts under which expenditures  
23 from said fund are authorized, including not to exceed \$100,-  
24 000 for personal services and \$15,000 for other expenses in  
25 the office of the chief engineer, \$20,000 for telegraph, tele-

1 phone, and other communication service, \$7,500 for dis-  
2 seminating useful information, photographing and making  
3 photographic prints, and completing and distributing material,  
4 including recordings, \$41,250 for personal services, and  
5 \$7,500 for other expenses in the field legal offices; for the  
6 maintenance, in addition to the main office in the District of  
7 Columbia, of a branch of that office in Denver, Colorado, with  
8 appropriations herein made to be available therefor, the costs  
9 and expenses thereof to be accounted for as though said  
10 branch office were in the District of Columbia; examination  
11 of estimates for appropriations in the field; refunds of over-  
12 collections and deposits for other purposes; not to exceed  
13 \$15,000 for lithographing, engraving, printing, and binding;  
14 purchase of ice; purchase of rubber boots for official use by  
15 employees; maintenance and operation of horse-drawn and  
16 motor-propelled passenger vehicles; not to exceed \$25,000  
17 for purchase of horse-drawn and motor-propelled passenger-  
18 carrying vehicles; payment for contract stenographic report-  
19 ing services; payment of damages caused to the owners of  
20 lands or other private property of any kind by reason of the  
21 operations of the United States, its officers or employees, in  
22 the survey, construction, operation, or maintenance of irri-  
23 gation works; payment for official telephone service in the  
24 field hereafter incurred in case of official telephones installed  
25 in private houses when authorized under regulations estab-

1 lished by the Secretary; payment of rewards, when specifi-  
 2 cally authorized by the Secretary, for information leading to  
 3 the apprehension and conviction of persons found guilty of the  
 4 theft, damage, or destruction of public property: *Provided*,  
 5 That no part of any sum provided for in this Act for operation  
 6 and maintenance of any project or division of a project by  
 7 the Bureau of Reclamation shall be used for the irrigation of  
 8 any lands within the boundaries of an irrigation district which  
 9 has contracted with the Bureau of Reclamation and which is  
 10 in arrears for more than twelve months in the payment of  
 11 any charges due the United States, and no part of any sum  
 12 provided for in this Act for such purpose shall be used for the  
 13 irrigation of any lands which have contracted with the Bureau  
 14 of Reclamation and which are in arrears for more than twelve  
 15 months in the payment of any charges due from said lands  
 16 to the United States;

17 Parker Dam power project, Arizona-California: Not to  
 18 exceed \$375,000 from power and other revenues shall be  
 19 available for operation and maintenance;

20 Yuma project, Arizona-California: For operation and  
 21 maintenance, ~~(87)\$65,000~~ \$75,000: *Provided*, That not to  
 22 exceed \$25,000 from the power revenues shall be available for  
 23 the operation and maintenance of the commercial system;

24 Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado: Not to ex-



1 ceed \$140,000 from power revenues shall be available for  
 2 the operation and maintenance of the power system;

3 Boise project, Idaho: For operation and maintenance,  
 4 ~~(88)\$72,000~~ \$104,000;

5 Minidoka project, Idaho: For operation and main-  
 6 tenance, reserved works, ~~(89)\$16,500~~ \$18,000: *Provided*,  
 7 That not to exceed \$82,175 from the power revenues shall be  
 8 available for the operation of the commercial system;

9 North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming: Not to ex-  
 10 ceed \$90,000 from the power revenues shall be available  
 11 for the operation and maintenance of the commercial system;  
 12 and not to exceed \$5,500 from power revenues allocated to  
 13 the Northport irrigation district under subsection I, section  
 14 4, of the Act of December 5, 1924 (43 U. S. C. 501), shall  
 15 be available for payment on behalf of the Northport irriga-  
 16 tion district, to the Farmers' irrigation district for carriage  
 17 of water;

18 Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas: For operation  
 19 and maintenance, ~~(90)\$90,000~~ \$95,000: *Provided*, That not  
 20 to exceed \$50,000 from power revenues shall be available for  
 21 the operation and maintenance of the power system;

22 Owyhee project, Oregon: For operation and mainte-  
 23 nance, ~~(91)\$160,000~~ \$200,000.

24 Klamath project, Oregon-California: For operation and  
 25 maintenance, ~~(92)\$120,000~~ \$143,000: *Provided*, That reve-

1 nues received from the lease of marginal lands, Tule Lake  
 2 division, shall be available for refunds to the lessees in such  
 3 cases where it becomes necessary to make refunds because of  
 4 flooding or other reasons within the terms of such leases;

5 Columbia Basin project, Washington (formerly Grand  
 6 Coulee Dam project, Washington) : Not to exceed \$900,000  
 7 of the moneys deposited in the special account pursu-  
 8 ant to section 4 of Executive Order Numbered 8526 shall  
 9 be transferred to the reclamation fund to be available im-  
 10 mediately for operation, maintenance, and replacements, in-  
 11 cluding operation and maintenance of camp and other  
 12 facilities heretofore or hereafter turned over by construction  
 13 contractors, and similar facilities and the furnishing of  
 14 services related thereto, and the payment to the school dis-  
 15 trict or school districts serving Mason City and Coulee Dam,  
 16 Washington, as reimbursement for instruction during the  
 17 1943-1944 school year in the schools operated by said  
 18 district or districts of each pupil who is a dependent of any  
 19 employee of the United States living in or in the vicinity of  
 20 Coulee Dam, in the sum of \$25 per semester per pupil in  
 21 average daily attendance at said schools, payable after the  
 22 term of instruction in any semester has been completed,  
 23 under regulations prescribed by the Secretary;

24 Yakima project, Washington: For operation and mainte-  
 25 nance, (93)\$248,000 \$265,000: *Provided*, That not to ex-

1 ceed \$25,000 from power revenues shall be available for  
 2 operation and maintenance of the power system;

3 Kendrick project, Wyoming: Not to exceed \$100,000  
 4 from the power revenues shall be available for the operation  
 5 and maintenance of the power system;

6 Riverton project, Wyoming: For operation and mainte-  
 7 nance, (94)~~\$50,000~~ \$70,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed  
 8 \$45,000 from the power revenues shall be available for the  
 9 operation and maintenance of the commercial system;

10 Shoshone project, Wyoming: For operation and main-  
 11 tenance, Willwood division, (95)~~\$15,000~~ \$18,000: *Pro-*  
 12 *vided*, That not to exceed \$45,000 from power revenues  
 13 shall be available for the operation and maintenance of the  
 14 commercial system;

15 Operation and maintenance administration: For neces-  
 16 sary pay of employees, traveling and other expenses incident  
 17 to the general administration of reclamation projects, either  
 18 operated and maintained by the Bureau or transferred to  
 19 water users' organizations for operation and maintenance,  
 20 and incident to the sale of unplatted portions of Government  
 21 town sites and temporarily and permanently unproductive  
 22 public lands as authorized by the Act of May 16, 1930  
 23 (46 Stat. 367), including giving information and advice  
 24 to settlers on reclamation projects in the selection of lands,  
 25 equipment, and livestock, the preparation of land for irriga-

1 tion, the selection of crops, methods of irrigation and agri-  
2 cultural practice, and general farm management, the cost  
3 of which shall be charged to the general reclamation fund  
4 and shall not be charged as a part of the construction or  
5 operation and maintenance cost payable by the water users  
6 under the projects, \$100,000;

7       Limitation of expenditures: Under the provisions of this  
8 Act no greater sum shall be expended, nor shall the United  
9 States be obligated to expend during the fiscal year 1944,  
10 on any reclamation project appropriated for herein, an  
11 amount in excess of the sum herein appropriated therefor,  
12 nor shall the whole expenditures or obligations incurred for  
13 all of such projects for the fiscal year 1944 exceed the whole  
14 amount in the reclamation fund for the fiscal year;

15       Interchange of appropriations: Ten per centum of the  
16 foregoing amounts shall be available interchangeably for ex-  
17 penditures on the reclamation projects named; but not more  
18 than 10 per centum shall be added to the amount appropri-  
19 ated for any one of said projects, except that should existing  
20 works or the water supply for lands under cultivation be  
21 endangered by floods or other unusual conditions, an amount  
22 sufficient to make necessary emergency repairs shall become  
23 available for expenditure by further transfer of appropria-  
24 tion from any of said projects upon approval of the Secretary;



1 (96) For general investigations and administrative expenses,  
 2 to be expended from the reclamation fund in the same  
 3 manner and for the same objects of expenditure as spec-  
 4 ified for projects hereinbefore in this Act under the cap-  
 5 tion "Bureau of Reclamation", under the heading "Ad-  
 6 ministrative provisions and limitations", but without regard  
 7 to the amounts of the limitations therein set forth, all to be  
 8 reimbursable under the reclamation law, and to remain avail-  
 9 able until expended, as follows:

10       *Construction: For continuation of construction, and for*  
 11 *general investigations and administrative expenses, of the fol-*  
 12 *lowing projects in not to exceed the following amounts, re-*  
 13 *spectively, to be expended from the reclamation fund in the*  
 14 *same manner and for the same objects of expenditure as*  
 15 *specified under the caption "Bureau of Reclamation", under*  
 16 *the head "Administrative provisions and limitations", but*  
 17 *without regard to the amounts of the limitations therein set*  
 18 *forth, all to be reimbursable under the reclamation law, and*  
 19 *to remain available until expended:*

20 (97) Boise project, Idaho, Payette Division, \$500,000;

21 (98) Deschutes project, Oregon, \$250,000;

22 (99) Klamath project, Oregon-California, \$420,000;

23 (100) Riverton project, Wyoming, \$500,000;

24 (101) Shoshone project, Wyoming, Heart Mountain Division,  
 25 \$350,000;

1       General investigations: For engineering and economic  
 2 investigations of proposed Federal reclamation projects and  
 3 surveys, investigations and other activities relating to recon-  
 4 struction, rehabilitation, extensions, or financial adjustments  
 5 of existing projects, and studies of water conservation and  
 6 development plans, such investigations, surveys, and studies  
 7 to be carried on by said Bureau either independently, or in  
 8 cooperation with State agencies and other Federal agencies,  
 9 including the Corps of Engineers, and the Federal Power  
 10 Commission, ~~(102)\$275,000~~ \$700,000: *Provided*, That the  
 11 expenditure of any sums from this appropriation for investiga-  
 12 tions of any nature requested by States, municipalities, or  
 13 other interests shall be upon the basis of the State, munici-  
 14 pality, or other interest advancing at least 50 per centum of  
 15 the estimated cost of such investigations;

16       Administrative expenses: For personal services (not to  
 17 exceed ~~(103)\$45,000~~ \$70,000 in the District of Columbia)  
 18 and other expenses, ~~(104)\$65,000~~ \$175,000;

19       Total, from reclamation fund, ~~(105)\$1,388,500~~  
 20 . \$4,084,000.

21       To defray the cost of operating and maintaining the  
 22 Colorado River front work and levee system adjacent to  
 23 the Yuma Federal irrigation project in Arizona and Cali-  
 24 fornia, and to defray the cost of other necessary protection  
 25 works along the Colorado River between said Yuma project

1 and Boulder Dam, as authorized by the Act of July 1, 1940  
2 (54 Stat. 708), \$75,000.

3 Colorado River Development Fund (expenditure ac-  
4 count) : For continuation and extension of studies and  
5 investigations by the Bureau of Reclamation for the formula-  
6 tion of a comprehensive plan for the utilization of waters of  
7 the Colorado River system, as authorized by section 2 of the  
8 Boulder Canyon Project Adjustment Act, approved July  
9 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 774), ~~(106)\$100,000~~ \$500,000 from the  
10 Colorado River Development Fund (holding account), to  
11 remain available until expended, which amount shall be  
12 available for personal services in the District of Columbia  
13 (not to exceed \$5,000) and in the field and for all the other  
14 objects of expenditures specified for projects hereinbefore  
15 included in this Act under the caption "Bureau of Reclama-  
16 tion", under the heading "Administrative provisions and  
17 limitations", but without regard to the amounts of the limita-  
18 tions therein set forth.

19 Protection of project works (national defense) : For the  
20 employment of civilian guards and other necessary expenses,  
21 and for protective devices such as floodlights, gates, and  
22 barricades for the protection against sabotage and other dep-  
23 redations of any and all dams, powerhouses, and other  
24 structures and works whatsoever, heretofore or hereafter  
25 constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation, which in the

1 opinion of the Secretary require such protection, \$680,000:  
2 *Provided*, That the Secretary may, in his discretion, enter  
3 into agreements with other Federal agencies or with States,  
4 counties, irrigation, construction, or reclamation districts or  
5 other political subdivisions or water users' associations for  
6 the protection of any such works and for reimbursement from  
7 this appropriation for amounts expended by them in furnish-  
8 ing protection for any such works.

9 COLORADO RIVER DAM FUND

10 Boulder Canyon project: For the continuation of con-  
11 struction of the Boulder Dam and incidental works in the  
12 main stream of the Colorado River at Black Canyon, to  
13 create a storage reservoir, and of a complete plant and inci-  
14 dental structures suitable for the fullest economic develop-  
15 ment of electrical energy from the water discharged from  
16 such reservoir; to acquire by proceedings in eminent domain,  
17 or otherwise, all lands, rights-of-way, and other property  
18 necessary for such purposes; and for incidental operations, as  
19 authorized by the Boulder Canyon Project Act, approved  
20 December 21, 1928 (43 U. S. C., ch. 12A), \$775,000,  
21 to be immediately available and to remain avail-  
22 able until advanced to the Colorado River Dam Fund; and  
23 there shall also be available from power and other revenues  
24 not to exceed \$900,000 for operation, maintenance, and  
25 replacements of the Boulder Dam, power plant, and other



1 facilities, including payment to the Boulder City School  
2 District, as reimbursement for instruction during the 1943-  
3 1944 school year in the schools operated by said district  
4 of each pupil who is a dependent of any employee of the  
5 United States, living in or in the immediate vicinity of  
6 Boulder City, in the sum of \$45 per semester per pupil in  
7 average daily attendance at said schools, payable after the  
8 term of instruction in any semester has been completed,  
9 under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary, which  
10 amounts of \$775,000 and \$900,000 shall be available for  
11 personal services in the District of Columbia (not to exceed  
12 \$25,000) and in the field and for all other objects of ex-  
13 penditure that are specified for projects hereinbefore included  
14 in this Act under the caption "Bureau of Reclamation,  
15 administrative provisions and limitations", without regard to  
16 the amounts of the limitations therein set forth (107): *Pro-*  
17 *vided, That the Secretary of the Interior shall make a report*  
18 *to the Congress prior to December 31, 1943, on expenditures*  
19 *from the Colorado River Dam fund incurred in the construc-*  
20 *tion, operation, and maintenance of Boulder City, together*  
21 *with his recommendations for allocations of such expenditures*  
22 *between the construction, operation, and maintenance of the*  
23 *Boulder Canyon project and other Federal activities in*  
24 *Boulder City (and whether such allocation should be retro-*  
25 *active).*

1       Boulder Canyon project (All-American Canal): Not  
 2 to exceed \$100,000 from unexpended balances of appropria-  
 3 tions for this project shall be available for land leveling, con-  
 4 struction of farm ditches on units of public lands, production  
 5 of soil-building crops, and other necessary expenses in the  
 6 preparation of raw public lands for irrigation farming, any  
 7 such expenditures to be charged into the construction costs  
 8 to be repayable by the lands benefited, and any sums re-  
 9 ceived from the sale of crops or otherwise as a result of these  
 10 operations to be credited to such construction costs.

11                   GENERAL FUND, CONSTRUCTION

12       For continuation of construction of the following  
 13 projects and for general investigations and administrative  
 14 expenses in not to exceed the following amounts, respec-  
 15 tively, to be expended from the general fund of the Treasury  
 16 in the same manner and for the same objects of expenditures  
 17 as specified for projects included hereinbefore in this Act  
 18 under the caption "Bureau of Reclamation" under the head-  
 19 ing "Administrative provisions and limitations", but without  
 20 regard to the amounts of the limitations therein set forth, to  
 21 be immediately available, to remain available until expended,  
 22 and to be reimbursable under the reclamation law:

23       Gila project, Arizona (108), \$1,000,000: (109) ~~Not to~~  
 24 ~~exceed \$200,000 from unexpended balances of appropriations~~  
 25 *Provided, That this appropriation and appropriations hereto-*

1 *fore made* for this project shall be available for land leveling,  
 2 construction of farm ditches on units of public lands, produc-  
 3 tion of soil-building crops, and other necessary expenses in the  
 4 preparation of raw public lands for irrigation farming, any  
 5 such expenditures to be charged into the construction costs  
 6 to be repayable by the lands benefited, and any sums re-  
 7 ceived from the sale of crops or otherwise as a result of these  
 8 operations to be credited to such construction costs;

9 Central Valley project, California, **(110)**~~\$11,500,000~~  
 10 *Kennett division, \$15,374,000, of which \$1,900,000 shall*  
 11 *be available for the construction of the Shasta Dam-Oroville*  
 12 *transmission line and terminal facilities; Friant division,*  
 13 *\$10,640,000; and Delta division, \$2,686,000; in all,*  
 14 *\$28,700,000;*

15 **(111)***Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado, \$3,600,-*  
 16 *000;*

17 **(112)***Boise project, Idaho, Anderson Ranch, \$4,100,000;*

18 **(113)***Lugert-Altus project, Oklahoma, \$1,985,000: Pro-*  
 19 *vided, That of the total construction cost of all features of the*  
 20 *project not to exceed \$3,080,000 shall be reimbursable under*  
 21 *the provisions of the Reclamation Act of June 17, 1902;*

22 **(114)***Tucumcari project, New Mexico, \$1,200,000;*

23 **(115)***Yakima project, Washington, Roza division,*  
 24 *\$1,415,000;*

25 General investigations: For engineering and economic

1 investigations of proposed Federal reclamation projects and  
 2 for surveys and investigations for reconstruction, rehabilita-  
 3 tion, extensions of existing projects, and studies of water  
 4 conservation and development plans, such investigations,  
 5 surveys, and studies to be carried on by the Bureau of  
 6 Reclamation either independently, or, if deemed advisable by  
 7 the Secretary, in cooperation with State agencies and other  
 8 Federal agencies, including the Corps of Engineers, and the  
 9 Federal Power Commission, (116)~~\$250,000~~ \$800,000;

10 Administrative expenses: For personal services (not to  
 11 exceed (117)~~\$250,000~~ \$275,000 in the District of Colum-  
 12 bia) and other expenses, (118)~~\$350,000~~ \$400,000;

13 Total, general fund, construction, (119)~~\$12,100,000~~  
 14 \$43,200,000.

15 (120) *WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION PROJECTS*

16 *For the construction of water conservation and utilization*  
 17 *projects and small reservoirs, including not to exceed*  
 18 *\$220,000 for surveys, investigations, and administrative*  
 19 *expenses in connection therewith (of which not to exceed*  
 20 *\$20,000 shall be available for personal services in the Dis-*  
 21 *trict of Columbia), all as authorized by the Act of August*  
 22 *11, 1939, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590y, 590z),*  
 23 *\$4,000,000.*

24 The paragraph appearing in the Interior Department  
 25 Appropriation Act 1942 (55 Stat. 337), under the caption



1 "Bureau of Reclamation" under the heading "General Fund,  
 2 Construction" authorizing the Secretary to incur obligations  
 3 and enter into contracts for construction work within specified  
 4 amounts, and without regard to appropriations made therein  
 5 on the Gila project, Arizona, Colorado-Big Thompson proj-  
 6 ect, Colorado, Boise project, Idaho, Tucumcari project, New  
 7 Mexico, Lugert-Altus project, Oklahoma, Provo River proj-  
 8 ect, Utah, and the Yakima project, Washington, Roza divi-  
 9 sion, and the paragraph in the said Act (55 Stat. 338)  
 10 authorizing the Bureau of Reclamation to enter into contracts  
 11 for the procurement of materials and supplies and for the  
 12 purchase of necessary interest in lands for the Fort Peck  
 13 project, Montana, are hereby repealed.

14 (121) *Services or labor of prisoners of war, enemy aliens, and*  
 15 *American-born Japanese who are in the control of the Fed-*  
 16 *eral Government may be utilized in connection with the con-*  
 17 *struction, operation, and maintenance of Federal reclamation*  
 18 *projects, water conservation and utilization projects, Indian*  
 19 *irrigation projects, and related work, subject to the approval*  
 20 *of, and regulations by, the War Department or other Federal*  
 21 *agency having control of such persons.*

## 22 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

23 For all salaries and expenses necessary for the work  
 24 of the Geological Survey, including personal services in the  
 25 District of Columbia; purchase (not to exceed (122)\$35,000

1 \$70,000) , hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-  
 2 propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles for  
 3 field use; and exchange of unserviceable and worn-out  
 4 passenger-carrying and freight-carrying vehicles as part pay-  
 5 ment for new freight-carrying vehicles; as follows:

6 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-  
 7 bia, ~~(123)\$173,000~~ \$182,140.

8 Topographic surveys: For topographic surveys in the  
 9 United States, Alaska, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico,  
 10 \$680,000, of which not to exceed \$235,000 may be expended  
 11 for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*,  
 12 That no part of this appropriation shall be expended in coop-  
 13 eration with States or municipalities except upon the basis of  
 14 the State or municipality bearing all of the expense incident  
 15 thereto in excess of such an amount as is necessary for the  
 16 Geological Survey to perform its share of standard topo-  
 17 graphic surveys, such share of the Geological Survey in no  
 18 case exceeding 50 per centum of the cost of the survey:  
 19 *Provided further*, That \$260,000 of this amount shall be  
 20 available only for such cooperation with States or munici-  
 21 palities;

22 Geologic surveys: For geologic surveys in the United  
 23 States and chemical and physical researches relative thereto,  
 24 ~~(124)\$880,000~~ \$1,380,000, of which not to exceed

1 (125)~~\$175,000~~ \$510,000 may be expended for personal  
2 services in the District of Columbia;

3 Strategic and critical minerals (national defense) : For  
4 scientific and economic investigations of strategic and critical  
5 minerals in the United States or its Territories or Insular  
6 possessions, \$624,000, of which not to exceed \$100,000  
7 may be expended for personal services in the District of  
8 Columbia;

9 Mineral resources of Alaska: For investigation of the  
10 mineral resources of Alaska, (126)~~\$74,000~~ \$198,365, to be  
11 available immediately, of which not to exceed (127)~~\$24,000~~  
12 \$64,000 may be expended for personal services in the District  
13 of Columbia;

14 Gaging streams: For gaging streams and determining  
15 the water supply of the United States, investigating under-  
16 ground currents and artesian wells and methods of utiliz-  
17 ing the water resources, \$1,314,000, of which not to  
18 exceed \$169,000 may be expended for personal services  
19 in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part of this  
20 appropriation shall be expended in cooperation with States  
21 or municipalities except upon the basis of the State or munic-  
22 ipality bearing all of the expense incident thereto in excess  
23 of such an amount as is necessary for the Geological Survey  
24 to perform its share of general water resource investigations,  
25 such share of the Geological Survey in no case exceeding 50

1 per centum of the cost of the investigation: *Provided further*,  
 2 That \$975,000 of this amount shall be available only for such  
 3 cooperation with States or municipalities;

4 Classification of lands: For the examination and classifi-  
 5 cation of lands with respect to mineral character and water  
 6 resources as required by the public-land laws and for related  
 7 administrative operations; for the preparation and publication  
 8 of mineral-land classification and water-resources maps and  
 9 reports; for engineering supervision of power permits and  
 10 grants under the jurisdiction of the Secretary; and for per-  
 11 formance of work for the Federal Power Commission,  
 12 ~~(128)\$95,000~~ \$275,000, of which not to exceed ~~(129)\$40,-~~  
 13 ~~000~~ \$59,000 may be expended for personal services in the  
 14 District of Columbia:

15 Printing and binding, and so forth: For printing  
 16 and binding, ~~(130)\$75,000~~ \$100,000; for preparation of  
 17 illustrations, ~~(131)\$20,000~~ \$25,855; and for engraving and  
 18 printing geologic and topographic maps, \$200,000; in all,  
 19 ~~(132)\$295,000~~ \$325,855;

20 Mineral leasing: For the enforcement of the provisions of  
 21 the Acts of October 20, 1914 (48 U. S. C. 435), October  
 22 2, 1917 (30 U. S. C. 141), February 25, 1920 (30 U. S. C.  
 23 181), as amended, and March 4, 1921 (48 U. S. C. 444),  
 24 and other Acts relating to the mining and recovery of min-  
 25 erals on Indian and public lands and naval petroleum re-



1 serves, and for necessary related operations; and for every  
 2 expense incident thereto, including supplies, equipment, ex-  
 3 penses of travel, the construction, maintenance, and repair  
 4 of necessary camp buildings and appurtenances thereto,  
 5 (133)~~\$339,600~~ \$550,325, of which not to exceed  
 6 (134)~~\$60,000~~ \$72,000 may be expended for personal  
 7 services in the District of Columbia;

8       During the fiscal year 1944 the head of any department  
 9 or independent establishment of the Government having  
 10 funds available for scientific and technical investigations  
 11 within the scope of the functions of the Geological Survey  
 12 may, with the approval of the Secretary, transfer to the  
 13 Geological Survey such sums as may be necessary therefor,  
 14 which sums so transferred may be expended for the same  
 15 objects and in the same manner as sums appropriated herein  
 16 may be expended: *Provided*, That any funds herein appro-  
 17 priated for the Geological Survey for cooperative work may  
 18 be utilized prior to July 1, 1943, as required to enable the  
 19 Geological Survey to continue its cooperative work pending  
 20 reimbursement from cooperative agencies, the amount re-  
 21 quired for such cooperative work to be placed to the credit  
 22 of the 1943 appropriation account of the Geological Survey  
 23 and subsequently repaid to the appropriation from which  
 24 advanced: *Provided further*, That not to exceed 10 per  
 25 centum of any of the appropriations for the Geological Sur-

1 vey may be transferred to any other of such appropriations,  
 2 but no appropriation shall be increased more than 10 per  
 3 centum thereby. Any such transfers shall be reported to  
 4 Congress in the annual Budget;

5 In all, salaries and expenses, United States Geological  
 6 Survey, (135)~~\$4,474,600~~ \$5,529,685.

### 7 BUREAU OF MINES

8 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses neces-  
 9 sary for the general administration of the Bureau of Mines,  
 10 including (136)~~\$56,000~~ \$57,000 for personal services in the  
 11 District of Columbia, (137)~~\$67,765~~ \$68,765.

12 Operating mine rescue cars and stations and investigation  
 13 of mine accidents: For salaries and expenses necessary for  
 14 the investigation and improvement of mine-rescue and first-  
 15 aid methods and appliances and the teaching of mine safety,  
 16 rescue, and first-aid methods; investigations as to the causes  
 17 of mine explosions, causes of falls of roof and coal, methods  
 18 of mining, especially in relation to the safety of miners, the  
 19 possible improvement of conditions under which mining  
 20 operations are carried on, the use of explosives and electricity,  
 21 the prevention of accidents, statistical studies and reports  
 22 relating to mine accidents, and other investigations pertinent  
 23 to the mining industry; including the construction of tempo-  
 24 rary buildings; equipment and supplies; travel expenses of  
 25 employees in attendance at meetings and conferences held for

1 the purpose of promoting safety and health in the mining  
 2 and allied industries; purchase not exceeding \$7,500, opera-  
 3 tion, maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-  
 4 carrying vehicles; purchase and exchange in part payment  
 5 therefor of cooks' uniforms, goggles, gloves, rubber boots,  
 6 aprons; and not to exceed (138)~~\$60,000~~ \$69,200 for per-  
 7 sonal services in the District of Columbia, (139)~~\$673,200~~  
 8 \$688,200, of which not to exceed \$500 may be expended  
 9 for the purchase and bestowal of trophies in connection with  
 10 mine-rescue and first-aid contests.

11 Coal-mine inspections and investigations: For all salaries  
 12 and expenses necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines to  
 13 perform the duties imposed upon it by the Act of May 7,  
 14 1941 (55 Stat. 177); including supplies and equipment;  
 15 traveling expenses; not to exceed (140)~~\$59,000~~ \$64,900 for  
 16 personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase in the  
 17 District of Columbia and elsewhere of furniture and equip-  
 18 ment, stationery and supplies; professional books and pub-  
 19 lications; purchase (not to exceed \$1,500), operation, main-  
 20 tenance, and repair of motor-propelled trucks and passenger-  
 21 carrying vehicles for official use and in transporting em-  
 22 ployees between their homes and temporary locations where  
 23 they may be employed; purchase of special wearing apparel  
 24 or equipment for the protection of employees while engaged  
 25 in their work; travel, and other incidental expenses of em-

1 ployees in attendance at meetings and conferences held for  
 2 promoting safety and health in the coal-mining industry,  
 3 (141)~~\$748,380~~ \$727,380: *Provided*, That the Secretary,  
 4 acting through the Director of the Bureau of Mines, is hereby  
 5 authorized to accept buildings, equipment, and other con-  
 6 tributions from public or private sources.

7 Enforcement of Federal Explosives Act: For all neces-  
 8 sary expenses of the Bureau of Mines in performing the  
 9 duties imposed upon it by the Federal Explosives Act, includ-  
 10 ing not to exceed \$100,000 for personal services in the Dis-  
 11 trict of Columbia; books of reference, periodicals, and news-  
 12 papers; not to exceed \$11,250 for printing and binding; con-  
 13 tract stenographic reporting services; supplies and equip-  
 14 ment; traveling expenses; maintenance, repair, and operation  
 15 of passenger-carrying automobiles; purchase of special wear-  
 16 ing apparel or equipment for the protection of employees  
 17 while engaged in their work; purchase in the District of  
 18 Columbia and elsewhere of other items otherwise properly  
 19 chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, De-  
 20 partment of the Interior"; \$530,000: *Provided*, That section  
 21 3709, Revised Statutes shall not apply to any purchase or  
 22 service rendered under this appropriation when the aggregate  
 23 amount involved does not exceed \$300: *Provided further*,  
 24 That the Secretary, through the Director of the Bureau of



1 Mines, is hereby authorized to carry out projects hereunder in  
 2 cooperation with other departments or agencies of the Federal  
 3 Government, the District of Columbia, States, Territories,  
 4 insular possessions, with other organizations or individuals,  
 5 and with foreign countries and the political subdivisions  
 6 thereof.

7 **(142)***Protection of mineral resources and facilities (national*  
 8 *defense): For all expenses necessary to enable the Bureau*  
 9 *of Mines, independently or in cooperation with other agencies,*  
 10 *public or private, to initiate and augment measures to pre-*  
 11 *vent subversive activities from interfering with the extraction*  
 12 *and processing of minerals, including not to exceed \$35,000*  
 13 *for personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase*  
 14 *(not to exceed \$5,000), maintenance, operation, and repair*  
 15 *of passenger-carrying automobiles; travel expenses, including*  
 16 *expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned*  
 17 *with the furtherance of the purposes hereof; not to exceed*  
 18 *\$3,500 for printing and binding; purchase of special apparel*  
 19 *and equipment for the protection of employees while engaged*  
 20 *in their work; and purchase in the District of Columbia and*  
 21 *elsewhere of other items otherwise properly chargeable to the*  
 22 *appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the*  
 23 *Interior", \$475,000.*

24       Testing fuel: To conduct inquiries and scientific and  
 25 technologic investigations concerning the mining, prepara-

tion, treatment, and use of mineral fuels, and for investigation of mineral fuels belonging to or for the use of the United States, with a view to their most efficient utilization; to recommend to various departments such changes in selection and use of fuel as may result in greater economy, and, upon request of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, to investigate the fuel-burning equipment in use by or proposed for any of the departments, establishments, or institutions of the United States in the District of Columbia, (143) ~~\$340,000~~ \$380,455, of which not to exceed (144) ~~\$40,000~~ \$67,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Mineral mining investigations: For scientific and technologic investigations concerning the mining, preparation, treatment, and utilization of ores and mineral substances, other than fuels, with a view to improving health conditions and increasing safety, efficiency, and economy in the mining, quarrying, metallurgical, and other mineral industries; including all equipment, supplies, expenses of travel, purchase, not to exceed \$12,000, operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and not to exceed (145) ~~\$30,000~~ \$32,200 for personal services in the District of Columbia, (146) ~~\$440,000~~ \$443,245: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation may be expended for an investigation in behalf of any private party.

1 Oil and gas investigations: For inquiries and investiga-  
 2 tions and dissemination of information concerning the mining,  
 3 preparation, treatment, and utilization of petroleum and  
 4 natural gas, and for every other expense incident thereto,  
 5 including supplies, equipment, newspapers, expenses of travel,  
 6 purchase, not to exceed \$6,500, maintenance, operation, and  
 7 repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, pur-  
 8 chase of laboratory gloves, goggles, rubber boots, and aprons,  
 9 (147)~~\$228,380~~ \$538,380, of which not to exceed  
 10 (148)~~\$25,500~~ \$42,500 may be expended for personal  
 11 services in the District of Columbia.

12 (149)*Purchase of land, and so forth, Bartlesville, Oklahoma:*  
 13 *For the purchase of land in Bartlesville, Oklahoma, which*  
 14 *land may be acquired as an addition to the petroleum experi-*  
 15 *ment station of the Bureau of Mines, and the purchase or*  
 16 *construction of fences, temporary storage sheds, and other*  
 17 *necessary structures, to remain available until expended,*  
 18 *\$30,000.*

19 Mining experiment stations: For personal services, pur-  
 20 chase of laboratory gloves, goggles, rubber boots, and aprons,  
 21 purchase not to exceed \$3,000, maintenance, operation, and  
 22 repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and  
 23 all other expenses in connection with the establishment,  
 24 maintenance, and operation of mining experiment stations, as  
 25 provided in the Act of March 3, 1915 (30 U. S. C. 8),

1 (150)~~\$550,000~~ \$704,500, of which not to exceed  
 2 (151)~~\$16,000~~ \$22,000 may be expended for personal  
 3 services in the District of Columbia.

4 Buildings and grounds, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: For  
 5 care and maintenance of buildings and grounds at Pittsburgh  
 6 and Bruceton, Pennsylvania, including personal services, the  
 7 purchase, operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger  
 8 automobiles, and all other expenses requisite for and incident  
 9 thereto, including not to exceed \$10,000 for additions and  
 10 improvements, (152)~~\$110,000~~ \$114,500;

11 Economics of mineral industries: For investigations, and  
 12 the dissemination of information concerning the economic  
 13 problems of the mining, quarrying, metallurgical, and other  
 14 mineral industries, with a view to assuring ample supplies  
 15 and efficient distribution of the mineral products of the mines  
 16 and quarries, including studies and reports relating to uses,  
 17 reserves, production, distribution, stocks, consumption, prices,  
 18 and marketing of mineral commodities and primary products  
 19 thereof; preparation of the reports of the mineral resources  
 20 of the United States, including special statistical inquiries;  
 21 and including personal services in the District of Columbia  
 22 and elsewhere; purchase of furniture and equipment; sta-  
 23 tionery and supplies; newspapers; traveling expenses; pur-  
 24 chase (not to exceed \$1,500); operation, maintenance, and  
 25 repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; and



1 for all other necessary expenses not included in the foregoing,  
 2 ~~(153)\$450,000~~ \$501,300, of which not to exceed  
 3 ~~(154)\$295,000~~ \$350,000 may be expended for personal  
 4 services in the District of Columbia.

5 Investigation of raw material resources for western steel  
 6 production (national defense) : For all expenses, without re-  
 7 gard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, necessary to enable  
 8 the Bureau of Mines to investigate by subsurface exploration  
 9 the amount and quality of iron ores, limestone, and ~~(155)seek-~~  
 10 ~~ing~~ coals essential to expanding steel production in States in  
 11 which such deposits may exist, including ~~(156)pilot plant con-~~  
 12 ~~struction and operation to utilize more fully found resources~~  
 13 and all necessary laboratory research; preliminary examina-  
 14 tion and subsurface exploration of raw materials; supplies and  
 15 equipment; traveling expenses; ~~(157)purchase,~~ operation,  
 16 maintenance, and repair of ~~(158)two~~ twenty-five motor-pro-  
 17 pelled passenger-carrying vehicles; not to exceed ~~(159)\$8,000~~  
 18 \$38,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia;  
 19 printing and binding; purchase in the District of Columbia  
 20 and elsewhere of furniture and equipment, professional books  
 21 and publications, stationery and supplies, and purchase of such  
 22 personal wearing apparel or equipment as may be required for  
 23 the protection of employees while engaged in their work,  
 24 ~~(160)\$149,000~~ \$2,750,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary.  
 25 acting through the Director of the Bureau of Mines, is hereby

1 authorized to accept buildings, equipment, and other contri-  
2 butions from public or private sources and to carry out the  
3 projects in cooperation with other departments or agencies of  
4 the Federal Government, States, and States agencies, and  
5 other organizations.

6 Construction and equipment of an electrodevelopment  
7 laboratory: The unobligated balance of the appropriation  
8 under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation  
9 Act, 1943, is hereby made available for the same purposes  
10 and under the same conditions until June 30, 1944.

11 (161) *Gaseous and solid fuel reduction of iron ores (national*  
12 *defense): For necessary expenses without regard to sec-*  
13 *tion 3709, Revised Statutes, for pilot-scale tests on the*  
14 *gaseous and solid-fuel reduction of iron ores, including labo-*  
15 *ratory research and maintenance and operation of pilot*  
16 *plants; procurement of necessary materials and ores; pur-*  
17 *chase or lease of land or buildings; construction and equip-*  
18 *ment of buildings; engagement by contract or otherwise, at*  
19 *such rates of compensation as the Secretary of the Interior*  
20 *may determine, of engineers, architects, or firms or corpora-*  
21 *tions thereof necessary to design and construct the buildings*  
22 *and pilot plants; supplies and equipment; travel expenses; not*  
23 *to exceed \$9,500 for personal services in the District of Co-*  
24 *lumbia; not to exceed \$200 for printing and binding, books of*  
25 *reference and periodicals; purchase not to exceed \$2,775 (in-*

1 *cluding exchange), operation, maintenance, and repair of*  
 2 *passenger-carrying automobiles; special wearing apparel and*  
 3 *equipment for the protection of employees while employed;*  
 4 *purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of other*  
 5 *items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation*  
 6 *"Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior", \$400,000:*  
 7 *Provided, That the Secretary, through the Director of the*  
 8 *Bureau of Mines, is authorized to accept lands, buildings,*  
 9 *equipment, and other contributions from public or private*  
 10 *sources for the purposes hereof, and to carry out projects in*  
 11 *cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private.*

12       Manganese beneficiation pilot plants and research (na-  
 13 tional defense) : For all necessary expenses, without regard  
 14 to section 3709, Revised Statutes, of investigations and devel-  
 15 opment of methods of beneficiating and smelting domestic  
 16 manganese ores, including ore dressing, hydrometallurgy,  
 17 pyrometallurgy, and for the production of metallic manganese  
 18 by electrolytic or other methods, including all necessary pre-  
 19 liminary and supplemental laboratory research; maintenance  
 20 and operation of pilot plants; procurement of necessary mate-  
 21 rials and ores for metallurgical tests, purchase or lease of  
 22 land; construction and equipment of buildings to house pilot  
 23 plants; including employment by contract or otherwise,  
 24 at such rates of compensation as the Secretary may  
 25 determine, of engineers, architects, or firms or corporations



1 thereof that are necessary to design and construct the build-  
 2 ings and pilot plants; supplies and equipment; travel ex-  
 3 penses; personal services in the District of Columbia (not  
 4 to exceed (162)~~\$20,000~~ \$40,000) ; printing and binding  
 5 (not to exceed \$1,500) ; purchase in the District of Colum-  
 6 bia and elsewhere of furniture and equipment, stationery and  
 7 supplies; professional books and publications; purchase not to  
 8 exceed \$5,000, operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-  
 9 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; purchase of special  
 10 wearing apparel or equipment for the protection of employees  
 11 while engaged in their work, (163)~~\$900,000~~ \$1,900,000 :  
 12 *Provided*, That the Secretary, acting through the Director of  
 13 the Bureau of Mines, is hereby authorized to accept buildings,  
 14 equipment, and other contributions from public or private  
 15 sources offering to cooperate in carrying out the purposes of  
 16 this appropriation, and to operate the plants in cooperation  
 17 with other departments or agencies of the Federal Govern-  
 18 ment, States, and State agencies, and other organizations.

19     Production of alumina from low-grade bauxite, alumi-  
 20 num clays and alunite (national defense) : For all expenses  
 21 necessary, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes,  
 22 to the conduct of investigations and research on processes for  
 23 production of alumina from siliceous bauxites, aluminum  
 24 clays and alunite, including all necessary laboratory research;  
 25 maintenance and operation of small subcommercial plants;



1 procurement of necessary materials and ores; construction  
 2 and equipment of buildings to house testing and subcom-  
 3 mercial plant units; engagement by contract or otherwise,  
 4 and at such rates of compensation as the Secretary  
 5 may determinē, of the services of engineers, architects,  
 6 or firms or corporations thereof, that are necessary to  
 7 design and construct the buildings and plant units; purchase  
 8 of supplies and equipment; travel expenses; not to exceed  
 9 \$15,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia;  
 10 purchase of furniture and equipment, stationery and supplies,  
 11 professional books and publications; purchase of special wear-  
 12 ing apparel or equipment for protection of employees engaged  
 13 in their work, (164) ~~\$430,000~~ \$495,875.

14 Investigation of bauxite and alunite ores and aluminum  
 15 clay deposits (national defense) : For all necessary expenses,  
 16 without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, for investi-  
 17 gations, including laboratory research and procurement of ma-  
 18 terials therefor, concerning the extent, mode of occurrence,  
 19 and quality of bauxite and alunite ores and aluminum clays in  
 20 order to determine domestic sources of supply; to explore  
 21 and develop on public lands and, with the consent of owners,  
 22 on private lands, deposits of such ores and clays, including  
 23 geologic studies and geophysical prospecting; construction,  
 24 maintenance, and repair of necessary camp buildings and min-  
 25 ing structures and appurtenances; including not to exceed

1 ~~(165)\$38,000~~ \$53,000 for personal services in the District of  
 2 Columbia; purchase (not to exceed \$6,000), operation, main-  
 3 tenance, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying  
 4 vehicles; professional books and publications; printing and  
 5 binding; purchase of such wearing apparel and equipment as  
 6 may be required for the protection of employees while en-  
 7 gaged in their work; and other items otherwise properly  
 8 chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, De-  
 9 partment of the Interior, fiscal year 1944", ~~(166)\$478,500~~  
 10 \$1,960,000, of which ~~(167)\$80,000~~ \$335,000 (including  
 11 not to exceed ~~(168)\$17,500~~ \$20,000 for personal services in  
 12 the District of Columbia) shall be made available to the  
 13 Geological Survey to carry out the purposes of this appro-  
 14 priation: *Provided*, That the Secretary, acting through the  
 15 Directors of the Bureau of Mines and the Geological Survey,  
 16 is hereby authorized to accept buildings, equipment, and  
 17 other contributions from public or private sources, and to  
 18 carry out the projects in cooperation with other departments  
 19 or agencies of the Federal Government, States, and State  
 20 agencies, and other organizations.

21 ~~(169)~~ *Magnesium pilot plants and research (national de-*  
 22 *fense): For all necessary expenses, without regard to section*  
 23 *3709 of the Revised Statutes, for the conduct of investigations*  
 24 *and development of methods for the recovery of magnesium*  
 25 *from domestic raw materials, including naturally occurring*

1 brines, salt deposits, dolomite, magnesite, and brucite, by  
2 hydrometallurgy, direct reduction, and electrolytic methods,  
3 including laboratory research; maintenance and operation of  
4 pilot plants; procurement of necessary materials and ores for  
5 metallurgical tests; purchase or lease of land; construction  
6 and equipment of buildings to house pilot plants, including  
7 employment by contract or otherwise at such rates of com-  
8 pensation as the Secretary of the Interior may determine of  
9 engineers, architects, or firms or corporations thereof neces-  
10 sary to design and construct the buildings and pilot plants;  
11 supplies and equipment; travel expenses; not to exceed \$8,000  
12 for personal services in the District of Columbia; not to  
13 exceed \$750 for printing and binding; purchase in the Dis-  
14 trict of Columbia and elsewhere of other items otherwise  
15 properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent ex-  
16 penses, Department of the Interior"; books of reference and  
17 periodicals; special wearing apparel and equipment for pro-  
18 tection of employees while employed; and the operation,  
19 maintenance, and repair of three passenger-carrying auto-  
20 mobiles; \$525,000: Provided, That the Secretary of the  
21 Interior, through the Director of the Bureau of Mines, is  
22 authorized to accept buildings, equipment, and other contri-  
23 butions from public or private sources for the purposes hereof,  
24 and to operate said plants in cooperation with other agencies,  
25 Federal, State, or private.



1 Investigation of deposits of critical and essential minerals  
 2 in the United States and its possessions (national defense) :  
 3 For all necessary expenses, without regard to section 3709  
 4 of the Revised Statutes, for investigating deposits of critical  
 5 and essential minerals in the United States and its possessions,  
 6 including laboratory research; preliminary examination and  
 7 surface and subsurface exploration; supplies and equipment;  
 8 travel expenses; not to exceed ~~(170)\$50,000~~ \$90,000 for  
 9 personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed  
 10 \$3,000 for printing and binding; purchase in the District of  
 11 Columbia and elsewhere of other items otherwise properly  
 12 chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, De-  
 13 partment of the Interior"; books of reference and periodicals;  
 14 purchase not to exceed \$20,000, operation, maintenance, and  
 15 repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; special wearing ap-  
 16 parel and equipment for the protection of employees while  
 17 employed; ~~(171)\$2,475,000~~ \$4,010,000: *Provided*, That  
 18 the Secretary, through the Director of the Bureau of Mines,  
 19 is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other  
 20 contributions from public or private sources for the purposes  
 21 hereof, and to carry out the projects in cooperation with other  
 22 agencies, Federal, State, or private.  
 23 ~~(172)~~ *Drainage tunnel, Leadville, Colorado (national de-*  
 24 *fense): For all expenses necessary, without regard to section*  
 25 *3709 of the Revised Statutes, to construct, operate, and*



1 maintain, independently or in cooperation with public or pri-  
2 vate agencies, a drainage tunnel, including lateral tunnels, to  
3 drain mining land in the Leadville, Colorado, mining district,  
4 including the acquisition by purchase, condemnation, or dona-  
5 tion of lands, rights-of-way, or other interests in lands, or  
6 other property; the engagement by contract or otherwise at  
7 such rates of compensation as the Secretary of the Interior  
8 may determine, of individuals, firms, or corporations, neces-  
9 sary to design and construct the tunnel; purchase, not to  
10 exceed \$2,700, operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-  
11 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, which may be used for  
12 transporting employees from their homes to temporary loca-  
13 tions of employment; purchase of special wearing apparel or  
14 equipment for the protection of employees while engaged in  
15 their work; not to exceed \$13,000 for personal services in  
16 the District of Columbia; and other items of expenditure  
17 otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Con-  
18 tingent expenses, Department of the Interior"; \$1,500,000,  
19 to remain available until expended.

20 During the fiscal year 1944 the head of any depart-  
21 ment or independent establishment of the Government hav-  
22 ing funds available for scientific investigations within the  
23 scope of the functions of the Bureau of Mines may, with the  
24 approval of the Secretary, transfer to the Bureau such sums  
25 as may be necessary therefor, which sums so transferred may

1 be expended for the same objects and in the same manner as  
2 sums appropriated herein may be expended.

3 The Federal Security Administrator may detail medical  
4 officers of the Public Health Service for cooperative health,  
5 safety, or sanitation work with the Bureau of Mines, and the  
6 compensation and expenses of the officers so detailed may be  
7 paid from the applicable appropriations made herein for the  
8 Bureau of Mines.

9 Helium production and investigations: The sums made  
10 available for the fiscal year 1944 in the Acts making appro-  
11 priations for the War and Navy Departments for the ac-  
12 quisition of helium from the Bureau of Mines shall be trans-  
13 ferred to the Bureau of Mines on July 1, 1943, for oper-  
14 ation and maintenance of the plants for the production of  
15 helium for military and naval purposes, including laboratory  
16 gloves, goggles, rubber boots, and aprons; purchase, not to  
17 exceed \$4,500, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-  
18 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and all other necessary  
19 expenses, and including \$40,000 for personal services in the  
20 District of Columbia, in addition to which sums the Bureau  
21 of Mines may use for helium-plant operations in the fiscal  
22 year 1944 the unobligated balance of funds transferred to  
23 it for such operations in the fiscal year 1943: *Provided,*  
24 That section 3709, Revised Statutes, shall not be construed  
25 to apply to this appropriation, or to the appropriation for

1 development and operation of helium properties (special  
2 fund) in section 3 (c) of the Act of September 1, 1937  
3 (50 U. S. C. 164).

4 **(173)***The Bureau of Mines is hereby authorized to sell di-*  
5 *rectly or through any Government agency, including corpora-*  
6 *tions, any metal or mineral product that may be manufactured*  
7 *in pilot plants operated from funds appropriated to the Bureau*  
8 *of Mines, and the proceeds of such sales shall be covered into*  
9 *the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.*

10 Total, Bureau of Mines, **(174)**~~\$8,640,225~~ \$18,742,600.

#### 11 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

12 Salaries: For departmental personal services, including  
13 such services in the District of Columbia, and for the services  
14 of employees (including the temporary employment of  
15 specialists and experts without regard to civil service require-  
16 ments) to examine lands to determine their suitability for in-  
17 clusion in the national park system, **(175)**~~\$300,000~~ \$375,000.

18 Regional headquarters: For salaries and expenses  
19 of regional headquarters necessary in the administration,  
20 protection, maintenance, and improvement of the national  
21 park system, including maintenance, operation, and repair  
22 of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles, **(176)**~~\$161,110~~  
23 \$245,000.

24 General expenses: For all expenses necessary for the  
25 work of the office of the Director not herein provided for, in-

cluding traveling expenses, telegrams, photographic supplies,  
prints, and motion-picture films, and expenses of employees  
engaged in examining lands to determine their suitability  
for inclusion in the national park system, (177)~~\$20,000~~  
\$26,000.

National parks: For administration, protection, main-  
tenance, and improvement of national parks, including main-  
tenance and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles;  
\$3,000 for George B. Dorr, as superintendent of Acadia  
National Park, without regard to the requirements of the  
provisions of the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended,  
and \$3,000 for temporary services for investigation of titles  
and preparation of abstracts thereof of lands donated to the  
United States for inclusion in Acadia National Park, Maine;  
necessary repairs to the roads from Glacier Park Station  
through the Blackfeet Indian Reservation to the various  
points in the boundary line of Glacier National Park, Mon-  
tana, and the international boundary; repair and maintenance  
of approximately two and seventy-seven one-hundredths  
miles of road leading from United States Highway 187 to the  
north entrance of Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming;  
not to exceed \$1,000 for the maintenance of approach roads  
through the Lassen National Forest leading to Lassen Vol-  
canic National Park, California; maintenance and repair of



1 the Generals Highway between the boundaries of Sequoia  
 2 National Park, California, and the Grant Grove section of  
 3 Kings Canyon National Park, California; not exceeding  
 4 \$15,500 for maintenance of the roads in the national forests  
 5 leading out of Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, Idaho,  
 6 and Montana; and not exceeding \$2,000 for maintenance of  
 7 the road in the Stanislaus National Forest connecting the  
 8 Tioga Road with the Hetch Hetchy Road near Mather Sta-  
 9 tion, Yosemite National Park, California, and necessary ex-  
 10 penses of a comprehensive study of the problems relating to  
 11 the use and enjoyment of Yosemite National Park and the  
 12 preservation of its natural features, (178)~~\$1,861,200~~  
 13 \$1,876,200.

14 National monuments: For administration, protection,  
 15 maintenance, improvement, and preservation of national  
 16 monuments, including maintenance, operation, and repair of  
 17 motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles, \$275,000.

18 National historical parks and monuments: For adminis-  
 19 tration, protection, maintenance, and improvement, includ-  
 20 ing maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven pas-  
 21 senger-carrying vehicles, \$150,500.

22 (179)*Patrick Henry National Monument: For completion*  
 23 *of the acquisition of the estate of Patrick Henry in Charlotte*  
 24 *County, Virginia, known as Red Hill, and including all*  
 25 *expenses incidental to such acquisition, to be known as the*

1 *Patrick Henry National Monument, in accordance with the*  
2 *provisions of the Acts of August 15, 1935 (49 Stat. 652),*  
3 *and January 29, 1940 (54 Stat. 18), \$25,000.*

4 Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission: Not-  
5 withstanding the proviso under this head in the Second  
6 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, approved July 3,  
7 1941, the Commission is hereby revived for performing,  
8 without any expense to the United States, the functions  
9 authorized by the Act of July 11, 1941 (Public Law 164),  
10 and when such functions are accomplished the Commission  
11 shall cease to exist or function.

12 National military parks, battlefields, monuments, and  
13 cemeteries: For administration, protection, maintenance, and  
14 improvement, including maintenance, operation, and repair of  
15 motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles, and including the  
16 maintenance and repair of the approach road to the Custer  
17 Battlefield National Cemetery and the road connecting the  
18 said cemetery with the Reno Monument site, Montana, and  
19 not exceeding \$308 for right-of-way easements across pri-  
20 vately owned railroad lands necessary for supplying water  
21 to the Statue of Liberty National Monument, \$400,000.

22 Boulder Dam National Recreational Area, Arizona and  
23 Nevada: For administration, protection, improvement, and  
24 maintenance of the recreational activities of the Boulder  
25 Dam National Recreational Area and any lands that may

1 be added thereto by Presidential or other authority, including  
2 maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passen-  
3 ger-carrying vehicles, \$70,000.

4       Emergency reconstruction and fighting forest fires: For  
5 reconstruction, replacement, and repair of roads, trails,  
6 bridges, buildings, and other physical improvements and of  
7 equipment in areas under the jurisdiction of the National  
8 Park Service that are damaged or destroyed by flood, fire,  
9 storm, or other unavoidable causes, and for fighting or  
10 emergency prevention of forest fires in areas administered  
11 by the National Park Service, or fires that endanger such  
12 areas, including lands in process of condemnation for national  
13 park or monument purposes, \$30,000, together with not to  
14 exceed \$100,000 to be transferred upon the approval of the  
15 Secretary from the various appropriations for national parks  
16 and national monuments herein contained, any such diversions  
17 of appropriations to be reported to Congress in the annual  
18 Budget: *Provided*, That the allotment of these funds to the  
19 various areas administered by the National Park Service  
20 as may be required for fire-fighting purposes shall be made  
21 by the Secretary only after the obligation for the expenditure  
22 has been incurred.

23       Forest protection and fire prevention: For the control  
24 and the prevention of spread of forest insects and tree  
25 diseases and for fire-prevention measures, including equip-

1 ment, personal services, and maintenance, operation,  
 2 and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles,  
 3 (180)\$140,000 \$170,000.

4 The total of the foregoing amounts shall be available  
 5 in one fund for the National Park Service: *Provided*, That 10  
 6 per centum of the foregoing amounts shall be available inter-  
 7 changeably and any such diversion of funds shall be re-  
 8 ported to Congress in the annual Budget: *Provided further*,  
 9 That no part of the foregoing appropriations for the National  
 10 Park Service shall be available for the payment of the sal-  
 11 aries or expenses of any employee of the National Park  
 12 Service assigned to duties in connection with the Jefferson  
 13 National Expansion Memorial in Saint Louis, Missouri.

14 Appropriations herein made for the national parks,  
 15 national monuments, and other reservations under the juris-  
 16 diction of the National Park Service, shall be available for  
 17 the giving of educational lectures therein; for the services  
 18 of field employees in cooperation with such nonprofit scien-  
 19 tific and historical societies engaged in educational work in  
 20 the various parks and monuments as the Secretary may  
 21 designate; and for travel expenses of employees attending  
 22 Government camps for training in forest-fire prevention and  
 23 suppression and the Federal Bureau of Investigation National  
 24 Police Academy, and attending Federal, State, or municipal  
 25 schools for training in building fire prevention and suppression.



1        Appropriations herein made for the National Park Serv-  
2 ice shall be available for the installation and operation of  
3 telephones in Government-owned residences, apartments, or  
4 quarters occupied by employees of the National Park Service.

5        Appropriations available to the National Park Service for  
6 the construction of roads and trails and for the construction  
7 and maintenance of the Blue Ridge, Natchez Trace, and  
8 George Washington Memorial Parkways shall be available  
9 for the maintenance and operation of passenger-carrying  
10 automobiles.

11       Investigation and purchase of water rights: The unex-  
12 pended balance of funds available for this purpose for the  
13 fiscal year 1943 is continued available for the same purpose  
14 during the fiscal year 1944, including the maintenance, opera-  
15 tion, and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles.

16       Recreational demonstration areas: For administration,  
17 protection, operation, and maintenance of recreational  
18 demonstration areas, including personal services and the  
19 operation and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying  
20 vehicles, \$150,000.

21       Recreational resources of Denison Dam and Reservoir  
22 project, Texas and Oklahoma: The unexpended balance of  
23 the appropriation under this head in the First Supplemental  
24 National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, is hereby made  
25 available for the same purposes and under the same condi-

1 tions until June 30, 1944, including not to exceed \$2,500 for  
2 printing and binding.

3 Salaries and expenses, National Capital parks: For  
4 administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement of  
5 the Arlington Memorial Bridge, George Washington Memo-  
6 rial Parkway, monuments and memorials, Lee Mansion, Bat-  
7 tleground National Cemetery, Chopawamsic Recreational  
8 Area, Federal parks in the District of Columbia, and other  
9 Federal lands authorized by the Act of May 29, 1930 (46  
10 Stat. 482), including the pay and allowances in accordance  
11 with the provisions of the Act of May 27, 1924, as amended,  
12 of the police force for the George Washington Memorial  
13 Parkway, and the purchase, operation, maintenance, repair,  
14 and storage of automobiles, and motorcycles, revolvers, am-  
15 munition, purchase, cleaning, and repair of uniforms for  
16 police, guards, and elevator conductors, and equipment, per  
17 diem employees at rates of pay approved by the Director not  
18 exceeding current rates for similar services in the District of  
19 Columbia, stenographic reporting service, traveling expenses  
20 and carfare, and leather and rubber articles for the protection  
21 of public property and employees, \$400,000.

## 22 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

23 For salaries and expenses, including the purchase of  
24 printed bags, tags, and labels, without regard to existing laws  
25 applicable to public printing, and traveling expenses, neces-

1 sary in conducting investigations and carrying out the work  
2 of the Service, including cooperation with Federal, State,  
3 county, or other agencies or with farm bureaus, organizations,  
4 or individuals, as follows:

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 General administrative expenses: For general adminis-  
7 trative purposes, including personal services in the District  
8 of Columbia, \$170,000.

9 Propagation of food fishes: For maintenance, repair, al-  
10 teration, improvement, equipment, and operation of fish-cul-  
11 tural stations, including the erection of necessary buildings  
12 and other structures; propagation and distribution of food  
13 fishes and fresh-water mussels; purchase, collection, and  
14 transportation of specimens and other expenses incidental to  
15 the maintenance and operation of aquarium, \$875,000.

16 Operation and maintenance of fish screens: For opera-  
17 tion and maintenance, in cooperation with the Bureau of  
18 Reclamation and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, or either, of  
19 fish screens and ladders on Federal irrigation projects, and  
20 for the conduct of investigations and surveys, the prepara-  
21 tion of designs, and for determining the requirements for  
22 fishways and other fish protective devices at dams con-  
23 structed under licenses issued by the Federal Power Com-  
24 mission, \$11,350.

25 Investigations respecting food fishes: For investigations



1 and studies into the cause of the decrease of food fishes, and  
 2 other aquatic and plant resources, in connection therewith,  
 3 and of means of securing a maximum sustained yield from  
 4 such resources; and maintenance, repair, improvement,  
 5 equipment, and operation of fishery-experiment and biological  
 6 stations, \$440,000.

7 Fishery industries: For collection and compilation of  
 8 statistics of the fisheries and the study of their methods and  
 9 relations, and the methods of preservation and utilization of  
 10 fishery products, and enforcing the applicable provisions of  
 11 the Act authorizing associations of producers of aquatic prod-  
 12 ucts (15 U. S. C. 521), including contract stenographic  
 13 reporting services, (181)~~\$125,000~~ \$348,540.

14 Fishery market news service: For collecting, publishing,  
 15 and distributing, by telegraph, mail, or otherwise, information  
 16 on the fishery industry, market supply and demand, com-  
 17 mercial movement, location, disposition, and market prices  
 18 of fishery products, (182)~~\$80,000~~ \$84,000.

19 Alaska fisheries: For protecting the seal, sea otter, and  
 20 other fisheries of Alaska, including the furnishing of food,  
 21 fuel, clothing, and other necessities of life to the natives of  
 22 the Pribilof Islands of Alaska; construction, improvement,  
 23 repair, and alteration of buildings and roads, and subsistence  
 24 of employees while on said islands; and contract stenographic



1 reporting service, (183)~~\$459,000~~ \$470,000, of which  
2 \$100,000 shall be available immediately.

3 Enforcement of Black Bass and Whaling Treaty Acts:

4 For enforcement of the Act of July 2, 1930, and the Act of  
5 May 1, 1936 (16 U. S. C. 851-856, 901-915), \$12,000.

6 Fur-resources investigations: For investigations, expe-  
7 riments, and demonstrations in connection with the produc-  
8 tion and utilization of animals the pelts of which are used  
9 commercially for fur, (184)~~\$90,000~~ \$115,000, *including not*  
10 *to exceed \$11,300 for the purchase of the land, buildings, and*  
11 *other privately owned property at the United States Rabbit*  
12 *Experiment Station at Fontana, California.*

13 Biological investigations: For biological investigations,  
14 including the relations, habits, geographic distribution, and  
15 migration of animals and plants, and the preparation of maps  
16 of the life zones, and including \$35,000 for investigations of  
17 the relations of wild animal life to forests, under section 5  
18 of the Act approved May 22, 1928 (16 U. S. C. 581d),  
19 and for investigations of the wildlife resources of the Territory  
20 of Alaska. (185)~~\$125,000~~ \$225,000.

21 Control of predatory animals and injurious rodents: For  
22 investigations and demonstrations in destroying animals in-  
23 jurious to agriculture, horticulture, forestry, animal hus-  
24 bandry, and wild game, and in protecting stock and other  
25 domestic animals through the suppression of rabies and other

1 diseases in predatory wild animals as authorized by law  
2 (7 U. S. C. 426-426b) ; and for repairs, additions, and  
3 installations in and about the grounds and buildings of the  
4 game-management supply depot and laboratory at Pocatello,  
5 Idaho, including purchase, transportation, and handling of  
6 supplies and materials for distribution from said depot  
7 to other projects, in accordance with the provisions of  
8 the Act approved June 24, 1936 (16 U. S. C. 667),  
9 ~~(186)\$740,000~~ \$1,000,000.

10       Protection of migratory birds: For the enforcement of  
11 the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of July 3, 1918, as amended,  
12 to carry into effect the treaty with Great Britain and the  
13 convention between the United States and the United Mex-  
14 ican States (16 U. S. C. 703-711) ; for cooperation with  
15 local authorities in the protection of migratory birds, includ-  
16 ing necessary investigations; for the enforcement of the Act  
17 for the protection of the bald eagle (16 U. S. C. 668c) ; for  
18 the enforcement of sections 241-244 of the Act approved  
19 March 4, 1909, as amended (18 U. S. C. 391-394), and  
20 for the enforcement of section 1 of the Act approved May  
21 25, 1900 (16 U. S. C. 701), including necessary investi-  
22 gations, \$300,000, of which not to exceed \$10,000 may be  
23 expended in the discretion of the Secretary for the purpose  
24 of securing information concerning violations of the laws for  
25 the enforcement of which this appropriation is made available.

1 Enforcement of Alaska game law: For the enforcement  
 2 of the Act of January 13, 1925, as amended (48 U. S. C.  
 3 192-211), ~~(187)\$130,000~~ \$152,000.

4 Maintenance of mammal and bird reservations: For the  
 5 maintenance of mammal and bird reservations, and for the  
 6 maintenance of game introduced into suitable localities on  
 7 public lands, under supervision of the Fish and Wildlife  
 8 Service, including construction of fencing, wardens' quar-  
 9 ters, shelters for animals, landings, roads, trails, bridges,  
 10 ditches, telephone lines, rockwork, bulkheads, and other im-  
 11 provements necessary for the economical administration and  
 12 protection of the reservations; for the enforcement of section  
 13 84 of the Act approved March 4, 1909 (18 U. S. C. 145),  
 14 and section 10 of the Migratory Bird Conservation Act of  
 15 February 18, 1929 (16 U. S. C. 715i) ; for the purchase,  
 16 capture, and transportation of game for national reservations;  
 17 ~~(188)~~ *for the purchase (not exceeding \$36,000) of approxi-*  
 18 *mately six thousand acres of land and improvements thereon in*  
 19 *Humboldt County, Nevada, as an addition to the Charles*  
 20 *Sheldon Antelope Range*; and for the maintenance of the herd  
 21 of long-horned cattle on the Wichita Mountains Wildlife  
 22 Refuge, ~~(189)\$540,000~~ \$620,315.

23 Migratory bird conservation refuges: For carrying into  
 24 effect the Migratory Bird Conservation Act, as amended (16  
 25 U. S. C. 715-715r) , \$50,000.

1 In all, salaries and expenses, ~~(190)\$4,147,350~~ \$4,873,-  
 2 205.

3 MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION FUND

4 For carrying into effect the provisions of section 4 of  
 5 the Act of March 16, 1934, as amended (16 U. S. C. 718-  
 6 718h), an amount equal to the sum received during the  
 7 fiscal year 1944 from the proceeds from the sale of stamps,  
 8 to be warranted monthly; and in addition thereto an amount  
 9 equal to the unobligated balance on June 30, 1943, of the  
 10 total of the proceeds received from the sale of stamps prior  
 11 to July 1, 1943.

12 FEDERAL AID IN WILDLIFE RESTORATION

13 For carrying out the provisions of the Act of Sep-  
 14 tember 2, 1937, as amended (16 U. S. C. 669-669j),  
 15 ~~(191)\$750,000~~ \$1,250,000: *Provided*, That expenditures  
 16 hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered  
 17 into the Treasury under the provisions of said Act.

18 Total, Fish and Wildlife Service, ~~(192)\$4,897,350~~  
 19 \$6,123,205, and in addition thereto funds made available  
 20 under the Migratory Bird Conservation Fund, of which  
 21 amounts not to exceed ~~(193)\$700,000~~ \$816,546 may be  
 22 expended for departmental personal services, including such  
 23 services in the District of Columbia, and not to exceed  
 24 \$20,725 shall be available for the purchase of motor-propelled  
 25 passenger-carrying vehicles. Funds available for the work



1 of the Fish and Wildlife Service shall be available for the  
 2 maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled pas-  
 3 senger-carrying vehicles; the installation and operation of  
 4 telephones in Government-owned residences, apartments, or  
 5 quarters occupied by employees of the Fish and Wildlife  
 6 Service; books, periodicals, and newspapers (not to exceed  
 7 \$100), rubber boots, oilskins, first-aid outfits, (194)plans  
 8 and specifications for vessels, or for contract personal services  
 9 for the preparation thereof, and rations for officers and crews  
 10 of vessels; and for the expenditure from appropriations avail-  
 11 able for the purchase of lands of not to exceed \$1 for each  
 12 option to purchase any tract of land. Not to exceed 10 per  
 13 centum of the foregoing amounts for expenses of the Fish  
 14 and Wildlife Service shall be available interchangeably for  
 15 expenditure on the objects included within the general ex-  
 16 penses of said Service, but no more than 10 per centum shall  
 17 be added to any one item or appropriation.

## 18 GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

### 19 TERRITORY OF ALASKA

20 Salaries of the Governor and the secretary, \$15,600.

21 For incidental and contingent expenses of the offices of  
 22 the Governor and the secretary of the Territory, clerk hire,  
 23 not to exceed \$11,200; janitor service for the Governor's  
 24 office and the executive mansion, not to exceed \$4,480;  
 25 traveling expenses; repair and preservation of Governor's

1 house and furniture; care of grounds and purchase of neces-  
2 sary equipment; maintenance, operation, and repair of one  
3 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle for the use of the  
4 Governor; stationery, lights, water, and fuel; in all, \$21,000,  
5 to be expended under the direction of the Governor.

6 For the establishment and maintenance of public schools,  
7 Territory of Alaska, \$50,000: *Provided*, That expenditures  
8 hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered  
9 into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Per-  
10 manent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

11 Insane of Alaska: For care and custody of persons legally  
12 adjudged insane in Alaska, including compensation and travel  
13 expenses of medical supervisor, transportation, burial, and  
14 other expenses, \$273,500: *Provided*, That authority is  
15 granted to the Secretary to pay from this appropriation to  
16 the Sanitarium Company, of Portland, Oregon, or to other  
17 contracting institution or institutions, not to exceed \$840  
18 per capita per annum for the care and maintenance of  
19 Alaskan insane patients during the fiscal year 1944: *Pro-*  
20 *vided further*, That so much of this sum as may be required  
21 shall be available for all necessary expenses in ascertaining  
22 the residence of inmates and in returning those who are not  
23 legal residents of Alaska to their legal residence or to their  
24 friends, and the Secretary shall, as soon as practicable, return  
25 to their places of residence or to their friends all inmates not

1 residents of Alaska at the time they became insane, and the  
2 commitment papers for any person hereafter adjudged insane  
3 shall include a statement by the committing authority as to  
4 the legal residence of such person.

5 For the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads,  
6 tramways, bridges, and trails, Territory of Alaska,  
7 \$152,500, to be available until expended: *Provided*, That  
8 expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate re-  
9 ceipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section  
10 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

11 For the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads,  
12 tramways, ferries, bridges, and trails, Territory of Alaska,  
13 to be expended under the provisions of the Act approved  
14 June 30, 1932 (48 U. S. C. 321a-321c), \$880,000, to be  
15 immediately available.

16 The Alaska Railroad: All amounts received by the  
17 Alaska Railroad during the fiscal year 1944 shall be  
18 available, and continue available until expended, for every  
19 expenditure requisite for and incident to the authorized work  
20 of the Alaska Railroad, including maintenance, operation, and  
21 improvements of railroads in Alaska; maintenance and opera-  
22 tion of river steamers and other boats on the Yukon River  
23 and its tributaries in Alaska; operation and maintenance of  
24 ocean-going or coastwise vessels by ownership, charter, or  
25 arrangement with other branches of the Government service,

1 for the purpose of providing additional facilities for the trans-  
2 portation of freight, passengers, or mail, when deemed neces-  
3 sary, for the benefit and development of industries and travel  
4 affecting territory tributary to the Alaska Railroad; main-  
5 tenance and operation of lodges, camps, and transportation  
6 facilities for the accommodation of visitors to Mount Mc-  
7 Kinley National Park, including the purchase, main-  
8 tenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled pas-  
9 senger-carrying vehicles as authorized by the Act of March  
10 29, 1940 (54 Stat. 80) ; stores for resale; payment of claims  
11 for losses and damages arising from operations, including  
12 claims of employees of the railroad for loss and damage re-  
13 sulting from wreck or accident on the railroad, not due to  
14 negligence of the claimant, limited to clothing and other  
15 necessary personal effects used in connection with his duties  
16 and not exceeding \$100 in value; payment of amounts due  
17 connecting lines; payment of compensation and expenses as  
18 authorized by section 42 of the Injury Compensation Act ap-  
19 proved September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C. 793), to be reim-  
20 bursed as therein provided: *Provided*, That not to exceed  
21 \$6,000 of this fund shall be available for personal services in  
22 the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1944,  
23 and no one other than the general manager of said  
24 railroad shall be paid an annual salary out of this fund of



1 more than \$7,500: *Provided further*, That not to exceed  
 2 \$12,500 of such fund shall be available for printing and  
 3 binding.

4 TERRITORY OF HAWAII

5 Salaries of the Governor and of the secretary, \$15,800.

6 For contingent expenses, to be expended by the Gov-  
 7 ernor for stationery, postage, and incidentals, and for travel-  
 8 ing expenses of the Governor while absent from the capital  
 9 on official business, \$1,950; private secretary to the Governor,  
 10 \$3,100; temporary clerk hire, \$750; in all, \$5,800.

11 GOVERNMENT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

12 For salaries of the Governor and employees incident  
 13 to the execution of the Acts of March 3, 1917 (48 U. S. C.  
 14 1391), and June 22, 1936 (48 U. S. C. 1405v), traveling  
 15 expenses of officers and employees, necessary janitor service,  
 16 care of Federal grounds, repair and preservation of Federal  
 17 buildings and furniture, purchase of equipment, stationery,  
 18 lights, water, and other necessary miscellaneous expenses,  
 19 maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled  
 20 passenger-carrying vehicles, and not to exceed \$4,000 for  
 21 personal services, household equipment and furnishings, fuel,  
 22 ice, and electricity necessary in the operation of Govern-  
 23 ment House at Saint Thomas and Government House at  
 24 Saint Croix, (195)~~\$168,820~~ \$174,620.

25 For salaries and expenses of the agricultural experiment

1 station and the vocational school in the Virgin Islands, in-  
 2 cluding technical personnel, clerks, and other persons; scien-  
 3 tific investigations of plants and plant industries, and diseases  
 4 of animals; demonstrations in practical farming; official  
 5 traveling expenses; fixtures, apparatus, and supplies; clearing  
 6 and fencing of land; and other necessary expenses, main-  
 7 tenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-  
 8 carrying vehicles, (196)~~\$37,640~~ \$40,000.

9 For defraying the deficit in the treasury of the municipal  
 10 government of Saint Croix because of the excess of current  
 11 expenses over current revenues for the fiscal year 1944,  
 12 (197)~~\$125,000~~ \$150,000, to be paid to the said treasury in  
 13 monthly installments.

#### 14 PUERTO RICAN HURRICANE RELIEF

15 To enable the Division of Territories and Island Posses-  
 16 sions to continue collection and administration of moneys due  
 17 the United States on account of loans made under the joint  
 18 resolutions approved December 21, 1928 (45 Stat. 1067),  
 19 and January 22, 1930 (46 Stat. 57), and to make composi-  
 20 tions and adjustments in any loan heretofore made, as au-  
 21 thorized by Public Resolutions Numbered 59 (49 Stat. 926)  
 22 and 60 (49 Stat. 928), Seventy-fourth Congress, approved  
 23 August 27, 1935, not to exceed \$20,000 of any unobligated  
 24 balances of appropriations made by authority of those joint  
 25 resolutions, including repayment of principal and payments

1 of interest on such loans, is hereby made available for ad-  
2 ministrative expenses during the fiscal year 1944.

3 SEC. 2. Appropriations herein made for field work shall  
4 be available for the hire, with or without personal services,  
5 of boats, work animals and animal-drawn and motor-propelled  
6 vehicles and equipment.

7 SEC. 3. Appropriations herein made shall be available  
8 for the purchase, maintenance, operation, and repair of ve-  
9 hicles generally known as quarter-ton or half-ton pick-up  
10 trucks and as station wagons without such vehicles being con-  
11 sidered as passenger-carrying vehicles.

12 SEC. 4. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the  
13 contrary, aliens may be employed during the fiscal year 1944  
14 in the field service of the Department for periods of not more  
15 than thirty days in cases of emergency caused by fire, flood,  
16 storm, act of God, or sabotage.

17 SEC. 5. Appropriations herein made for the fol-  
18 lowing bureaus and offices shall be available for expenses  
19 of attendance of officers and employees at meetings or conven-  
20 tions of members of societies or associations concerned with  
21 their work in not to exceed the amounts indicated: Office of  
22 the Secretary, \$500; Grazing Service, \$400; Petroleum  
23 Conservation Division, \$150; General Land Office, \$400;  
24 Bureau of Indian Affairs, \$3,000; Bureau of Reclamation,

1 \$2,500; Geological Survey, \$1,500; Bureau of Mines,  
 2 (198)~~\$3,000~~ \$6,000; National Park Service, \$1,500; Fish  
 3 and Wildlife Service, \$2,250; and Soil and Moisture Conser-  
 4 vation Operations (all bureaus), \$1,500.

5 SEC. 6. Appropriations available for expenses of travel  
 6 of officers and employees of the Department shall be avail-  
 7 able for traveling expenses of new appointees from Seattle,  
 8 Washington, or from any point within Alaska, to their posts  
 9 of duty in Alaska, and return.

10 SEC. 7. No part of any appropriation contained in this  
 11 Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person  
 12 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that  
 13 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United  
 14 States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes  
 15 hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence  
 16 that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is  
 17 not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-  
 18 throw of the Government of the United States by force or  
 19 violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates,  
 20 or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the  
 21 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force  
 22 or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for  
 23 which are paid from any appropriation contained in this  
 24 Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be



1 fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than  
2 one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty  
3 clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any  
4 other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That in  
5 cases of emergency, caused by fire, flood, storm, act of God,  
6 or sabotage, persons may be employed for periods of not  
7 more than thirty days and be paid salaries and wages without  
8 the necessity of inquiring into their membership in any  
9 organization.

10 **(199)**SEC. 8. *No part of any appropriation contained in this*  
11 *Act shall be used directly or indirectly by way of wages, sal-*  
12 *aries, per diem or otherwise, for the performance of any new*  
13 *administrative function or the enforcement or issuance of any*  
14 *rule or regulation occasioned by the establishment of the*  
15 *Jackson Hole National Monument as described in Executive*  
16 *Proclamation Numbered 2578, dated March 15, 1943.*

17 **(200)**SEC. 9. *The appropriations and authority with respect*  
18 *to appropriations contained herein shall be available from and*  
19 *including July 1, 1943, for the purposes respectively pro-*  
20 *vided in such appropriations and authority. All obligations*  
21 *incurred during the period between June 30, 1943, and the*  
22 *date of enactment of this Act in anticipation of such appro-*  
23 *priations and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if*  
24 *in accordance with the terms thereof.*

1 SEC. (201)8 10. This Act may be cited as the "Interior  
2 Department Appropriation Act, 1944".

Passed the House of Representatives May 20, 1943.

Attest: SOUTH TRIMBLE,  
*Clerk.*

Passed the Senate with amendments June 18 (legislative  
day, May 24), 1943.

Attest: EDWIN A. HALSEY,  
*Secretary.*

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## AN ACT

---

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 18, 1943

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the  
Senate numbered







SIONAL RECORD of yesterday, I am reported as having said:

Earlier in the afternoon I sent to the Clerk's desk a note on such amendment and asked that it be included, and I was here while the gentleman from Missouri asked a vote on that particular amendment.

This is a complete distortion of what I said. I would regard it as unfortunate if it remained in the permanent RECORD. I did not send a note to the Clerk's desk. What I said was:

Earlier in the afternoon I went to the Clerk's desk and made a note on all amendments which had been adopted to make sure that this amendment would be included for a separate vote. I was here while the gentleman from Missouri was asking for separate votes and he did ask for a separate vote on that particular amendment.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD be corrected accordingly.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, I merely wish to call attention to the fact that this is another reason why the Journal and not the RECORD must be accepted as the action of the House.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, what is the request of the gentleman from New Mexico?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman asks unanimous consent to correct the RECORD. Without objection, the permanent RECORD will be corrected accordingly.

There was no objection.

#### CURRENT TAX PAYMENT ACT OF 1943

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Speaker, from the Committee on Printing I report an original privileged resolution (H. Res. 269) authorizing the printing of additional copies of Public Law No. 68, "An act to provide for the current payment of the individual income tax and for other purposes," and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved*, That there be printed 22,000 additional copies of Public Law No. 68, "An act to provide for the current payment of the individual income tax, and for other purposes," of which 20,000 copies shall be for the use of the Senate document room and 2,000 copies for the use of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, on page 6229 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of June 18, 1943, in column 1, I propounded a parliamentary inquiry, and I now ask to correct that inquiry, which is unintelligible as reported, to read as follows:

Mr. MICHENER. If the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] did demand a separate vote on the amendment in question, then a reference to the reporter's notes will show the facts. Even if the Journal does show that the amendment had been voted on, if, as a matter of fact, the opinion of the Journal clerk is incorrect, the reporter's statement as to what the request was should control. The Journal is not conclusive until it has been approved by the House.

I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, that the permanent RECORD be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. HALE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Tuesday next, at the conclusion of the legislative program and following any special orders heretofore entered, I may address the House for 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maine?

There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include therein an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I also ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include a number of communications I have received from educational institutions throughout the country favoring the continuation of the Youth Administration.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request, of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

[Mr. PATMAN addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. NEWSOME. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include a short editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD

and to include a letter I have received from a former Member of this body.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

#### DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS, 1944

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 2719) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments, disagree to the Senate amendments, and ask for a conference with the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. JOHNSON of Oklahoma, FITZPATRICK, KIRWAN, NORRELL, CARTER, JONES, and JENSEN.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD giving my reasons why I think the National Youth Administration should be continued.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

#### RESOLUTIONS OF NEBRASKA STOCKGROWERS ASSOCIATION

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks and include resolutions adopted by the stockgrowers of Nebraska.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[Mr. MILLER of Nebraska addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a news article.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

#### DATE FOR VOTING ON WAR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that if consideration of the bill (H. R. 2996) making appropriations for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes is concluded today that the vote on the passage of the bill take place on Monday next.



The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include an article.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix and include therein a statement by Lieutenant General Somervell made before the Civil Service Committee.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include a short letter from the Commissioner of Public Welfare of Arkansas.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

(Mr. RABAUT asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

#### PROPRIETY OF ATTEMPT BY GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES TO INFLUENCE LEGISLATION

Mr. GOSSETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. GOSSETT. Mr. Speaker, I hold in my hand a leaflet dated June 14, 1943, entitled "Commerce Local Comment" published by the United Federal Workers of America, C. I. O. This was circulated in the departments here in town by Federal employees. It reads in part:

Are you fighting for democracy on the home front? Write your Congressman to protest the Smith-Connally bill.

Now this seems to me to be very distasteful practice for Federal employees to be urging their Members to write Congressmen to protest the Smith-Connally bill.

If this sort of thing continues we may one day have Federal employees themselves striking against the Government

that employs them. Federal employees of all classes, both elective and appointive, should remember that they are the servants of the people.

Mr. Speaker, such publications with such appeals as above referred to comes under the head of pernicious political activity.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 15 minutes on Monday after the disposition of business on the Speaker's table and other special orders.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

#### CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, on roll call No. 103, June 18, I am shown as not voting. I was here and voted "aye." I ask unanimous consent that the Journal and RECORD may be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the Journal and RECORD will be corrected accordingly.

There was no objection.

#### MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2996) making appropriations for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year 1944, and for other purposes; and, pending that, I should like to consult with the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. POWERS] as to time for general debate. I suggest that general debate be confined to the bill.

Mr. POWERS. Mr. Speaker, I have requests for an hour and a half. If the gentleman would be satisfied with 3 hours' time, debate to be confined to the bill, the time to be equally divided between the two sides, it would be satisfactory.

Mr. SNYDER. That is satisfactory to me.

Mr. POWERS. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, I have just received another request for 5 minutes. We will still leave the time at 3 hours if the gentleman will grant me an additional 5 minutes.

Mr. SNYDER. I shall be pleased to.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate continue for 3 hours, to be confined to the bill, the time to be equally divided between the gentleman from New Jersey and myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2996) making appropriations for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year 1944, and for other purposes, with Mr. McGRANERY in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. SYNDER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 30 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, 3 years ago we added a new word to our vocabulary—"Dunkirk." It was an extremely dark period in our history—in the history of the world. Three years ago Germany's victorious army had been unbelievably successful, and was completing the conquest of continental western Europe in less than a year from the time when England and France, the first strong democratic powers to cross swords with Germany, had entered the war.

A year ago the fortunes of democracy did not seem much brighter. We had then been in the war half a year, and along with our allies, had suffered a succession of bitter defeats. Bataan and Corregidor had fallen not long before, after heroic but futile defense against overwhelming enemy forces. Wake Island and Pearl Harbor were names engraved in our memories. In fact, the one outstanding bright spot a year ago was the raid on Tokyo from "Shangri-La." We were fighting a defensive war, holding off and delaying the enemy as best we could while working day and night to turn our vast resources into the weapons needed to turn the tide in our favor.

Today, as I stand before you, not only is the outlook immeasurably brighter, but we can look back with pride on military victories in addition to industrial achievements during the past year. Our ground and air forces, with the invaluable assistance of the Army Service Forces, have been major participants in the wresting of north Africa from the Axis, and an American general was in supreme command. Our forces hold Guadalcanal and other strategic positions in the South Pacific after successful offensive operations in that theater. We have retaken the island of Attu from the Japs. Our forces are carrying out unceasing and ever-increasing blows against Germany and Axis-held Europe as well as in the Mediterranean, South Pacific, Aleutians, and other theaters. These blows alone have forced the surrender of Italian stepping-stone islands in the Mediterranean. Yes, we are on the offensive all over the world—we have taken the initiative from the enemy and shall not relinquish it.

The way has been hard. Seemingly unsurmountable obstacles had to be overcome. A huge army had to be built and trained. We had to prepare for modern war—a war of air power and mechanized forces. We had to build an unbelievable number of airplanes, tanks, and other weapons, and we had to build better ones than the Axis Powers in much less time than they had to devote to preparing for war. That these great undertakings have been carried out successfully is now a matter of common knowledge, causing us justifiable pride and undoubtedly sincere regret to our enemies.

It all goes to prove, Mr. Chairman, what aroused America can do. It has the military genius, it has the industrial genius, and it has its great body of patri-







having been trained by the N. Y. A. center, adds up to the grand sum of 12, of whom 6 were still employed in that ordnance plant.

The plant manager of a large war industry in the District writes me as follows:

The city vocational schools have given us more assistance than any of the Federal projects. Vocational schools will train for us individuals or groups for specified occupations provided, of course, that these schools have the proper equipment.

We have obtained quite a number of trained workers from the vocational schools, but so far as the National Youth Administration is concerned, we have not received any assistance from them.

Looking over the entire training program, which includes National Youth Administration and several others, it looks to us as though a lot of money is being spent foolishly, and we are glad that you are interested in this subject, especially since appropriations are being requested to continue these projects.

We feel, Bob, that industry can train its own help much better than any outside agency. We have been doing this within our own plant and have met with much success.

In closing, I am firmly of the opinion that the facilities of our public schools are ample to train our youth for war industry, and they are doing this job much more efficiently and much more in keeping with the principles and the ideals of our American way of life.

I hope that the proposal to provide \$47,800,000 for the continuance of this depression-born agency will be defeated and that we will provide for its speedy liquidation.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from South Carolina that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. HARE) there were—ayes 120, noes 144.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 176, nays 197, answered "present" 1, not voting 57, as follows:

[Roll No. 124]

YEAS—176

|                 |             |                |
|-----------------|-------------|----------------|
| Abernethy       | Creal       | Hagen          |
| Allen, La.      | Crosser     | Hale           |
| Anderson,       | Cullen      | Hare           |
| N. Mex.         | Cunningham  | Harless, Ariz. |
| Bates, Ky.      | Curley      | Haylis, Ark.   |
| Beckworth       | D'Alesandro | Harris, Va.    |
| Bennett, Mo.    | Davis       | Hart           |
| Bloom           | Dawson      | Hays           |
| Boren           | Delaney     | Heffernan      |
| Boykin          | Dickstein   | Hendricks      |
| Bradley, Pa.    | Dilweg      | Hoch           |
| Brooks          | Dingell     | Hoeven         |
| Brown, Ga.      | Douglas     | Hull           |
| Bryson          | Durham      | Jackson        |
| Bulwinkle       | Eberlarter  | Jarman         |
| Burchill, N. Y. | Feldman     | Johnson,       |
| Burdick         | Felous      | Calvin D.      |
| Burgin          | Fernandez   | Johnson,       |
| Camp            | Flannagan   | Lyndon B.      |
| Cannon, Fla.    | Fogarty     | Johnson, Okla. |
| Cannon, Mo.     | Folger      | Judd           |
| Celler          | Forand      | Kee            |
| Chapman         | Fulbright   | Keefe          |
| Clark           | Gavagan     | Kefauver       |
| Coffee          | Gibson      | Kelley         |
| Colmer          | Gordon      | Keogh          |
| Cooley          | Gorski      | Kerr           |
| Cooper          | Granger     | Kirwan         |
| Courtney        | Grant, Ala. | Kieberg        |
| Cox             | Gregory     | Klein          |

|               |                |                  |
|---------------|----------------|------------------|
| Lane          | O'Brien, Ill.  | Scott            |
| Larcade       | O'Brien, Mich. | Sikes            |
| Lea           | O'Konski       | Simpson, Ill.    |
| Lemke         | O'Toole        | Smith, Maine     |
| Luce          | Outland        | Smith, W. Va.    |
| Ludlow        | Pace           | Snyder           |
| Lynch         | Patman         | Somers, N. Y.    |
| McCord        | Patton         | Sparkman         |
| McCormack     | Peterson, Fla. | Spence           |
| McGehee       | Peterson, Ga.  | Steagall         |
| McGranery     | Poage          | Stewart          |
| McMillan      | Price          | Talle            |
| McMurray      | Priest         | Tarver           |
| Madden        | Rabaut         | Thomas, Tex.     |
| Magnuson      | Ramspeck       | Vincent, Ky.     |
| Maloney       | Randolph       | Walter           |
| Manasco       | Rankin         | Wasieleski       |
| Mansfield,    | Richards       | Weaver           |
| Mont.         | Rivers         | Weiss            |
| Marcantonio   | Robinson, Utah | Welch            |
| May           | Rogers, Calif. | Wene             |
| Mills         | Rogers, Mass.  | Welchel, Ga.     |
| Morrison, La. | Rohrbough      | White            |
| Murdock       | Rowan          | Whitten          |
| Murphy        | Sabath         | Wickersham       |
| Murray, Tenn. | Sadowski       | Winstead         |
| Murray, Wis.  | Sauthoff       | Wolverton, N. J. |
| Myers         | Scanlon        | Worley           |
| Norrell       | Schiffner      | Wright           |
| Norton        | Schuetz        | Zimmerman        |

NAYS—197

|                  |               |                 |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Allen, Ill.      | Gearhart      | Miller, Pa.     |
| Andersen,        | Gerlach       | Monkiewicz      |
| H. Carl          | Gilchrist     | Monroney        |
| Anderson, Calif. | Gillette      | Mott            |
| Andrews          | Gillie        | Mruk            |
| Angell           | Goodwin       | Mundt           |
| Arendis          | Gossett       | Newsome         |
| Arnold           | Graham        | Norman          |
| Auchincloss      | Grant, Ind.   | O'Brien, N. Y.  |
| Baldwin, N. Y.   | Griffiths     | O'Neal          |
| Barrett          | Gross         | Philbin         |
| Bates, Mass.     | Gwynne        | Pittenger       |
| Beall            | Halleck       | Ploeser         |
| Bell             | Hancock       | Poulson         |
| Bennett, Mich.   | Hartley       | Powers          |
| Bishop           | Heldinger     | Ramey           |
| Blackney         | Hexter        | Reece, Tenn.    |
| Bland            | Hess          | Reed, Ill.      |
| Boiton           | Hill          | Reed, N. Y.     |
| Bonner           | Hinshaw       | Rees, Kans.     |
| Brehm            | Hobbs         | Rizley          |
| Brown, Ohio      | Hoffman       | Robertson       |
| Buffett          | Holmes, Mass. | Rockwell        |
| Burch, Va.       | Holmes, Wash. | Rodgers, Pa.    |
| Busbey           | Hope          | Rowe            |
| Butler           | Horan         | Sasscer         |
| Canfield         | Howell        | Satterfield     |
| Carlson, Kans.   | Jeffrey       | Schwabe         |
| Carson, Ohio     | Jenkins       | Short           |
| Carter           | Jennings      | Simpson, Pa.    |
| Case             | Jensen        | Slaughter       |
| Chenoweth        | Johnson,      | Smith, Ohio     |
| Chipfield        | Anton J.      | Smith, Va.      |
| Church           | Johnson, Ind. | Smith, Wis.     |
| Clason           | Johnson,      | Springer        |
| Clevenger        | J. Leroy      | Stanley         |
| Cole, Mo.        | Johnson,      | Starnes, Ala.   |
| Cole, N. Y.      | Luther A.     | Stearns, N. H.  |
| Compton          | Jones         | Stefan          |
| Costello         | Jonkman       | Stevenson       |
| Cravens          | Kean          | Stockman        |
| Crawford         | Kearney       | Sullivan        |
| Curtis           | Kilday        | Sumner, Ill.    |
| Day              | Kinzer        | Sumners, Tex.   |
| Dewey            | Knutson       | Sundstrom       |
| Dies             | Kunkel        | Taber           |
| Dirksen          | LaFollette    | Talbot          |
| Disney           | Lambertson    | Taylor          |
| Ditter           | Landis        | Thomas, N. J.   |
| Domengeaux       | Lanham        | Thomason        |
| Dondoro          | LeCompte      | Tibbott         |
| Doughton         | LeFevre       | Towe            |
| Dworschak        | Lewis         | Troutman        |
| Eaton            | McCowan       | Vorys, Ohio     |
| Elliot           | McGregor      | Vursell         |
| Ellis            | McKenzie      | Wadsworth       |
| Ellison, Md.     | McLean        | Ward            |
| Ellsworth        | McWilliams    | Welchel, Ohio   |
| Elmer            | Maas          | West            |
| Elston, Ohio     | Mahon         | Wheat           |
| Engel            | Martin, Iowa  | Whittington     |
| Fenton           | Martin, Mass. | Wigglesworth    |
| Fisher           | Mason         | Wilson          |
| Gale             | Merrow        | Winter          |
| Gamble           | Michener      | Wolcott         |
| Gathings         | Miller, Conn. | Woodruff, Mich. |
| Gavin            | Miller, Nebr. | Woodrum, Va.    |

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Fish

NOT VOTING—57

|           |              |        |
|-----------|--------------|--------|
| Andersen, | Baldwin, Md. | Barry  |
| August H. | Barden       | Bender |

|                |                 |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Bradley, Mich. | Hall,           | O'Leary         |
| Buckley        | Leonard W.      | Pfeifer         |
| Byrne          | Harness, Ind.   | Phillips        |
| Capozzoli      | Hébert          | Plumley         |
| Cochran        | Holifield       | Pracht          |
| Culkin         | Izac            | Robison, Ky.    |
| Drewry         | Johnson, Ward   | Rolph           |
| Fay            | Kennedy         | Russell         |
| Fitzpatrick    | Kilburn         | Shafer          |
| Ford           | King            | Sheppard        |
| Fulmer         | Lesinski        | Sheridan        |
| Furlong        | Mansfield, Tex. | Tolan           |
| Gallagher      | Merritt         | Treadway        |
| Gifford        | Miller, Mo.     | Van Zandt       |
| Gore           | Morrison, N. C. | Vinson, Ga.     |
| Green          | Nichols         | Voorhis, Calif. |
| Hall,          | O'Connor        | Wiley           |
| Edwin Arthur   | O'Hara          | Wolfenden, Pa.  |

So the motion was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following additional pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Fish for, with Mr. Harness of Indiana against.

Mr. Pfeifer for, with Mr. Leonard W. Hall against.

Mr. Miller of Missouri for, with Mr. Drewry against.

Mr. Fitzpatrick for, with Mr. Gifford against.

Mr. Capozzoli for, with Mr. Shafer against.

Mr. Merritt for, with Mr. Phillips against.

Mr. Vinson of Georgia for, with Mr. Treadway against.

Mr. Gallagher for, with Mr. Kilburn against.

Mr. Kennedy for, with Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall against.

Mr. Byrne for, with Mr. Plumley against.

Mr. Fay for, with Mr. Wolfenden of Pennsylvania against.

Mr. Hébert for, with Mr. Bradley of Michigan, against.

General pairs:

Mr. Holifield with Mr. Ward Johnson.

Mr. Cochran with Mr. August H. Andersen.

Mr. Buckley with Mr. Robison of Kentucky.

Mr. Ford with Mr. Pracht.

Mr. Barry with Mr. Rolph.

Mr. Morrison of North Carolina with Mr. Culin.

Mr. Izac with Mr. Bender.

Mr. Tolan with Mr. O'Hara.

Mr. Sheppard with Mr. Wiley.

Mr. Lesinski with Mr. Van Zandt.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I have a pair with the gentleman from Indiana, Mr. HARNES. If he had been present, he would have voted no. I withdraw my vote, and vote "present."

Mr. DIES changed his vote from "aye" to "no."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House further insist upon its disagreement to Senate amendment numbered 30.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the several votes on the conference report was laid on the table.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House ask for a further conference upon the bill (H. R. 2935) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from South Carolina to ask for a further conference.

The question was taken; and the motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER appointed the following conferees: Mr. HARE, Mr. TARVER, Mr. THOMAS of Texas, Mr. ANDERSON of New



Mexico, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. KEEFE, Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?  
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. HARTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by including an article by the dean of the Capital press on this fighting Congress. The Public Printer informs me that the extra cost will be \$252, and I ask unanimous consent that it be printed, nevertheless.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?  
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include in the remarks made on the bill today certain telegrams.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?  
There was no objection.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an article on the north Pacific region. The article is over the usual amount, and the Public Printer informs me that it will cost an additional \$171. I ask unanimous consent that it be printed, nevertheless.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?  
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix and include a verse from a constituent.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?  
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an address delivered by my colleague the gentleman from New York, Hon. SOL BLOOM, on the National Radio Forum, conducted by the Washington Evening Star, Wednesday, June 30, 1943.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?  
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix immediately following the extension just granted to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON] and include an address delivered by the gentleman from New Jersey, Hon. CHARLES A. EATON, over the national radio forum conducted by the Washington Evening Star, over WMAL, Wednesday, June 30, 1943.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?  
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include a speech by Hon. Joseph E. Davies.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?  
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. CURLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?  
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an address I delivered over C. B. S. Tuesday evening, June 29, 1943.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?  
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

#### FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 2349. An act to adjust the pay status of warrant officers temporarily commissioned in the Army of the United States;

H. R. 2943. An act to provide for the disposal of certain records of the United States Government;

H. R. 3026. An act relating to appointments to the United States Military Academy and the United States Naval Academy in the case of redistricting of congressional districts; and

H. J. Res. 139. Joint resolution consenting to an interstate oil compact to conserve oil and gas.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 1991. An act to amend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 by providing for the postponement of the induction of high-school students who have completed more than half of their academic year.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 832. An act relating to the sale of horse meat or food products thereof in the District of Columbia; and

S. 1109. An act to increase by \$400,000,000 the amount authorized to be appropriated for defense housing under the act of October 14, 1930, as amended, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R.

2481) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate further insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, disagreed to by the House; asks a further conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. BANKHEAD, Mr. SMITH, Mr. NYE, and Mr. McNARY to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I present a conference report and statement upon the bill (H. R. 2719) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

#### CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2719) "making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 2, 5, 11, 19, 27, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 80, 81, 89, 90, 92, 93, 136, 137, 145, 146, 152, 179, 182, 188, 195, and 196.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 8, 9, 28, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 40, 59, 60, 82, 151, 178, and 199; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$1,052,015"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$811,700"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$866,700"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$9,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: At the end of the matter inserted by said amendment, strike out "\$700,000", and insert in lieu thereof the following: "\$530,000, and in addition thereto, the unexpended balances for this purpose contained in the Sixth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, and the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1943, are continued available during the fiscal year 1944"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amend-



Amendment numbered 29: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$95,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 50: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 50, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$115,750": and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 84: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 84, and agree to the same with an amendment, as fol-



lows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

"Support of Osage Agency and pay of tribal officers, Oklahoma (tribal funds): For the support of the Osage Agency, and for necessary expenses in connection with oil and gas production on the Osage Reservation, Oklahoma, including pay of the superintendent of the agency and of necessary employees, and pay of tribal officers; payment of damages to individual allottees; repairs to buildings, rent of quarters for employees, traveling expenses, printing, telegraphing and telephoning, and repair and operation of automobiles, \$170,000, payable from funds held by the United States in trust for the Osage Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma: *Provided*, That of the said sum herein appropriated \$7,500 is hereby made available for traveling and other expenses of members of the Osage Tribal Council, business committees, or other tribal organizations, when engaged on business of the tribe, including supplies and equipment, not to exceed \$6 per diem in lieu of subsistence, and not to exceed 5 cents per mile for use of personally owned automobiles, when duly authorized or approved in advance by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs: *Provided further*, That no part of the funds appropriated herein shall be available for the collection of any income due the Osage Tribe of Indians or the enrolled members thereof where such income is not deposited to the credit of the said Osage tribal funds account or to the credit of the proper member's account."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 86: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 86, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$950,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 87: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 87, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$67,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 88: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 88, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$3,600"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 91: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 91, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$3,600"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 94: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 94, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$63,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 95: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 95, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$16,200"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 102: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 102, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$350,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 106: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 106, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$200,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 116: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 116, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$350,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 122: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 122, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$52,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 123: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 123, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$177,570"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 124: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 124, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$1,187,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 125: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 125, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$492,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 126: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 126, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$150,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 127: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 127, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$43,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 128: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 128, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$225,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 129: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 129, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$55,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 130: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 130, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$87,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 131: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 131, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$22,925"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 132: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 132, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$310,425"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 133: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 133, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$475,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 134: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 134, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$69,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 135: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 135, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$5,143,495"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 138: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 138, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$64,600"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 139: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 139, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$680,700"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 140: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 140, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$61,950"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 141: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 141, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$722,880"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 143: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 143, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$375,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 144: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 144, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$63,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 147: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 147, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$533,380"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 148: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 148, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$42,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 150: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 150, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$629,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 153: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 153, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$475,650"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 154: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 154, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$322,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 164: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 164, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$490,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 165: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 165, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$52,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 166: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 166, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$1,860,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 167: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 167, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$317,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 168: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 168, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$317,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.



follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$19,800"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 170: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 170, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$84,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 171: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 171, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$3,900,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 175: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 175, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$337,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 176: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 176, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$186,110"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 177: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 177, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$23,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 180: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 180, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$155,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 181: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 181, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$293,540"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 183: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 183, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$464,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 185: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 185, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$175,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 186: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 186, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$750,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 187: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 187, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$140,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 189: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 189, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$580,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 191: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 191, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$1,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 193: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 193, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$740,660"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 197: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 197, and agree

to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$140,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 198: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 198, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$5,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 15, 85, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 103, 104, 105, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 142, 149, 154½, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 169, 172, 173, 174, 184, 190, 192, 194, 200, and 201.

JED JOHNSON,  
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,  
W. F. NORRELL,  
ALBERT E. CARTER,  
ROBERT F. JONES (except  
Nos. 1, 102, 106, and 116),  
BEN F. JENSEN,  
as to amendments

*Managers on the part of the House.*

CARL HAYDEN,  
KENNETH MCKELLAR,  
ELMER THOMAS,  
JOHN H. BANKHEAD,  
JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,  
GERALD P. NYE,  
RUFUS C. HOLMAN,  
*Managers on the part of the Senate.*

#### STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2719) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

#### OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

No. 1: Appropriates \$1,052,015 for salaries, office of the Secretary, instead of \$1,028,560, as proposed by the House, and \$1,072,270, as proposed by the Senate. The increase of \$23,455 above the House figure will provide \$3,200 for an administrative assistant for the Assistant Secretary, \$15,000 for the Division of Information, and \$5,255 for the Division of Power.

No. 2: Appropriates \$108,620, as proposed by the House, instead of \$139,470, as proposed by the Senate, for the Division of Territories and Island Possessions.

Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6, relating to the Grazing Service: Appropriates \$866,700 for salaries and expenses instead of \$856,700, as proposed by the House and \$882,700, as proposed by the Senate, the increase of \$10,000 over the House figure being provided for fire-suppression work; provides \$75,000, as proposed by the House, instead of \$78,000, as proposed by the Senate, for construction and maintenance of range improvements; and appropriates \$9,000 for leasing of grazing lands, instead of \$8,000, as proposed by the House, and \$10,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 7: Appropriates \$530,000 and unexpended balances of prior appropriations for fire protection of forests (national defense), instead of \$700,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 8, 9, 10, and 11, relating to contingent expenses: Provides for a reduction of \$5,000 in the stationery supplies allowance for the National Park Service, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$500 for the purchase of books, instead of \$400, as proposed by the House, and \$600, as proposed by the Senate; and allows an additional allocation of \$4,500 for the purchase of books from funds available to the Bureau of Mines, as proposed by the House, instead of \$6,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 12, 13, and 14, relating to printing and binding: Appropriates \$217,500, instead of

\$167,500, as proposed by the House, and \$237,500, as proposed by the Senate, of which \$85,000 is specifically provided for the Bureau of Mines and \$25,000 for the Fish and Wildlife Service.

#### SOLID FUELS ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR

No. 16: Appropriates \$875,000, instead of \$850,000, as proposed by the House, and \$895,000, as proposed by the Senate.

#### GENERAL LAND OFFICE

No. 17: Appropriates \$786,300 for salaries, instead of \$778,300, as proposed by the House, and \$790,300, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 18: Appropriates \$450,000 for surveying public lands, instead of \$400,000, as proposed by the House, and \$500,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 19: Appropriates \$345,000 for salaries and expenses, branch field examination, as proposed by the House, instead of \$350,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 20: Appropriates \$29,500 for fire suppression in Alaska, instead of \$29,000, as proposed by the House, and \$30,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 21: Appropriates \$285,000 for certain Oregon and California timber lands, instead of \$270,000, as proposed by the House, and \$290,000, as proposed by the Senate.

#### BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

No. 22: Appropriates \$697,800 for departmental personal services, instead of \$692,860, as proposed by the House, and \$704,620, as proposed by the Senate, the increase in the House figure being provided for a so-called "liaison group" stationed in the District of Columbia.

No. 23: Appropriates \$50,000 for travel and other expenses, instead of \$49,000, as proposed by the House, and \$51,320, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28, relating to industrial assistance: Appropriates \$412,500 for preservation of timber, instead of \$400,000, as proposed by the House, and \$425,000, as proposed by the Senate; provides \$140,000 for expenses incidental to the sale of timber, instead of \$135,000, as proposed by the House, and \$145,000, as proposed by the Senate; \$85,000 for inspection of mines on Indian lands, instead of \$80,000, as proposed by the House and \$90,000, as proposed by the Senate; provides \$600,000, as proposed by the House, instead of \$680,000, as proposed by the Senate, for agriculture and stock raising; and strikes out the provision of the House placing a limitation on departmental personal services, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 29: Appropriates \$95,000 for the development of water supply, instead of \$90,000, as proposed by the House, and \$100,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, and 60, relating to the operation, maintenance, and repair of Indian irrigation systems: Appropriates \$237,750 for the operation and maintenance of numerous small irrigation projects, instead of \$220,000, as proposed by the House, and \$255,500, as proposed by the Senate; provides \$40,415 for "miscellaneous projects", instead of \$25,000, as proposed by the House, and \$55,830, as proposed by the Senate; and further provides \$68,835 for general administration of Indian irrigation projects, instead of \$66,500, as proposed by the House, and \$71,170, as proposed by the Senate. Appropriations for the operation and maintenance of additional irrigation projects specifically appropriated for, are provided as follows:

| Project                                         | Amount    |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| San Carlos, Ariz.....                           | \$345,000 |
| Colorado River Indian Reservation,<br>Ariz..... | 27,495    |
| Yuma Reservation, Calif.....                    | 11,500    |
| Fort Hall, Idaho.....                           | 47,925    |
| Fort Belknap Reservation, Mont....              | 15,500    |



| Project                                                     | Amount   |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Fort Peck, Mont.....                                        | \$12,565 |
| Blackfeet Indian Reservation, Mont..                        | 24,925   |
| Flathead Reservation, Mont.....                             | 235,000  |
| Crow Reservation, Mont.....                                 | 46,500   |
| Uncompahgre, Uintah, and White<br>River Utes, Colorado..... | 56,000   |
| Wapato system, Yakima Reserva-<br>tion, Wash.....           | 183,490  |
| Wind River Reservation, Wyo.....                            | 48,000   |

No. 61: Appropriates \$70,000 for protection of project works (national defense) instead of \$50,000, as proposed by the House, and \$75,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, and 73: Strikes out the proposal of the Senate to appropriate \$2,302,000 for the construction and repair and enlargement of the several Indian irrigation systems enumerated in said amendments.

Nos. 74 and 75, relating to Indian education: Appropriates \$5,864,665, as proposed by the House, instead of \$5,894,205, as proposed by the Senate, and restores the provision of the House providing that \$22,190 shall be payable from tribal funds for the tuition of Chippewa Indian children.

No. 76: Appropriates \$1,238,800 for education of natives in Alaska, instead of \$1,233,800, as proposed by the House, and \$1,245,000, as proposed by the Senate, the increase of \$5,000 in the House figure representing additional funds for relief purposes.

No. 77: Appropriates \$5,657,300 for conservation of health among Indians, instead of \$5,642,300, as proposed by the House, and \$5,666,300, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 78: Appropriates \$575,000 for medical relief in Alaska, instead of \$570,680, as proposed by the House, and \$580,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 79: Appropriates \$2,785,000 for general support and administration of Indian property, instead of \$2,785,200, as proposed by the House, and \$2,780,400, as proposed by the Senate, the increase of \$4,600 in the sum proposed by the Senate being provided to pay the salary of the tribal attorney for the Osage Indians.

No. 80: Appropriates \$700,000 for relief of Indians, as proposed by the House, instead of \$825,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 81: Appropriates \$80,000, as proposed by the House, instead of \$90,000, as proposed by the Senate, for the reindeer service in Alaska.

No. 82: Appropriates not to exceed \$2,000 from tribal funds for expenses incidental to the sale of timber on the Choctaw- Chickasaw Sanatorium Reserve, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 83: Provides for expenses of tribal officers, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma, as proposed by the Senate, with the exception that the salary of the chief, Creek Nation, is fixed at \$1,200, as proposed by the House, instead of \$600, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 84: Appropriates \$170,000 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$185,000, as proposed by the House for support of the Osage Agency, Oklahoma. The language proposed by the Senate has been approved with the following amendments: The language specifically providing for the tribal attorney and his stenographer has been eliminated. Funds for the salary of the tribal attorney have been added to the gratuity item for support and administration and reference to the stenographer is unnecessary as authority for the employment of necessary personnel is contained in the paragraph as approved by the conferees. Funds for the salary of the superintendent are provided for under this tribal fund appropriation.

No. 86: Appropriates \$950,000 for roads, instead of \$750,000, as proposed by the House, and \$1,200,000, as proposed by the Senate.

#### BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Nos. 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, and 95, relating to the operation and maintenance

of reclamation projects: Appropriates, in lieu of the sums proposed by the House, and the Senate, the following amounts for the projects set forth below:

| Project                       | Amount   |
|-------------------------------|----------|
| Yuma, Ariz.-Calif.....        | \$67,500 |
| Boise, Idaho.....             | 93,600   |
| Minidoka, Idaho.....          | 16,500   |
| Rio Grande, New Mex.-Tex..... | 90,000   |
| Owyhee, Oregon.....           | 180,000  |
| Klamath, Oreg.-Calif.....     | 130,000  |
| Yakima, Wash.....             | 248,000  |
| Riverton, Wyo.....            | 63,000   |
| Shoshone, Wyo.....            | 16,200   |

No. 102: Appropriates \$350,000 for investigations, reclamation fund, instead of \$275,000, as proposed by the House, and \$700,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 106: Appropriates \$200,000 for investigations of the Colorado River Basin, instead of \$100,000, as proposed by the House, and \$500,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 116: Appropriates \$350,000 for investigations from the general fund, instead of \$250,000, as proposed by the House, and \$800,000, as proposed by the Senate.

#### GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

No. 122: Provides \$52,500 for the purchase of passenger-carrying vehicles, instead of \$35,000, as proposed by the House, and \$70,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 123: Appropriates \$177,570 for salaries in the District of Columbia, instead of \$173,000 as proposed by the House, and \$182,140, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 124 and 125, relating to geological surveys: Appropriates \$1,187,500, instead of \$880,000, as proposed by the House, and \$1,380,000 as proposed by the Senate; and provides \$492,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Nos. 126 and 127, relating to mineral resources of Alaska: Appropriates \$150,000, instead of \$74,000, as proposed by the House, and \$198,365, as proposed by the Senate; and provides that \$43,500 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Nos. 128 and 129, relating to the classification of lands: Appropriates \$225,000, instead of \$95,000, as proposed by the House, and \$275,000, as proposed by the Senate; and provides that \$55,000 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Nos. 130, 131 and 132, relating to printing and binding: Appropriates a total of \$310,425 for this purpose, instead of \$295,000, as proposed by the House, and \$325,855, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 133 and 134, relating to mineral leasing: Appropriates \$475,000, instead of \$339,600, as proposed by the House, and \$550,325, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 135: Corrects a total.

#### BUREAU OF MINES

Nos. 136 and 137: Appropriates \$67,765 for salaries and expenses, instead of \$68,765, as proposed by the Senate; of which \$56,000 is made available for personal services in the District of Columbia, instead of \$57,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 138 and 139, relating to operating mine rescue cars and stations: Appropriates \$680,700, instead of \$673,200, as proposed by the House, and \$688,200, as proposed by the Senate; and provides that \$64,600 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Nos. 140 and 141, relating to coal-mine inspections and investigations: Appropriates \$722,880, instead of \$718,380, as proposed by the House, and \$727,380, as proposed by the Senate; and provides that \$61,950 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Nos. 143 and 144, relating to testing fuel: Appropriates \$375,000, instead of \$340,000, as proposed by the House, and \$380,455, as proposed by the Senate; and provides that \$63,500 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Nos. 145 and 146, relating to mineral mining investigations: Appropriates \$440,000, as proposed by the House, instead of \$443,245, as proposed by the Senate; and provides that \$30,000 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Nos. 147 and 148, relating to oil and gas investigations: Appropriates \$533,380, instead of \$328,380, as proposed by the House, and \$538,380, as proposed by the Senate; and provides \$42,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Nos. 150 and 151, relating to mining experiment stations: Appropriates \$629,500, instead of \$550,000, as proposed by the House, and \$704,500, as proposed by the Senate; and provides that \$22,000 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia.

No. 152: Appropriates \$110,000, as proposed by the House, instead of \$114,500, as proposed by the Senate, for maintenance of buildings and grounds at Pittsburgh, Pa.

Nos. 153 and 154, relating to economics of mineral industries: Appropriates \$475,650, instead of \$450,000, as proposed by the House, and \$501,300, as proposed by the Senate; and provides that \$322,500 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia.

No. 164: Appropriates \$490,000 for production of alumina from low-grade bauxite, etc. instead of \$430,000, as proposed by the House, and \$495,875, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 165, 166, 167, and 168, relating to investigation of bauxite and alunite ores and aluminum clay deposits: Appropriates \$1,860,000 for investigation of bauxite and alunite ores and aluminum clay deposits, instead of \$478,500, as proposed by the House, and \$1,960,000, as proposed by the Senate; provides that \$52,500 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia; and that \$317,000 shall be available to the Geological Survey, of which \$19,800 may be used for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Nos. 170 and 171, relating to investigation of deposits of critical and essential minerals: Appropriates \$3,900,000, instead of \$2,475,000, as proposed by the House, and \$4,010,000, as proposed by the Senate; and provides that \$84,000 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia. The conferees recommend that not to exceed \$40,000 of the sum provided for this purpose be used for exploratory and other work in connection with the Coaldale coal deposits of Esmeralda County, Nev.

#### NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

No. 175: Appropriates \$337,500, instead of \$300,000, as proposed by the House, and \$375,000, as proposed by the Senate, for departmental personal services.

No. 176: Appropriates \$186,110, for regional headquarters, instead of \$161,110, as proposed by the House, and \$245,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 177: Appropriates \$23,000, for general expenses, instead of \$20,000, as proposed by the House, and \$26,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 178: Appropriates \$1,876,200, as proposed by the Senate, for national parks, the increase of \$15,000 over the House figure being to provide for maintenance of the proposed Big Bend National Park, Tex.

No. 179: Strikes out the provision of the Senate appropriating \$25,000 for the acquisition of the estate of Patrick Henry.

No. 180: Appropriates \$155,000 for forest protection and fire prevention, instead of \$140,000, as proposed by the House, and \$170,000, as proposed by the Senate.

#### FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

No. 181: Appropriates \$293,540 for fishery industries instead of \$125,000, as proposed by the House, and \$470,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 182: Appropriates \$80,000, as proposed by the House instead of \$84,000, as proposed



by the Senate, for the fishery market news service.

No. 183: Appropriates \$464,500 for Alaska fisheries, instead of \$459,000, as proposed by the House, and \$470,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 185: Appropriates \$175,000 for biological investigations, instead of \$125,000, as proposed by the House, and \$225,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 186: Appropriates \$750,000, for control of predatory animals, instead of \$740,000, as proposed by the House, and \$1,000,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 187: Appropriates \$140,000 for enforcement of Alaska game law, instead of \$130,000, as proposed by the House, and \$152,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 188 and 189, relating to maintenance of mammal and bird reservations: Appropriates \$580,000, instead of \$540,000, as proposed by the House, and \$620,315, as proposed by the Senate; strikes out the proposal of the Senate to acquire land for the Charles Sheldon antelope range in Humboldt County, Nev., and provides \$40,000 to lower the level of a lake in the Wichita Mountain Wildlife Refuge and to divert the excess water of such lake to Lake I. wtonka.

No. 191: Appropriates \$1,000,000 for Federal aid in wildlife restoration, instead of \$750,000, as proposed by the House, and \$1,250,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 193: Appropriates \$740,660 for departmental personal services, instead of \$700,000, as proposed by the House, and \$816,546, as proposed by the Senate.

#### GOVERNMENT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

No. 195: Appropriates \$168,820, as proposed by the House, instead of \$174,620, as proposed by the Senate, for salaries of the Governor and other employees, the reduction of \$5,800 in the Senate amount being due to the elimination of the salary of the Government Secretary of the Virgin Islands.

No. 196: Appropriates \$37,640, as proposed by the House, instead of \$40,000, as proposed by the Senate for expenses of the agricultural experiment station.

No. 197: Appropriates \$146,000 for defraying the deficit in the treasury of the municipal government of Saint Croix, instead of \$125,000, as proposed by the House, and \$150,000, as proposed by the Senate.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

No. 198: Provides \$5,000 for attendance at meetings by officers and employees of the Bureau of Mines.

No. 199: Inserts the provision of the Senate with reference to the Jackson Hole National Monument.

#### AMENDMENTS REPORTED IN DISAGREEMENT

The following amendments are reported in disagreement:

No. 15. Relating to the amount of the unobligated balance of the appropriation "Construction, operation, and maintenance, Bonneville power transmission system", to be available in the fiscal year 1944 for expenses of marketing and operation of transmission facilities, and administrative costs in connection therewith.

No. 85. Relating to the purchase of United States Treasury War bonds for members of the Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming.

Nos. 96, 97, 98, 99, 100 and 101. Relating to the following reclamation projects under the reclamation fund: Boise project, Idaho, Payette Division; Deschutes project, Oregon; Klamath project, Oregon-California; River-ton project, Wyoming; and Shoshone project, Wyoming, Heart Mountain Division.

Nos. 103 and 104. Relating to administrative expenses in connection with the projects included in amendments Nos. 96-101, inclusive.

No. 105. Total, reclamation fund

No. 107. Provides that the Secretary of the Interior shall make a report to Congress prior to December 31, 1943, on expenditures from the Colorado River Dam fund incurred in the construction, operation, and maintenance of Boulder City, together with his recommendations for allocations of such expenditures between the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Boulder Canyon project and other Federal activities in Boulder City.

Nos. 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, and 115. Relating to the following reclamation projects under the general fund: Gila project, Arizona; Central Valley project, California; Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado; Boise project, Idaho, Anderson Ranch; Lugert-Altus project, Oklahoma; Tucumcari project, New Mexico; and Yakima project, Washington, Roza Division.

Nos. 117 and 118. Relating to administrative expenses in connection with the projects included in amendments Nos. 108-115, inclusive.

No. 119. Total, general fund, construction.

No. 120. Relating to water conservation and utilization projects.

No. 121. Relating to services or labor of prisoners of war, enemy aliens, and American-born Japanese, who are in the control of the Federal Government, in connection with the construction, operation, and maintenance of Federal reclamation projects, water conservation and utilization projects, Indian irrigation projects, and related work, subject to the approval of, and regulations by, the War Department or other Federal agency having control of such persons.

No. 142. Relating to the protection of mineral resources and facilities (national defense).

No. 149. Relating to the purchase of land, Bartlesville, Okla.

Nos. 154½, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, and 160. Relating to investigation of raw material resources for steel production (national defense).

No. 161. Relating to gaseous and solid fuel reduction of iron ores (national defense).

Nos. 162 and 163. Relating to manganese beneficiation pilot plants and research (national defense).

No. 169. Relating to magnesium pilot plants and research (national defense).

No. 172. Relating to a drainage tunnel, Leadville, Colo. (national defense).

No. 173. Relating to the sale of any metal or mineral product that may be manufactured in pilot plants operated from funds appropriated to the Bureau of Mines, and provides that the proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

No. 174. Total, Bureau of Mines.

No. 184. Relating to fur-resources investigations, and the purchase of land, buildings, and other privately owned property at the United States Rabbit Experiment Station, Fontana, Calif.

Nos. 190 and 192. Totals relating to the Fish and Wildlife Service.

No. 194. Relating to plans and specifications for vessels or contract personal services for the preparation thereof in connection with activities of the Fish and Wildlife Service.

No. 200. Makes legal obligations incurred after June 30, 1943, and prior to enactment of bill into law.

No. 201. Changes a section number.

JED JOHNSON,  
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,  
W. F. NORRELL,  
ALBERT E. CARTER,  
ROBERT F. JONES (except  
as to amendments Nos. 1, 102, 106, and 116),  
BEN F. JENSEN,  
*Managers on the part of the House.*

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report

upon the bill H. R. 2719, the Interior Department appropriation bill, 1944, and ask unanimous consent that the statement may be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For statement see House proceedings of this day.)

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I will make a very brief statement.

While there has not been time to check all the items in the report which has been agreed upon, I feel perfectly safe in saying to the Members in connection with the amendments we have agreed upon and which are in this report before the House, that the amount of the bill is considerably below the Budget estimate figures. The House conferees have insisted on bringing this bill back to the House below the Budget figures from the very beginning, and that is what we are doing today.

We were unable to persuade the Senate conferees to agree with us in this desire altogether, and there are 47 items that we cannot agree upon. The bill as it passed the Senate, as the Members will recall, is \$20,749,060 in excess of the Budget estimates. As it passed the House the bill was nearly \$10,000,000 under the Budget estimates. The Senate added \$55,000,000 to the House bill. There are 47 amendments in disagreement, as I said a moment ago, of which 29 are in actual disagreement. These amendments are primarily construction projects inserted by the Senate, without Budget estimates, or with an estimate for only a portion of the amount contained in the bill. We will discuss those items in disagreement after the conference report is acted upon.

I think there is no controversy as to the conference report proper at all.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Will the gentleman advise those of us who are interested in these construction projects whether or not any of them have been agreed to by the House and Senate, or are they all still in disagreement?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. None of the reclamation projects has been agreed upon. They are all in disagreement at this time.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. And the report so shows that?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is correct.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 15: Page 9, line 10, strike out "\$3,200,000" and insert "\$3,287,000."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on



its disagreement to the Senate amendment No. 15.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a preferential motion.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion of the gentleman from Mississippi.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. RANKIN moves that the House recede and concur in Senate amendment No. 15.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that all debate on this amendment close in 23 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to say to the gentleman from Oklahoma that he is in charge of the time and can move the previous question at any time he desires. However, the debate on this particular amendment is limited to 23 minutes.

The gentleman is recognized.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN].

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I hope the House will recede and concur in Senate amendment No. 15 to provide this extra \$87,000 asked for by the Bonneville Administration.

The development on the Columbia River has been one of the greatest pieces of progressive development ever instituted by the Government of the United States. We now have on that great stream two hydroelectric power dams that are not only supplying electricity for our war effort but also for the surrounding country.

The Bonneville Administration has asked for this amount in order to carry on its usual program. I know this was cut down on the theory that we could abolish certain regional offices and concentrate all this work at one place. Whenever you do that you will increase rather than decrease the cost of administering that great project. It will cost more to send people back and forth to these various regions than it will to maintain these regional offices; besides, you would not take a single person off the pay roll. It will cost more to send those people back and forth and do the telephoning, telegraphing, and travel, and to carry on the other expenses of decentralizing these various branches of this agency than it would to appropriate the amount asked for by the Senate, asked for by the Bonneville Administration, and provided by the Senate amendment.

The Bonneville Administration is a long way from where I live, it is true; but the principle is exactly the same. I have seen the same effort made to cripple the Tennessee Valley Authority. I do not know of anything you could do that would hamper the T. V. A. more than to abolish its regional offices, because, as I said, it would increase rather than diminish the cost of administering and operating that great enterprise.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. The amount carried in the Senate amendment, you say, is to be allocated for the purpose of operating the regional offices on projects already in existence?

Mr. RANKIN. That is my understanding.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. It is not to carry on explorations or other activities?

Mr. RANKIN. Of course, there are some explorations that are still being carried on from the central office. But there are a great many phases of this work that will probably be carried on by these regional offices, if these regional offices remain; there is also work that must be carried on from the central office, but, as I said, it would cost more to carry all this work on from the central office than it would from these regional offices.

So, instead of bringing about economy, in my opinion, the adoption of the House provision, and turning down the Senate amendment, would not only cripple the Bonneville administration but it would also increase the cost in the long run.

Mr. Speaker, I trust that my motion will be sustained.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ANGELL] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. ANGELL addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MURRAY] such time as he may wish.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made earlier in the day.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, I want to say to the Members of the House that this House was satisfied with this bill when it went through. We gave the Bonneville Power Administration \$3,200,000 for the purpose of carrying on its work. We listened to the testimony of Dr. Raver, who is head of the Bonneville Power Administration, and we listened to other witnesses from the Bonneville Power Authority and we thought then and we think now that the amount of money provided in the bill was ample to carry on that very splendid project. The failure to restore the amount carried in the Senate amendment, \$87,000, is certainly not going to cripple that great project.

By the way, I visited the Bonneville project a few months ago and they are doing a very fine piece of work. The appropriation the House gave them is not going to hamper them in any way. Dr. Raver testified before our committee a short time ago that they had sale for all the power they were producing there. I saw some of the great industrial plants that were being operated by that power. They are very fine plants and I want to say to the membership of the House, having listened to

all the testimony that was presented, having visited this great plant, I believe they are amply provided for by the terms of the House bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Oklahoma is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question. The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Mississippi that the House recede and concur.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. RANKIN) there were—ayes 44, noes 72.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently no quorum is present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—ayes 113, noes 223, answered "present" 1, not voting 94, as follows:

[Roll No. 125]

YEAS—113

|                 |                |                  |
|-----------------|----------------|------------------|
| Abernethy       | Gossett        | Morrison, La.    |
| Anderson,       | Granger        | Mott             |
| N. Mex.         | Grant, Ala.    | Murdoch          |
| Angell          | Gregory        | Murphy           |
| Barrett         | Hagen          | Murray, Tenn.    |
| Bland           | Hale           | Newsome          |
| Boykin          | Harless, Ariz. | Norman           |
| Bradley, Pa.    | Heffernan      | O'Brien, Mich.   |
| Brooks          | Heldinger      | O'Connor         |
| Bulwinkle       | Hendricks      | Outland          |
| Burchill, N. Y. | Hinsaw         | Patman           |
| Burdick         | Hobbs          | Patton           |
| Camp            | Hoch           | Peterson, Fla.   |
| Carson, Ohio    | Holmes, Wash.  | Pilblin          |
| Coffee          | Horan          | Pittenger        |
| Cole, Mo.       | Hull           | Poage            |
| Cooley          | Jackson        | Price            |
| Cooper          | Johnson,       | Priest           |
| Costello        | J. Leroy       | Ramey            |
| Courtney        | Johnson,       | Randolph         |
| Creal           | Lyndon B.      | Rankin           |
| Crosser         | Judd           | Richards         |
| Curley          | Kefauver       | Rivers           |
| D'Alesandro     | Kelley         | Robinson, Utah   |
| Davis           | Klein          | Sadowski         |
| Dawson          | LaPollette     | Sauthoff         |
| Delaney         | Larcade        | Scanlon          |
| Dingell         | Lemke          | Sparkman         |
| Dworshak        | Lynch          | Spence           |
| Ellsworth       | McCord         | Stefan           |
| Felghan         | McGranery      | Stockman         |
| Fernandez       | McKenzie       | Sullivan         |
| Flannagan       | Madden         | Voorhis, Calif.  |
| Fogarty         | Magnuson       | Welch            |
| Folger          | Manasco        | White            |
| Gavagan         | Mansfield,     | Wickersham       |
| Gearhart        | Mont.          | Winstead         |
| Gordon          | Marcantonio    | Wolverton, N. J. |
| Gore            | Miller, Nebr.  | Wright           |

NAYS—223

|                  |                |              |
|------------------|----------------|--------------|
| Allen, Ill.      | Brown, Ga.     | Cravens      |
| Allen, La.       | Brown, Ohio    | Crawford     |
| Andersen,        | Bryson         | Cunningham   |
| H. Carl          | Buffet         | Day          |
| Anderson, Calif. | Burch, Va.     | Dewey        |
| Andrews          | Burgin         | Dickstein    |
| Arends           | Busbey         | Dies         |
| Arnold           | Butler         | Dilweg       |
| Auchincloss      | Canfield       | Disney       |
| Baldwin, N. Y.   | Cannon, Fla.   | Domengeaux   |
| Bates, Mass.     | Carlson, Kans. | Dondero      |
| Beall            | Carter         | Doughton     |
| Beckworth        | Case           | Douglas      |
| Bell             | Celler         | Durham       |
| Bender           | Chapman        | Eaton        |
| Bennett, Mich.   | Chenoweth      | Eberharter   |
| Bennett, Mo.     | Chipfield      | Elliott      |
| Bishop           | Church         | Ellis        |
| Blackney         | Clark          | Ellison, Md. |
| Bloom            | Clason         | Elston, Ohio |
| Bolton           | Cleveneger     | Engel        |
| Boren            | Compton        | Fellows      |
| Brehm            | Cox            | Fenton       |



|                    |                |                 |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Fish               | Knutson        | Sasscer         |
| Fisher             | Kunkel         | Satterfield     |
| Forand             | Lambertson     | Schiffier       |
| Gale               | Landis         | Schuetz         |
| Gamble             | Lane           | Schwabe         |
| Gathings           | Lanham         | Scott           |
| Gavin              | Lea            | Short           |
| Gerlach            | LeCompte       | Sikes           |
| Gibson             | LeFevre        | Simpson, Ill.   |
| Gilchrist          | Lewis          | Simpson, Pa.    |
| Gillette           | Luce           | Slaughter       |
| Gillie             | Ludlow         | Smith, Maine    |
| Goodwin            | McCormack      | Smith, Ohio     |
| Gorski             | McCowan        | Smith, Va.      |
| Graham             | McGehee        | Smith, W. Va.   |
| Grant, Ind.        | McGregor       | Smith, Wis.     |
| Gwynne             | McLean         | Somers, N. Y.   |
| Halleck            | McWilliams     | Springer        |
| Hancock            | Mahon          | Stanley         |
| Hare               | Martin, Iowa   | Steagall        |
| Harris, Va.        | Martin, Mass   | Stewart         |
| Hays               | Morrow         | Sumner, Ill.    |
| Herter             | Michener       | Summers, Tex.   |
| Hill               | Miller, Conn.  | Sundstrom       |
| Hoeven             | Miller, Mo.    | Talbot          |
| Hoffman            | Miller, Pa.    | Talle           |
| Holmes, Mass.      | Mills          | Tarver          |
| Hope               | Monkiewicz     | Taylor          |
| Howell             | Monroney       | Thomas, Tex.    |
| Jarman             | Mruk           | Thomason        |
| Jeffrey            | Mundt          | Tibbott         |
| Jenkins            | Murray, Wis.   | Towle           |
| Jennings           | Norrell        | Troutman        |
| Jensen             | O'Brien, N. Y. | Vorys, Ohio     |
| Johnson            | O'Konski       | Vursell         |
| Johnson, Anton J.  | O'Toole        | Walter          |
| Johnson, Calvin D. | Pace           | Ward            |
| Johnson, Ind.      | Peterson, Ga.  | Wasielewski     |
| Johnson            | Poulson        | Welch, Ohio     |
| Johnson, Luther A. | Powers         | Wene            |
| Johnson, Okla.     | Ramspeck       | West            |
| Jones              | Reece, Tenn.   | Wheat           |
| Jonkman            | Reed, Ill.     | Whelchel, Ga.   |
| Kean               | Reed, N. Y.    | Whitten         |
| Kearney            | Rees, Kans.    | Whittington     |
| Kee                | Rizley         | Wigglesworth    |
| Keefe              | Robertson      | Willey          |
| Kerr               | Rockwell       | Wilson          |
| Kilday             | Rodgers, Pa.   | Winter          |
| Kinzer             | Rogers, Calif. | Wolcott         |
| Kirwan             | Rogers, Mass.  | Woodruff, Mich. |
| Kleberg            | Rohrbough      | Zimmerman       |
|                    | Sabath         |                 |

## ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Gross

## NOT VOTING—96

|                |                 |                |
|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Andresen,      | Hall,           | Ploeser        |
| August H.      | Leonard W.      | Plumley        |
| Baldwin, Md.   | Harness, Ind.   | Pracht         |
| Barden         | Harris, Ark.    | Rabaut         |
| Barry          | Hart            | Robison, Ky.   |
| Bates, Ky.     | Hartley         | Rolph          |
| Bonner         | Hébert          | Rowan          |
| Bradley, Mich. | Hess            | Rowe           |
| Buckley        | Hollifield      | Russell        |
| Byrne          | Izac            | Shafer         |
| Cannon, Mo.    | Johnson, Ward   | Sheppard       |
| Capozzoli      | Kennedy         | Sheridan       |
| Cochran        | Keogh           | Snyder         |
| Cole, N. Y.    | Kilburn         | Starnes, Ala.  |
| Colmer         | King            | Stearns, N. H. |
| Culkin         | Lesinski        | Stevenson      |
| Cullen         | McMillan        | Taber          |
| Curtis         | McMurray        | Thomas, N. J.  |
| Dirksen        | Maas            | Tolan          |
| Ditter         | Maloney         | Treadway       |
| Drewry         | Mansfield, Tex. | Van Zandt      |
| Elmer          | Mason           | Vincent, Ky.   |
| Fay            | May             | Vinson, Ga.    |
| Fitzpatrick    | Merritt         | Wadsworth      |
| Ford           | Morrison, N. C. | Weaver         |
| Fulbright      | Myers           | Weiss          |
| Fulmer         | Nichols         | Wolfenden, Pa. |
| Furlong        | Norton          | Woodrum, Va.   |
| Gallagher      | O'Brien, Ill.   | Worley         |
| Gifford        | O'Hara          |                |
| Green          | O'Leary         |                |
| Griffiths      | O'Neal          |                |
| Hall,          | Pfeifer         |                |
| Edwin Arthur   | Phillips        |                |

So the motion was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Cannon of Missouri for, with Mr. Taber against.

Mr. Snyder for, with Mr. Ditter against.

Mr. Ford for, with Mr. Vinson of Georgia against.

## General pairs:

Mr. Woodrum of Virginia with Mr. Dirksen.  
Mr. Barry with Mr. August H. Andresen.  
Mr. Drewry with Mr. Harness of Indiana.  
Mr. Kennedy with Mr. Robison of Kentucky.

Mr. Bonner with Mr. Elmer.  
Mr. Hébert with Mr. Gifford.  
Mr. Hollifield with Mr. Ward Johnson.  
Mr. Pfeifer with Mr. Hess.  
Mr. Cochran with Mr. Rowe.  
Mr. King with Mr. Shafer.  
Mr. Merritt with Mr. Ploeser.  
Mr. Morrison of North Carolina with Mr. Cole of New York.

Mr. Izac with Mr. Wolfenden of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Keogh with Mr. Pracht.  
Mr. May with Mr. Gallagher.  
Mr. Byrne with Mr. Culkin.  
Mr. Lesinski with Mr. Mason.  
Mr. Fitzpatrick with Mr. Treadway.  
Mr. Sheppard with Mr. Stearns of New Hampshire.

Mr. Fay with Mr. O'Hara.  
Mr. Buckley with Mr. Bradley of Michigan.  
Mr. Mansfield of Texas with Mr. Kilburn.  
Mr. Capozzoli with Mr. Curtis.  
Mr. Tolan with Mr. Maas.  
Mr. Vincent of Kentucky with Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall.

Mr. Cullen with Mr. Phillips.  
Mr. Starnes of Alabama with Mr. Thomas of New Jersey.

Mr. Rabaut with Mr. Stevenson.  
Mr. Weaver with Mr. Hartley.  
Mr. Colmer with Mr. Gross.  
Mr. O'Neal with Mr. Plumley.  
Mr. Hart with Mr. Rolph.  
Mr. Furlong with Mr. Leonard W. Hall.  
Mr. Barden with Mr. Van Zandt.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON and Mr. STEWART changed their votes from "aye" to "no."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

The SPEAKER. The question recurs on the motion of the gentleman from Oklahoma that the House insist on its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LANHAM). The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 85: Page 55, line 21, add: "That the Secretary of the Interior be authorized and directed, with the consent of the business committee of the Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming, to purchase one United States Treasury War bond of the denomination of \$500 for each member of said Shoshone Tribe according to the official roll of said tribe on the date of the approval of this Act, and pay the total cost of the bonds so purchased out of the accrued interest in the judgment fund of said tribe in the Treasury. Said bonds shall be purchased and registered in the name of each enrolled member of the Shoshone Tribe and when issued shall be held in trust for such Shoshone Indian by the United States to the date of maturity, whereupon said bond shall be delivered to the owner thereof free from such trust. Said bond shall not be sold or encumbered in any manner by the Shoshone owner nor shall said bond become liable, payable, or subject to any debt or debts contracted by the Shoshone owner prior to the date of maturity. In the event of the death of the Shoshone owner prior to the date of maturity, said bond, if not devised or bequeathed by will, shall descend to his or her heirs or next of kin as provided by existing

law, subject to the existing trust. The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to grant permission to the county chairman of the War bond purchase program of Fremont County, Wyo., in which county the Shoshone Tribe resides, to include the total amount of bonds purchased for the members of said tribe in his quota of War bond sales."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move to recede and concur with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 85 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: "On page 55, line 21, strike out the word 'Interior' and insert in lieu thereof 'Treasury'; and in the same line after the word 'authorized' insert 'and directed.'"

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that amendments numbered 96 to 105, inclusive, be considered together.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 96: Page 66, strike out lines 1 to 9, inclusive, and insert the following:

"Construction: For continuation of construction, and for general investigations and administrative expenses, of the following projects in not to exceed the following amounts, respectively, to be expended from the reclamation fund in the same manner and for the same objects of expenditure as specified under the caption "Bureau of Reclamation", under the head "Administrative provisions and limitations", but without regard to the amounts of the limitations therein set forth, all to be reimbursable under the reclamation law, and to remain available until expended."

Amendment No. 97: Page 66, line 20, insert "Boise project, Idaho, Fayette division, \$500,000."

Amendment No. 98: Page 66, line 21, insert "Deschutes project, Oregon, \$250,000."

Amendment No. 99: Page 66, line 22, insert "Klamath project, Oregon-California, \$420,000."

Amendment No. 100: Pages 66, line 23, insert "Riverton project, Wyoming, \$500,000."

Amendment No. 101: Page 66, line 22, insert "Shoshone project, Wyoming, Heart Mountain division, \$350,000."

Amendment No. 103: Page 67, line 17, strike out "\$45,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$70,000."

Amendment No. 104: Page 67, line 18, strike out "\$65,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$175,000."

Amendment No. 105: page 67, line 19, strike out "\$1,388,500" and insert in lieu thereof "\$4,084,000."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House further insist on its disagreement to the Senate amendment.

Mr. Speaker, may I say in connection with this matter that after conferring with the Members who are interested in some of these projects we have decided to consider them en bloc. I may say that the House conferees have been willing for the most part to go along where



there is a Budget estimate for these projects. In some instances we have thought that we could cut a little below the Budget estimate. In this instance there is only one project that has a Budget estimate. Therefore the committee felt justified in insisting on its disagreement to them.

Mr. CARTER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. CARTER. I think the chairman of the subcommittee will agree with me, too, that all of these projects—I think I am correct in saying all—have stop-orders against them issued by the War Production Board. Is that not correct?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is correct. That is true, with the possible exception of one. There may be one of these projects where the stop-order has been lifted.

Mr. CARTER. I think that is true. The stop-order has been lifted or partially lifted; but as to the others, they have stop-orders.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I agree with the gentleman. I think I should further add that all of these projects are commendable projects. I think they would be desirable, probably the finest thing that we could think of for a post-war program. It occurs to me that if either the stop-orders should be lifted or Budget estimates secured by the time we return in September, then the Deficiency Committee certainly will consider and may well consider these projects favorably. I think I may say that it will consider all of these projects for which stop-orders may be lifted. I am a member of that Deficiency Committee, and I think I know how the members feel about anything that will produce more food. We are not opposed to the projects; I want to make that perfectly plain. I am very strongly for reclamation projects, even though I have none in my own district. The truth about this is that we have neither Budget estimates nor War Production Board approval for these projects with the possible exception of one.

Mr. CARTER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. CARTER. May I say that I concur in what the gentleman says in regard to these projects that lack Budget estimates and lack removal of the stop-orders. Even if we do recess, we are going to be back here in September. If those stop-orders are removed and Budget estimates are obtained, the projects can be presented at once to the deficiency committee and we can consider them in an orderly way.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. MAGNUSON. What is the purpose of the stop-orders? Materials?

Mr. CARTER. Yes. The purpose of the stop-order is to conserve critical materials. When the War Production Board says there is a sufficient supply of those critical materials to carry on these reclamation projects, then we can go on with them.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I may also add in that connection that the War Production Board has been lifting these stop-orders on many of the reclamation projects, on some of them at least, but not those in this particular group. As they get the information they are removing the stop-orders. But our committee has made it a point to either have a Budget estimate or approval of the War Production Board and I hope the House of Representatives will back this committee in that position. We either have got to do that or else we must take all of them, whether they have stop-orders or whether they have the approval of the Budget Bureau.

Mr. MURDOCK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I will be glad to yield to the distinguished gentleman from Arizona who has been in the forefront of the fight for reclamation projects in his State. I commend him very highly on that and I have usually voted with him on those things.

Mr. MURDOCK. I thank the gentleman. I have been fighting for reclamation projects not only in my State but also outside of my State wherever they might be in the western part of our country.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is correct.

Mr. MURDOCK. It is quite reassuring to me to have the assurance of the two gentlemen in charge of the bill that some stop orders are now being lifted and that these worthy food projects may be considered a little later. However, I want to say in all seriousness, Mr. Speaker, that we have not yet discovered how serious this food shortage business is. In my opinion, we are holding too sacredly to Budget estimates. Every one of these projects has been O. K.'d, if not formally tentatively at least, by Donald Nelson and by Chester Davis. I believe we are making a mistake if we do not begin at once, not in 60 days from now, to make available facilities for additional food production.

Mr. CARTER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. CARTER. Does the gentleman understand that Donald Nelson has approved a number of these projects here, the stop orders have been removed, and we are declining to give them consideration?

Mr. MURDOCK. I think Donald Nelson wants more food produced, and he wants it done on these very projects. Chester Davis took a more positive stand.

Mr. CARTER. I want to say to the gentleman that we have been proceeding in an orderly way; and if the War Production Board has removed some of these stop orders, if they have given consideration to the removal of others, on any project on which the stop order is removed, it will receive the very serious consideration of this committee.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I would say that when this bill was originally considered by the House we called a representative of the War Production Board before the committee and pointed out the necessity for growing more food. We urged that they reconsider all of these

reclamation projects to see whether or not they would have critical materials with which to finish them.

May I point out to you that irrespective of what we may do, even though we may make every dollar available, as long as those stop orders are not lifted there is not a chance in the world of getting those reclamation projects finished.

We are trying to be helpful. If you will read the hearings of the House committee you will find that we devoted many pages to this important subject of producing more food. If the House will permit us to go along in an orderly way, we think we shall be able to work it out to the satisfaction of a great many Members of the House. We believe this is the way to do it.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma, who is also interested in the only reclamation project in Oklahoma.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. There is one statement I should like to have cleared up. The gentleman from California [Mr. CARTER] said that we could consider additional irrigation and reclamation expenditures later when the War Production Board determined that strategic materials were available. I call your attention to a letter written to the Honorable CARL HAYDEN, United States Senator, in response to a letter he wrote to Donald Nelson on the 8th of June. The answer includes this language, and I quote:

The grade of steel from which reinforcing bars are rolled is not considered critical at this time, and with the essentiality established, the tonnage you require should be readily available from (1) current stocks, (2) producers of rail-steel bars, or (3) producers of billet steel using top cuts, discard, etc.

The facilities of producers and fabricators are not now being fully employed, due primarily to the gradual completion of the war construction program. We can foresee no appreciable change in this situation for the duration.

So there are enough strategic materials, ample labor, and sufficient equipment to proceed with these irrigation and reclamation projects now. The new War Food Administrator is favorable toward a program that would insure completion of the projects as provided in the Senate amendments.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. May I say to the gentleman that that letter has been a very valuable letter in assisting the Bureau of the Budget and the members of the committee. As a result of that letter, to some extent, the project in which the gentleman is interested, the Lugert-Altus project, the only one in Oklahoma, got a Budget estimate for \$1,500,000. I think I am safe in saying to the gentleman that the committee would be willing to go along with that Budget estimate, but there is an additional sum of \$435,000 above the Budget estimate. I think that money could be expended admirably. I think it is one of the finest reclamation projects in the United States. I doubt that there is any other project that can exceed it in any way on the basis of money expended. However, as chairman of the subcommittee I cannot be in the position of saying simply



because this is an outstanding project and because my friend and a good many of my friends from Oklahoma are so interested in it, that I must insist on going above the Budget estimates for my own State, but that I am unwilling to go above the Budget estimates for many other projects throughout the country.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Of course, I am just as interested in the whole food program throughout the United States as I am in my district. As a matter of fact, it is true that this project in Oklahoma, which is the only one in that State, does require less strategic material to complete and does provide more irrigation, per acre cost, than any other project. However, I am in favor of the completion of all of them.

The gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON] said that if the Budget did approve the amount requested he would be willing to accept the Budget estimate. Permit me to state that I have a letter from the Bureau of the Budget dated June 26 in reply to one I wrote them several days prior thereto, showing that the Bureau of the Budget has approved the Lugert-Altus project for the full \$1,985,000, which reads as follows:

In reply to your letter of June 16, 1943, please note in the Department of the Interior appropriation bill, fiscal year 1944 (H. R. 2719), now before Congress, there is an item of \$1,985,000 for the Lugert-Altus project of Oklahoma. This amount should provide sufficient funds to complete all the construction work which you mentioned in your letter.

HAROLD D. SMITH,  
Director.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is a very nice letter, and I commend the gentleman on getting it, but it is not a Budget estimate. It mentions the information which the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. WICKERSHAM] mentioned in his letter. That is not a Budget estimate. The Bureau of the Budget does not send Budget estimates up here in that manner. I have read the letter to the conferees, and we are glad to have the information it contains, but we have taken the position that we must proceed in an orderly manner. I want to be helpful to the gentleman, but I hope he will not insist on placing me in the embarrassing position of going above Budget estimates. I may say that I have talked with the sponsor, Senator AUSTIN, over the telephone, and he was perfectly willing to go along when I explained the situation.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 107: On page 70, line 16, after "set forth", insert the following: "Provided, That the Secretary of the Interior shall make a report to the Congress prior to December 31, 1943, on expenditures from the Colorado River Dam fund incurred in the construction, operation, and maintenance of Boulder City, together with his

recommendations for allocations of such expenditures between the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Boulder Canyon project and other Federal activities in Boulder City (and whether such allocation should be retroactive)."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 107 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 9 of said amendment after the word "City", strike out the remainder of the line and all of line 10.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Senate amendments 108 to 120, inclusive, be considered together.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. The House is proceeding at a considerable disadvantage. It is late, we have been through a long day, and we are now asked to consider a number of amendments en bloc, when we have not had an opportunity to have the report of the conferees before us. It is practically impossible for Members to follow the procedure with a large number of amendments being considered en bloc.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, let me say that I made this request after conferring with several members who are especially interested in these particular projects. The committee had not planned to do this. We are doing it as a matter of accommodation to those interested, and if they do not want to consider it in that way, it is all right with the members of the committee. We are simply trying to accommodate Members.

Mr. CASE. It is evident from the report now that we are not going to get a recess this week, we must go over until next week, and I cannot understand the reason for prolonging the session as late as we are doing it, if we cannot get away this week. If the House were to adjourn at this time, the report of the conferees could be printed in the RECORD, and we would know what we are doing, but when a large number of amendments are proposed to be considered en bloc, and in between the intervening numbers there was a group of amendments accepted in the original report of the conferees, and it is extremely difficult to follow the procedure. Unless there is some further reason given why it is necessary to proceed in this way, I think we should not go on.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. The exact recommendation is made with reference to every one of these projects, namely, that the House conferees continue to insist, and therefore it ought to be very simple to follow the procedure. It is a very simple motion.

Mr. CASE. In the preceding request the gentleman made, I notice that the request was made that we proceed from 96 to 106 or 107, whatever it was, and then I find that somewhere in between there are some amendments in the original report which was read from the

Clerk's desk, but which no member had a chance to read or to consult so as to be sure what amendments are in the request.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, is it not true that one amendment included in the list of the gentleman from Oklahoma is numbered 120, on which there is a disagreement? One hundred and twenty covers the \$4,000,000 to implement the Wheeler-Case law, covering all of these small projects.

Mr. CASE. The gentleman from Montana knows that those small projects should not be considered en bloc with the large ones.

Mr. O'CONNOR. That is what I say. It should not be included, and therefore I shall object.

Mr. CASE. What is the intention of the committee on conference about procedure tonight?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I would hope that we could complete the bill, but if not, that we could go along as far as possible.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn. We are not legislating intelligently.

Mr. CASE. We cannot complete this conference report tonight.

Mr. RANKIN. There is no use sitting here until 10 o'clock tonight.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. This bill was supposed to be passed and sent to the President on Wednesday. It carries a large appropriation for the Department of the Interior, and it may be impossible to finish the bill this evening. If it would be more agreeable I am willing to withdraw No. 120 from the list. I am inclined to think that this particular amendment ought not to be included in this bloc. I simply did that because it was suggested I do so and I will modify my motion to that extent.

Mr. CASE. I ask the gentleman what estimate he has made of the time we may adjourn tonight, if we proceed further.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I have not made any estimate. I am trying to expedite matters.

Mr. CASE. Is there any prospect that we could get through in the next 20 minutes? If there is, there will be some sense in proceeding, but if we are to go along until 9 or 10 o'clock tonight, it does not seem sensible to proceed further.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is a matter that is up to this House, but I am willing to work until 9 o'clock tonight if necessary.

Mr. CASE. If we are going to have a session here tomorrow and Monday, what is the use? I see the distinguished majority leader on the floor, and I wonder if he could give us any idea about the prospect for adjournment tonight.

Mr. McCORMACK. As the gentleman is aware, I have always tried to conduct the affairs of the House, to transact the business of the House, with a minimum of hardship to each and every one of us, because the minimum is tremendous for all of us. I realize that. I suggest to the gentleman that we go along for awhile and see just what develops. There is a conference going on now, I am



anxious to find out just what the result of that conference might be. That is something that I expect to know within a reasonable time.

Mr. CASE. If we are waiting for the other conference, if there is any prospect of getting it, then I withdraw my reservation of objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. I shall object to including amendment No. 110 in that block, because a great many Members are interested in that amendment, which is with reference to the transmission line from Shasta Dam to Oroville, Calif.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Then we might as well withdraw them all if that is going to be the attitude.

Mr. RANKIN. That is going to be my attitude.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I call for the regular order.

Mr. GEARHART. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 108: Page 71, line 23, after the word "Arizona", insert "\$1,000,000."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its disagreement to Senate amendment No. 108.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 109: Page 71, line 24, strike out "Not to exceed \$200,000 from unexpended balances of appropriations", and insert "Provided, That this appropriation and appropriations heretofore made."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its disagreement to Senate amendment No. 109.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 110: Page 72, line 8, at the end of the line strike out "\$11,500,000" and insert "Kennett division, \$15,374,000, of which \$1,900,000 shall be available for the construction of the Shasta Dam-Oroville transmission line and terminal facilities; Friant division, \$10,640,000; and Delta division, \$2,686,000; in all, \$28,700,000."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, the House conferees direct me to insist on the disagreement of the House, and I move that the House insist on its disagreement to Senate amendment No. 110.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a preferential motion. I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment No. 110.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, this is one of the most important propositions that has come before the Congress at this session.

This amendment means more to the people of northern and central California than any other provision that has been offered, in my opinion, at this session of Congress.

We have just completed building the Shasta Dam and one other dam in the Central Valley. This bill provides for the building of a power line, a high-power line, down to Oroville, Calif. As you all know, Sacramento is the capital of California, one of the great cities of the far West. They have their own municipal light and power system. They are entitled to the same treatment accorded the people of Nashville, Tenn., Tupelo, Miss., or any other place in the T. V. A. area or elsewhere.

The administration is tremendously interested in having this built by the Department of the Interior. In other words, the administration is interested in owning this line as a part of the Central Valley project.

If you kill this amendment, then you shut the door of hope in the faces of the people of that section of California. You will say to those people, "Although we have spent 75 or 80 million dollars building that tremendous power dam that should be used for the people of California, you will now have to pay tribute to the private-power monopoly if you get the benefits of this great national project at all." Today the people of that section of California are overcharged \$45,000,000 a year for their electricity, as I showed by the tables I placed in the Record on yesterday. Southern California, in the Los Angeles area, is served by Boulder Dam. They have the lowest power rates in the West, outside of Washington and Oregon. But here where we built this great dam, supposedly for the benefit of the public, the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. that has been overriding the law with reference to the Hetch Hetchy power for San Francisco, is turning heaven and earth in order to prevent the building of this line. They want to monopolize this power.

The people in that area are entitled to the same treatment we are receiving in the Tennessee Valley area. They are entitled to the same treatment people are receiving along the Columbia River. We should adopt this motion and provide this power line which the administration wants and says is vitally necessary to carry out the program instituted in the Central Valley.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. Is this the project about which the President wrote a letter expressly urging and hoping that the appropriation would be made to put it into operation?

Mr. RANKIN. Yes, sir. The President wrote that letter and sent it to me by messenger on yesterday. In that letter he says, "To stop the Government's construction through lack of funds would result in delaying the completion of the line and hence the utilization for war purposes of Shasta power."

Mr. McCORMACK. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. In his letter he said it is necessary and important as a part of the war effort, did he not?

Mr. RANKIN. Yes. He said I definitely believe that the appropriation should be made so that this piece of wartime construction may be completed.

Down in that Oroville area we have war projects that are going to need this Shasta Dam power. But this private concern is trying to get between us, trying to get between the United States Government, between the people of Sacramento, between the people of California and this great wealth of power that we already own, in order to monopolize it.

I hope that my motion will be sustained.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I just want to say to the gentleman from Mississippi that I have always gone along with him almost blindly on the power question, but there is a great deal more involved in his amendment than the power question.

What the gentleman is asking, when he makes his motion to recede and concur in the entire amendment, involves a great deal more and I am sure he does not mean to say what he has asked, because nobody who is interested in this question is going to ask for several million dollars above what the budget requested. He does not mean to make that request, I am sure; he does not want this House to give \$28,700,000 to one project when the fact is that they already have at least \$10,000,000 or \$12,000,000 more than they were able to spend last year. The gentleman does not mean that, I am sure.

I have gone along with the gentleman from Mississippi, but I am not willing to go along and to give one project, the Central Valley project, many millions of dollars more than they really need simply in order to carry that one item to which the gentleman from Mississippi refers.

Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON. The thing that I am wondering about, even though we make the appropriation requested for the purpose of building these transmission lines, is that there are only two metals that are suitable for use in transmission lines, one is copper and the other is aluminum. We are now taking the pennies of the school children in order to try to increase the supply of copper, and we are melting down our kettles to make aluminum available for airplanes. Where is the metal going to come from for these transmission lines?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I am sure the gentleman from California can answer the gentleman's question better than I can and I will yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. GEARHART] 5 minutes.

Mr. GEARHART. Mr. Speaker, whether or not we authorize this appro-



priation, the copper is going to be consumed; the transmission lines will be built by the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. or they will be built by the United States Government, so whether we vote the Rankin motion up or down, there will be no saving of critical materials in either event.

The Government of the United States, through an appropriate agency, has indicated that it is necessary for this project to go forward; that the building of these transmission lines is imperative and that the allocation of the critical materials needed be promptly made. There is no question but what the transmission lines should be built and should be built right now. The project falls in the classification of war projects, so declared.

Let me point out this important fact to the House: This dam which has been referred to, is the third largest dam in the world. It is not built where people are living in great numbers; it is built back up in the high mountains, in the wilderness, where there is no market for electricity at all. We have already spent in excess of a hundred million dollars on the various phases of this project. One of the most important features of the project has to do with the production of electrical energy. What kind of businessmen are we going to turn out to be, if we, as the board of directors of this great country of ours, provide for the building of a great project consisting of a dam and generators high up in the mountains and then fail to make any provision whatsoever for the bringing of that electricity down to the load centers where it can be put into use by the people who are waiting so hungrily for it?

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GEARHART. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. ELLIOTT. The gentleman has just made the statement that we have spent millions of dollars. He does not mean that, does he?

Mr. GEARHART. Precisely so. The project is going to cost \$325,000,000, according to the estimates of today. Already the Government has appropriated and we have already spent on the project upward of a hundred million dollars.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GEARHART. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman tell us who is going to pay this \$300,000,000 plus?

Mr. GEARHART. The project will be financed in the usual way. The money will be appropriated, as we are appropriating it today, and then, in accordance with the established policies of the Government, a portion will be recaptured and, to that extent the Treasury will be reimbursed.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Who is going to pay for the transmission lines?

Mr. GEARHART. The people who consume the electricity.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. What people?

Mr. GEARHART. We, the people of the United States, those who live in the area that will be served.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. All of us?

Mr. GEARHART. Yes; all of us who fall in that category.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Why do not the consumers pay for it?

Mr. GEARHART. Of course, the consumers will. The electricity is not going to be given away. It will be sold. Of course, the electrical energy will be disposed of in the market.

Mr. Speaker, I come from a county that does not expect to get a single kilowatt-hour of this electricity. I come from a section of the State hundreds of miles to the south of where this electricity will be consumed. I live in a section of the great Central Valley wherein the only benefit that we shall obtain from the project shall be in the form of irrigation water. It is water that the people I represent are primarily interested in. We who live hundreds of miles south of the Shasta Dam are interested in the proper development of electrical generation and distribution in the far north, as it is the profitable sale of electrical energy that will make the project economically feasible.

If we cannot develop this electric energy on the project and sell it at a profit the water will be so expensive for the people that I am trying to get it for that they will not be able to pay the price. In that dire event the hopes and aspirations of the farmers I am seeking to serve are dashed. As it is water and water alone that we hope to secure through the development of the Central Valley project, we who live hundreds of miles away fight for electric generators and power lines and steam stand-by plants. It is the only way we can get the water at a price we can afford to pay.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GEARHART. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HORAN. I would like to ask the gentleman if the best way to protect the Nation's investment in the Shasta Dam project is not to get this power down to the consuming centers so the electricity can be sold?

Mr. GEARHART. Of course. All we ask is an opportunity to bring this electricity from this dam in the wilderness over the Government-owned electric wires down to where it can be sold. If the Rankin motion fails, the management, the control of the Central Valley water project will pass into the hands of a private corporation, to be in effect absorbed into its vast system. Is that to be the unhappy culmination of that for which we have so long labored, so long dreamed, and prayed?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. Voorhis].

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, as far as I am concerned I am not interested in attempting to take this project out of consideration in line with

other projects that may be of importance, but I have a profound conviction that the Senate position on this amendment is correct and I must assert my belief in that and express, by supporting this motion, the hope that the House conferees will agree with the Senate's position.

The gentleman who preceded me, my colleague from California [Mr. GEARHART], was asked the question as to who would pay for this transmission line. A part of the answer to that question certainly is that unless this transmission line is constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation in order that we may get the power generated at this great dam to market over the people's line we shall be compelled to go through the hands of the one power company that controls and dominates all of northern and central California and we shall not be in a position to get the kind of returns upon the public investment which we ought to get.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I yield.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Who is going to pay for the building of the transmission line? Will it be the people all over the country or will the cost be included in the charge to the actual consumers?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. It is a charge against the project, I will say to the gentleman, to be paid back over a period of years.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Is it going to be paid back by all Americans?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. No. By those who use the power.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Or will the people who use the power pay for it?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. The cost is going to be paid out of project revenues, which means of course, ultimately by the consumer.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. That is what I was trying to find out.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. Every dollar for the construction of this transmission line will be paid for out of the the revenue derived from the sale of the electricity generated; it will not cost the rest of us a dollar.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. It has been stated here, and correctly stated, that our main concern is increased farm production. A great deal of this power is going to be required for furnishing the farms of California with the power they are going to need in their work with an additional amount available for the public power consumers, as the gentleman from Mississippi pointed out, in the city of Sacramento. In a statement made before the Senate committee by the Acting Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation he had this to say as to what would happen in case we failed to appropriate this money for this transmission line to be built by the Bureau of Reclamation.

He quoted from a report of the Senate committee of last year and said that



failure to provide for the Bureau of Reclamation to build this line would amount to "The adoption of a policy which contemplates that all of the power both firm and fluctuating generated at Shasta and Bryant Dams shall be sold when produced to but one customer which is the Pacific Gas & Electric Co."

Mr. Speaker, obviously the thing to assure the proper distribution of this power is for this line to be built by the Bureau of Reclamation. Otherwise the power cannot be taken from the dam except over the lines of the Pacific Gas & Electric Co., this private company. The building of this line is the only way to put this investment of the American people in this whole project on a basis where it can be conducted according to sound business principles.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. NORRELL].

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Speaker, I would not be here except for the parliamentary situation that confronts us. Some of our colleagues are very much interested in the construction of a transmission line from the Shasta substation to Oroville, Calif., at a cost of \$1,900,000. It is one thing for you to instruct your committee today, but to adopt the amendment that is before us now is entirely another thing.

This is an enormous project estimated to cost in the final analysis \$333,665,100. There has been expended on this project as of July 1, 1943, a total of \$139,211,220.

Your House committee recommended in the beginning that the bill provide a total of \$11,500,000 for the Central Valley project containing a number of items; but if you adopt the amendment before you at this time you not only tell this committee to go back to the Senate conferees and allow the transmission line which will cost \$1,900,000 but you tell this committee to go back over there and raise the amount that you provided in your bill from \$10,500,000 to the total sum of \$28,700,000, \$4,000,300 over the Bureau of the Budget estimate as filed in the Senate.

Our bill provided for \$10,500,000. We had a Budget estimate of \$16,400,000. When the bill got to the Senate there was a supplemental Budget estimate filed over there of \$8,000,000. Mr. Speaker, they have not only allowed the total Budget estimates, but they have gone \$4,000,300 in excess of that. In order to construct one little insignificant transmission line costing \$1,900,000 I do not believe you are going to instruct your committee to go back to conference and surrender to the tune of \$28,700,000.

Mr. RANKIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. NORRELL. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. I may say to the gentleman that what I am interested in and what the administration is interested in primarily is this transmission line and I propose to modify my amendment limiting it to that one section of the provision.

Mr. NORRELL. May I say that the President did not authorize all of this construction. The President did endorse the transmission line, but, sir, you are not only asking for the transmission line but you are asking for all of these.

May I say in conclusion and with reference to the transmission line that the evidence before our committee was that the power would be sold to a certain power company, whether the power was delivered at the Shasta substation or at Oroville, and the committee did not see how, if there was not some remuneration to the Government for the construction of the transmission line, it could go that far, but that is a matter for you to instruct us on.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may modify my amendment.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I will offer that amendment after this one, unless the pending amendment is adopted.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON].

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I deeply regret after many votes in favor of Central Valley to have to start in and vote against Central Valley. I think the worst thing that could happen is for this House to start taking this action now. I am in full sympathy with the whole Central Valley project and I hope the whole \$300,000,000 is finally spent; but I say to you that the Bureau of Reclamation has before the Senate an outline of a complete food program that involves many projects. The only hope for that food program to go through is for all of it to be taken together as one program.

Already we have passed an amendment relating to a project in Arizona. There remain projects in Colorado, Idaho, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Washington, and \$4,000,000 worth of small projects. We are either going to have a food program that includes the whole thing or we might as well face the possibility that we get nothing. I would a whole lot rather this House take the position that it wants to go along eventually with the Senate for a real program and not try to pick these projects out piecemeal and decide upon them in that way.

I point out also that this request for \$1,900,000 is not all by a long ways that is in this bill. There are \$28,000,000 for this project and only \$1,900,000 of it for power lines. It is not fair for us to look at it in that way. Remember also when you talk about the consumers paying it back, they pay back for this power line, yes; but the other items in the bill involve a great deal of money, some of which comes out of the Public Treasury.

Mr. MURDOCK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. MURDOCK. The gentleman says he is a sincere friend of the great Central Valley project.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Yes.

Mr. MURDOCK. I am too, and have been from its inception. Do I understand the gentleman to say now that if the motion of the gentleman from Mississippi is voted down there will be another and better opportunity for all of these items of reclamation for production of war food to go to conference and be worked out in an orderly fashion?

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Yes. I think we all recognize that the Senate conferees have been insisting that all these projects go through as one connected program for the development of the food program of this world. We realize that the United States is going to have to devote some time to food. The Senate conferees have been insisting that the entire group of projects be supported.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I am in agreement with the gentleman about the food program completely, but I think the gentleman will agree with me that it is a bit confusing—at least it is to me—to understand how I am going to forward that by agreeing to a motion which, in effect, puts the House on record as insisting upon its former position, which includes none of the items.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. I understand the confusion. I feel just as badly as the gentleman does, but I recognize that this motion is not going to prevail, because you cannot carry it on this sort of an appeal, to just give one thing for Central Valley for power only, when the country needs food and needs lots of food, and needs it from Oklahoma, needs it from Idaho, needs it from Colorado, and needs it from all these little projects the gentleman from Montana included.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Suppose all these amendments were included together and you were instructed to go back and still resist them. Do I understand the gentleman to say that he would now favor the \$4,000,000 appropriation?

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Definitely; of course.

Mr. O'CONNOR. All of the others that are included in this?

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Surely, and so do the Senate conferees.

Mr. O'CONNOR. If this is voted down, that is what the gentleman will do?

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. That is what I tried to do a while ago, when I tried to loop them together, from 96 to 120.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. I yield to the gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. WHITE. Does the gentleman know there is a great need for war industries in California that will be served by this power?



Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Certainly, but I also recognize there is a project in the gentleman's State. They ought all to be taken together in an attempt to provide a well-rounded program.

I want to say in behalf of the members of the congressional delegation from California that they have been extremely fair on this project. They have not tried to crowd the thing through. I think we ought to recognize that fact. I am deeply sorry that the gentleman from Mississippi, who is solely interested in public power, should have jeopardized the food program by trying to ask for separate votes on these amendments. I say to the House that we need to try to stand together and get a decent food program. Eventually we can hope to accomplish it.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HINSHAW. I do not know whether I quite understood the gentleman correctly. Is it his idea that if we further insist on the House position the gentleman's committee intends to compromise with the Senate on the basis of Budget estimates?

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. I am sorry, I am not on the committee. I simply know that the Senate conferees have taken one position on the entire group in furtherance of a program laid down by the Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of Reclamation for food for this country for war.

[Mr. J. LEROY JOHNSON addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. ELLIOTT].

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, I have been sitting here listening to the debate that has been going on. Yesterday evening, just about this hour, we voted in this House \$300,000,000 to house people. What for? It was in the interest of the war effort and nothing else. And here we are squabbling over twenty-four million or twenty-five million dollars that all goes to reclamation projects to help win the war and feed the people. I for one think it is a d— shame, and I mean just that, and I do not mean anything else. The time has come, if we are going to win this war, to face realities as they really are. We hear different ones talking about power. Some of the same Members who talked here today were not interested in power in 1939, when by record vote, they voted to turn over from the Forestry department into the National Park System King's Canyon National Park, and when they voted that they voted to lock up a second Boulder Dam. I have heard the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] talking about power, and he was one of the boys who voted to lock up that second Boulder Dam. Here is the true picture of the situation. The money allotted here by the Bureau of the Budget, I believe properly allocated to the project, is sufficient to get all of its features

started whether located on the northern end of the project or the southern end, but I say to you that we have been talking about power for all these years when we should have been talking about the production of food and to increase food production, and the only way you will increase food production is in reclamation projects all over the United States, and you will increase food production in the Central Valley and on down in the San Joaquin Valley by getting water to 285,000 acres that lie south of the Friant Dam that are thirsty for water and that will produce a million tons of foodstuffs annually. We have been talking about power, and the railroad commission in the State of California just recently issued a statement that there is a surplus of power in the State of California at the present time, and no one can deny that. I say to you about the transmission lines that are in this bill, at the present time the only people that could distribute this power to the people of California are the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. They are the only people who can buy power and use it, and they have the facilities to take care of it, and we need perhaps an additional 25 miles of line to be built.

But the P. G. & E. will build their own lines, because they have to buy the power at the Shasta substation. The Department of the Interior has offered them a contract to sell the power at the power site, and they are the only people who have bid for the power.

Mr. GEARHART. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELLIOTT. I yield.

Mr. GEARHART. I notice in this section there are \$10,640,000 for the Friant division. Is the gentleman against that?

Mr. ELLIOTT. I am for that.

Mr. GEARHART. Are you for the transmission line, \$1,900,000?

Mr. ELLIOTT. No; because we do not need them at the present time.

Mr. GEARHART. Do you realize that both of them must stand or fall on this one vote?

Mr. ELLIOTT. I know that last year the gentleman was for power and not for water for the San Joaquin Valley.

Mr. GEARHART. You know that is not true. I am talking here for irrigation and irrigation alone.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Read your remarks of last year. The question was put to you. You were asked whether you wanted power or water, and you said you would take the transmission line.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. MURDOCK].

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, Arizona is a neighbor of California. For many years I have watched with deep solicitude the development of the great Central Valley in my neighboring State. It is a magnificent engineering conception with which I first became acquainted while on the staff of the University of California at Berkeley 14 years ago. I am for this development as much

as any Californian on this floor. I feel today, however, that it is an unfortunate motion that is before us. I believe if we will vote down the well-intentioned motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi since he may not be able to withdraw it, and if we send all this group of amendments on irrigation projects in disagreement back to conference, that the conferees, with more time and calmer judgment, will work this thing out to the advantage of all, including all these projects taken together, which will add tremendously to our food-production possibilities. From the known stand of Donald Nelson and Chester Davis on these projects, it is likely Budget estimates may yet be had on them.

I am just as much in favor of this power line, which is included, as the gentleman from Mississippi or anyone from California. I would like to see that included because it is a small but strategic part of that great project which, in its entirety, will take many, many years to complete, but which can be completed in part quickly in order to add to the food production so sadly needed at this time. Anxious as I am about this key power line, I am not willing to sacrifice all of these other food projects for this one. That is why I am opposed to the motion of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] which might have some such adverse effect.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Iowa, a member of the committee [Mr. JENSEN], 3 minutes.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I think it would be well to clear the atmosphere a little on this matter, so I will attempt in a short time to do that very thing.

The facts are that the P. G. & E. has contracted for all the power and all the energy that is developed at Shasta Dam, at the Shasta powerhouse. That contract carries on until 6 months after the war. The committee is willing that the Government build the line from Shasta Dam to the Shasta substation, a distance of about 25 miles, which will cost around \$400,000. The committee is opposed to having the Government build this line from Shasta substation to Oroville, a distance of about 70 miles, at a cost of \$1,500,000.

The facts are the P. G. & E. will build that line with their own money and they are now ready to do that and furnish this power to the people who need it in California. The P. G. & E. is selling energy for about 3 cents a kilowatt. I think you will all agree that is quite reasonable.

Mr. WHITE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. Three cents a kilowatt for what? For domestic use or for manufacturing?

Mr. JENSEN. For domestic use.

Mr. WHITE. What about manufacturing use?

Mr. JENSEN. It is less.

Mr. WHITE. How much less?

Mr. JENSEN. I do not know exactly what it is. I do not remember now.



Mr. WHITE. Does not the gentleman think 1 cent a kilowatt for manufacturing use in our war industries is excessive when it is generated for 2½ mills a kilowatt?

Mr. JENSEN. Nobody out there is complaining about the cost of their current.

Mr. WHITE. I happen to be one of the members of an investigating committee which investigated the Hetch Hetchy and the P. G. & E. They bought power for 8 mills and retailed it for 40 mills in San Francisco, and San Francisco paid back more than they got from the P. G. & E. for the little part they used.

Mr. JENSEN. I thank the gentleman. The fact of the matter is that the Government is in too much business already. If you want the Government to get into more business, all right, vote for this amendment; but if you want the Government to stay out of business and let private industry run its business, here is a chance to do it.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY] such time as he may desire.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, on tomorrow, when we reach page 86, I intend to offer a preferential motion to recede and concur in Senate amendments 154½ to and including 160. In connection with the motion I desire to call to the attention of the Members of the House two press releases from the War Production Board. One release is dated April 29, 1943, and is as follows:

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD,  
April 24, 1943.

Warning that "we will never have enough of anything until the war ends," H. G. Batcheller, Director of the War Production Board Steel Division, tonight pointed out that the current supply of steel is considerably less than demand, and that substantial cuts are being made in the amounts of steel requested by claimant agencies for use during the third quarter of 1943.

In a speech before the annual conference of the National Open Hearth Committee, and the Blast Furnace and Raw Materials Committee, of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers in Cleveland, Ohio, Mr. Batcheller revealed the specific percentage reductions in major claimant agency requests for steel which the Steel Division has recommended to the War Production Board Requirements Committee.

Commenting on the reductions in requests for steel, Mr. Batcheller laid particular emphasis on the fact that stories and rumors to the effect that shifts in munitions production would result in a freer supply of steel, were completely untrue. They are, in fact, a direct threat to higher industrial production, he said.

Both production and distribution must be flexible enough to permit rapid shifts from one weapon to another, Mr. Batcheller declared. The problem of making enough steel of the right kind at the right time in the face of changing conditions dictated by military strategy and battlefield experience has been and will remain highly complex. This does not permit an easing of restrictions on less essential use of steel, he continued.

"If anything is certain in this war," he declared, "it is the immensity of the twin task of producing enough steel to win the war and of finding ways of distributing enough steel and other industrial products to rebuild

the world and win the peace. Never before has the steel industry, and the country which it serves, faced a job so important."

Total requests by the 16 claimant agencies for the third quarter, Mr. Batcheller said, amounted to about 21,000,000 tons of finished carbon steel. Available for allocation will be approximately 15,000,000 tons.

"While I cannot give you specific tonnage figures for the individual claimant agencies, since the final decision has not yet been made by the War Production Board Requirement Committee, I can indicate to you in approximate terms the extent to which the requests for steel will have to be revised downward.

"The recommendations made to the Requirement Committee by the Steel Division, which may be adjusted slightly, give the following picture:

"The War Department's request for carbon steel to be delivered during July, August, and September of this year will have to be cut by about 14 percent. And its request for alloys will have to be trimmed by about one-sixth.

"The amount of carbon steel which the Steel Division has recommended for allocation to the Navy Department during the third quarter is 20 percent less than the stated requirement. And the Navy, like the Army, will probably have to get along with one-sixth less alloy steel during the third quarter than it requested.

"Similarly, the Steel Division has recommended a reduction of about 22 percent in Maritime Commission requests for carbon steel, 32 percent in the Lend-Lease Administration requests, and 40 percent in the Office of Defense Transportation request..

"It is difficult to make these reductions when we know that many of the requirements are not overstatements," the Steel Division Director added.

"The steel could be used in the full amounts asked for if we could provide it. The plain fact is that we cannot, and therefore must distribute the steel we have in the places that need it most.

"You can see how much happier our position would be if you gentlemen could give us more steel out of existing equipment, while at the same time doing all in your own power to bring into production the new capacity provided under the expansion program.

"The War Production Board, the Steel Division, and the steel industry do not want to interfere with the strategic objectives of any of the Government agencies which are doing their best on all fronts—military, political, and economic—to shorten this war and bring Germany and Japan to their knees. But the available supply of steel is simply less than the well-considered claimant agency demands."

Reviewing some of the accomplishments of the steel industry under wartime pressure, Mr. Batcheller said that plate production in March had set an all-time record of 1,167,679 tons, which permitted, among other things, a record-breaking month for merchant ship production.

New production records are being made in alloy steel—the aristocrat of material for war-making—with 1,264,679 net tons produced in March "as a result of the steel industry's efforts to provide the greatest volume of the richest alloy steels available to any armed force in this war."

Complacency, however, Mr. Batcheller warned, would be a serious danger.

"Remember," he warned, "we have hardly begun to fight, to lose lives, and use steel on a major scale in either Europe or Asia, and the dangers of war do not take into account rated capacities.

"All that counts is production, more production, and still more production. That is what we need. In the Steel Division, we know that more steel production is what we

will get. We know that you will not let us down."

The other release is dated June 28, 1943, and is as follows:

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD,  
June 28, 1943.

Cooperation of 2,000 of the largest manufacturing consumers of steel is being enlisted by the Steel Division, working with the 12 War Production Board regional offices, to achieve a better distribution of third and fourth quarter production, H. G. Batcheller, director of the division, said today.

This effort—in effect, a campaign to "Share the Steel"—is one part of the drive announced yesterday by the War Production Board to obtain an extra 2,000,000 tons of steel during the last 6 months of 1943.

Steel division officials, thoroughly familiar with steel products and steel operations, are being sent by the Washington office of the steel division to War Production Board regional offices throughout the United States. These men, aided by regional office representatives in each area, will work with consumers to see if steel supplies on hand will permit the elimination or deferment of third and fourth quarter orders on producers' books without interfering with authorized schedules.

If this move is successful, additional allotments can be authorized immediately for other war users of steel with the production space thus obtained on steel producers' books.

"This is completely a cooperative movement," Mr. Batcheller said, "and upon its success will depend in large measure the attainment of our objective of making available additional steel for the last half of this year.

"We are sending all steel producers a chart of the regional offices, and the Steel Division personnel detailed to each for the purpose of this campaign. It will be most helpful if producers send copies of the chart to their district sales offices, so that they will be able to give their best aid to the Steel Division men who will be working with consumers in their respective territories."

Mr. Batcheller, in explaining the necessity for the "share the steel" campaign, said that for the third quarter of 1943 the various claimant agencies presented allotment requests totaling about 23,500,000 tons of carbon and alloy steel, against an estimated supply of 16,250,000 tons. As a result, all requests had to be reduced to a considerable degree, and many of the agencies were unable to allot steel for some important programs.

"Additional steel can very profitably be used for urgent war needs if it becomes available," Mr. Batcheller said.

"Therefore, effort is being made to see that every possible ton of steel is produced during the third and fourth quarters. In addition to this, an organized campaign is being conducted to obtain the cooperation of a number of the larger steel consumers in reducing third- and fourth-quarter orders on books of producers where these orders can be eliminated or deferred without interfering with authorized programs. If this move is successful, additional allotments will be authorized immediately to provide orders for any production space thus obtained."

Senate amendment No. 160 provides \$2,750,000 for an investigation of raw material resources for steel production; whereas, the House bill appropriated only \$149,000 and the House bill restricted the investigation to a certain particular area of the country. The Senate amendment is in accord with the recommendation of the Boykin Committee, which was authorized by the House to investigate the steel shortage, and it is likewise in accord with the recommendation of the Bureau of Mines. Certainly no one will



attempt to underrate the importance of the investigation sought to be provided for in the Senate amendments, and I hope that on tomorrow the House will approve my motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendments, which provide the necessary money for this very important investigation.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and to include therein the two press releases referred to.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. CARTER] 5 minutes.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, much has been said here about the sale of this power. In fact, my colleague from California said that he wanted this power transported down to Oroville, where it would be sold. That shows a woeful lack of understanding of the present situation.

Mr. GEARHART. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTER. Not now. If I have time later I will yield.

I have in my hand the proposed contract with the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. and the Department of the Interior, and it provides for the delivery and the measuring and the paying for all of this power at the substation, which is just 25 miles from the Shasta Dam.

A power line by the Government should be built from the Shasta substation to the powerhouse, to be sure. Why, Mr. Speaker, you are not building a power line for the Interior Department. You are building it for the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. and they are willing to build that power line themselves.

Section 10 of this proposed contract between the Department of the Interior and the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. provides for place of delivery of the electric power and energy contracted hereunder to be delivered to the company at its Shasta substation.

The contract provides further on that—

Mr. GEARHART. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTER. I decline to yield.

Mr. GEARHART. That is not a contract; it is nothing but a piece of paper.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from California declines to yield.

Mr. CARTER. I declined to yield to the gentleman and his statement is that it is not a contract. I did not say that it was a contract. I said it was a contract that they are considering at the present time and the contract will be entered into; it is the Department of the Interior's own proposal. This came from the attorneys of the Interior Department.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTER. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. JENSEN. And is it not a fact that the Interior Department power director said that that contract would be entered into?

Mr. CARTER. Yes; they told us when they appeared before the committee that this contract would be entered into within 3 weeks.

The question here for this House to decide today is whether or not we want to put up the money, \$1,900,000, to build a power line which, according to the terms of this contract is to be leased to the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. Why, Mr. Speaker, it is ridiculous to say this power line should continue on beyond this substation. I have a map here that I regret you will be unable to see very well; some of you will be able to see it. This part of the map indicates the Shasta power plant, and the Shasta substation is about 20 miles southwest. There is indicated on the map the proposed line. The Pacific Gas & Electric Co. already has a power line running down there, and they tell me that for the greater part of the year the entire Shasta power is never going to go to Oroville, that they are going to use that line—this power line shown on the map—to bring in the power from the other substations and they cannot accept, and they made this plain to the Department of the Interior, they cannot accept delivery of all of the power at Oroville. They expect to develop 150,000 kilowatts with installation at the Shasta Dam sometime next year. That power cannot all be transmitted over this line, and the sane, sensible, businesslike thing to do today is to let this power company build the power line and then let us just join the line across there, and a connecting line to their own transmission line and let them build, and let the Treasury of the United States be saved to the extent of \$1,900,000. Mr. Speaker, when this Central Valley project first started out it was estimated by the Department of the Interior to cost \$160,000,000. We heard the gentleman from California [Mr. GEARHART] say a few minutes ago that it was expected now that it would cost \$325,000,000. Mr. Speaker, I happen to own property down in the part of the State that is supposed to be served by this power and I am one of those who is going to have to pay this tax. I thought that we might be able to carry a burden of \$160,000,000, but they put on this and that and the other thing until the cost, as has been stated here, is now to be \$325,000,000.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California 3 additional minutes.

Mr. J. LEROY JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTER. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. J. LEROY JOHNSON. The contract which the gentleman from California has referred to, of course, was made because there was no transmission line over which you could deliver the power, over which the juice could be sent; that was why it was entered into, was it not?

Mr. CARTER. This is the contract which is pending right now.

Mr. J. LEROY JOHNSON. I know; but the basis of the discussion for the contract is because they have no line over which the energy could be transmitted now.

Mr. CARTER. Under the terms of this contract the Department of the Interior wants to build this transmission line.

Mr. J. LEROY JOHNSON. That is the reason back of it, is it not?

Mr. CARTER. Then they want to turn it over to the Pacific Gas & Electric Co., according to the terms of the contract.

Mr. J. LEROY JOHNSON. How do they propose to connect with the Sacramento transmission?

Mr. CARTER. They can bring it down either route.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi for the purpose of withdrawing a motion.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my motion and offer another motion, which I have sent to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Mississippi withdraws his motion.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CARTER. I should like to inquire whether or not under the rules of the House the gentleman has the right to withdraw a motion should such action be objected to.

The SPEAKER. In the House that may be done.

The Clerk will report the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. RANKIN moves to recede and concur in Senate amendment No. 110 with an amendment to strike out "\$11,500,000" and insert "\$15,374,000," of which \$1,900,000 shall be available for the construction of the Shasta-Oroville transmission line and terminal facility.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. As I understood the reading of the amendment it was to strike out \$11,500,000. I do not know where in the Senate amendment there are such figures as \$11,500,000. I am unable to find them in the Senate amendment.

Mr. RANKIN. The Senate amendment was to strike out \$11,500,000 and insert \$15,374,000. I am following the Senate amendment exactly down to the point that involves this Shasta transmission line.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion may be again reported.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the Clerk will again read the motion.

The Clerk again read the motion.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that the amendment cannot possibly be considered because there is no \$11,500,000.



That has been stricken by the Senate amendment.

The SPEAKER. The Senate struck out the figures \$11,500,000 and inserted the language quoted in the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. My motion includes the language of the Senate amendment down to and including the word "facility" in line 12.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CARTER. Do I understand that the gentleman from Mississippi is attempting to strike something out of the bill that was stricken out in the Senate?

The SPEAKER. The Chair has held and now holds that the gentleman from Mississippi has made a proper motion.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN].

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I will take these 2 minutes to explain again that this is for the construction of the transmission line. I do not care what the contract that was submitted showed, I have a letter from the President saying that this proposition is necessary. There is more involved than the gentleman from California [Mr. CARTER] indicates.

This line ought to be built and it ought to be built now, for then, as the President has said in his letter, it will be a part of that great project to be used for the benefit of the people of that section of the country for all time to come.

I hope the amendment will be adopted.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

I withdraw the motion, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, as a Californian, naturally I would jump at an opportunity of getting some more money, but I want to have some respect from my colleagues who are on this subcommittee. After a very severe fight in the subcommittee they were willing to permit but \$11,500,000 to go into this bill. One of the arguments they used against me was that the Bureau of Reclamation had a \$12,000,000 carry-over. They said that if additional sums could be justified they would be willing to grant them. So I am going to go back into conference and see if I cannot persuade my colleagues to increase the sum and take my chances along with the rest of the boys.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I promised the gentleman from Idaho 2 minutes. I now yield to him.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi, [Mr. RANKIN].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. RANKIN) there were—ayes 42, noes 138.

So the motion was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is now on the motion offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a motion to reconsider the various votes will be laid on the table.

There was no objection.

#### REPORT ON HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 145

Mr. McGRANERY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may be given until midnight to file a report on House Joint Resolution 145.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. McGRANERY]?

There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my own remarks in the Record and to include a letter from the President of the United States.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi, [Mr. RANKIN]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. ANGELL and Mr. J. LEROY JOHNSON asked and were given permission to revise and extend their own remarks in the Record.)

#### CORRECTION ON ROLL CALL

Mr. CHENOWETH. Mr. Speaker, on roll call No. 117 I am recorded as being absent. I was present and answered to my name, and I ask unanimous consent that the Record and Journal may be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. CHENOWETH]?

There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the Appendix of the Record.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made this afternoon.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE]?

There was no objection.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include therein a letter written to me and my answer to it.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. FISH]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. ROWE (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts), for 3 days, on account of official business.

To Mr. STEVENSON (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts), for an indefinite period, on account of official business.

To Mr. MAGNUSON, for 10 days, on account of official business.

To Mr. DREWRY, for 1 week, on account of official business.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER. Under a previous special order of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. SUMNERS] is recognized for 45 minutes.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I would not address the House at this late hour and I ask that that time be not insisted upon by the audience.

The SPEAKER. Under a previous special order of the House, the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RICHARDS] is recognized for 20 minutes.

#### OUR FOREIGN POLICY

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Connecticut [Mrs. LUCE], who got quite up in the air some months ago about the question of air supremacy, has now broadened her caustic comments to take in the whole field of foreign affairs. In a prepared speech delivered here a few days ago, she condemned the President and the State Department for not having a foreign policy, coined for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD some rather startling new words, and made the front pages of the newspapers across the Nation. Unlike another new member here who has offered in short and sufficient prose what may be one of our first steps toward post-war peace organization, the delightful gentlewoman has enshrouded her thoughts in a maze of beautifully constructed, though contradictory, sentences and left us dizzy in our mental effort to follow her around the circle. We—as she—always met ourselves coming back.

I had the pleasure of hearing only the latter part of the gentlelady's eloquent speech last Thursday, else I should have been constrained to say a few words then in my puzzlement. But next day when the Record came from the press I, always delighting in the gentlewoman's clever vocabulary, read her whole talk very carefully only to find myself more confused than ever as to what path she follows in her search for the end of the rainbow where rests international cooperation and everlasting peace.

The gentlewoman took care to read to us the ordinary Webster's Collegiate Dictionary definition of the good, simple, homely, understandable word "policy." But she confused us by adding to her list of brain children the words "globlindness" and "globaliances" which do not appear in any dictionary. This list, which began when she spoke of "globaloney" in her maiden effort here, continues to grow with the addition of "WPAism," "poppa-fix-ism," "mama-do-good-ism," and "dazzledust." Mr. Speaker, statesmanship has a new lan-

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR APPROPRIATION  
BILL, 1944

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JULY 1, 1943.—Ordered to be printed

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MR. JOHNSON of Oklahoma, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 2719]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2719) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 2, 5, 11, 19, 27, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 80, 81, 89, 90, 92, 93, 136, 137, 145, 146, 152, 179, 182, 188, 195, and 196.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 8, 9, 28, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 40, 59, 60, 82, 151, 178, and 199; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$1,052,015; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$811,700; and the Senate agree to the same.



Amendment numbered 4:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$866,700; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$9,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

At the end of the matter inserted by said amendment, strike out "\$700,000", and insert in lieu thereof the following: *\$530,000, and in addition thereto, the unexpended balances for this purpose contained in the Sixth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, and the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1943, are continued available during the fiscal year 1944;* and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$217,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$85,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$25,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:



In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$875,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$786,300; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$450,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$29,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$285,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$697,800; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$50,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$412,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 25:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$140,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 26:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$85,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$95,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$237,750; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$40,415; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$68,835; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 38:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$9,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 39:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$18,495; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 41:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$24,825; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 42:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 42, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$23,100; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 43:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 43, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$11,625; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 44:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$3,875; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 45:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 45, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$7,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 46:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$11,350; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 47:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$13,575; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 48:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 48, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$4,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 49:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 49, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$114,750; and the Senate agree to the same.



## Amendment numbered 50:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 50, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$115,750; and the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 51:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 51, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$114,750; and the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 52:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 52, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$115,750; and the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 53:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 53, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$235,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 54:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 54, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$4,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 55:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 55, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$42,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 56:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 56, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$19,750; and the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 57:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 57, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$36,250; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 58:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 58, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$182,490; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 61:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 61, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$70,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 76:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 76, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$1,238,800; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 77:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 77, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$5,657,300; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 78:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 78, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$575,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 79:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 79, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$2,785,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 83:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 83, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In line 17 of said amendment, strike out "\$600" and insert in lieu thereof \$1,200; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 84:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 84, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

*Support of Osage Agency and pay of tribal officers, Oklahoma (tribal funds): For the support of the Osage Agency, and for necessary expenses*

*in connection with oil and gas production on the Osage Reservation, Oklahoma, including pay of the superintendent of the agency and of necessary employees, and pay of tribal officers; payment of damages to individual allottees; repairs to buildings, rent of quarters for employees, traveling expenses, printing, telegraphing and telephoning, and repair and operation of automobiles, \$170,000, payable from funds held by the United States in trust for the Osage Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma: Provided, That of the said sum herein appropriated \$7,500 is hereby made available for traveling and other expenses of members of the Osage Tribal Council, business committees, or other tribal organizations, when engaged on business of the tribe, including supplies and equipment, not to exceed \$6 per diem in lieu of subsistence, and not to exceed 5 cents per mile for use of personally owned automobiles, when duly authorized or approved in advance by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs: Provided further, That no part of the funds appropriated herein shall be available for the collection of any income due the Osage Tribe of Indians or the enrolled members thereof where such income is not deposited to the credit of the said Osage tribal funds account or to the credit of the proper member's account.*

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 86:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 86, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$950,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 87:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 87, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$67,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 88:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 88, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$93,600; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 91:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 91, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$180,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 94:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 94, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$63,000; and the Senate agree to the same.



Amendment numbered 95:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 95, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$16,200; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 102:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 102, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$350,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 106:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 106, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$200,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 116:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 116, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$350,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 122:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 122, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$52,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 123:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 123, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$177,570; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 124:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 124, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$1,187,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 125:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 125, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$492,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 126:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 126, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$150,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 127:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 127, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$43,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 128:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 128, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$225,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 129:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 129, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$55,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 130:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 130, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$87,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 131:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 131, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$22,925; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 132:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 132, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$310,425; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 133:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 133, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$475,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 134:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 134, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$68,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 135:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 135, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$5,143,495; and the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 138:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 138, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$64,600; and the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 139:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 139, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$680,700; and the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 140:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 140, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$61,950; and the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 141:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 141, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$722,880; and the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 143:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 143, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$375,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 144:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 144, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$63,500; and the Senate agree to the same.



Amendment numbered 147:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 147, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$533,380; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 148:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 148, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$42,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 150:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 150, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$629,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 153:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 153, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$475,650; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 154:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 154, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$322,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 164:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 164, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$490,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 165:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 165, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$52,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 166:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 166, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$1,860,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 167:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 167, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$317,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 168:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 168, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$19,800; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 170:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 170, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$84,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 171:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 171, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$3,900,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 175:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 175, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$337,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 176:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 176, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$186,110; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 177:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 177, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$23,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 180:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 180, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$155,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 181:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 181, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$293,540; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 183:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 183, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$464,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 185:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 185, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$175,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 186:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 186, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$750,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 187:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 187, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$140,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 189:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 189, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$580,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 191:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 191, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$1,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 193:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 193, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$740,660; and the Senate agree to the same.



Amendment numbered 197:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 197, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$140,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 198:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 198, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$5,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 15, 85, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 103, 104, 105, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 142, 149, 154½, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 169, 172, 173, 174, 184, 190, 192, 194, 200, and 201.

JED JOHNSON,  
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,  
W. F. NORRELL,  
ALBERT E. CARTER,  
ROBERT F. JONES (except  
as to amendments Nos.  
1, 102, 106, and 116),  
BEN F. JENSEN,  
*Managers on the part of the House.*  
CARL HAYDEN,  
KENNETH MCKELLAR,  
ELMER THOMAS,  
JOHN H. BANKHEAD,  
JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,  
GERALD P. NYE,  
RUFUS C. HOLMAN,  
*Managers on the part of the Senate.*

## STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2719) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

### OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

No. 1: Appropriates \$1,052,015 for salaries, office of the Secretary, instead of \$1,028,560, as proposed by the House, and \$1,072,270, as proposed by the Senate. The increase of \$23,455 above the House figure will provide \$3,200 for an administrative assistant for the Assistant Secretary, \$15,000 for the Division of Information, and \$5,255 for the Division of Power.

No. 2: Appropriates \$108,620, as proposed by the House, instead of \$139,470, as proposed by the Senate, for the Division of Territories and Island Possessions.

Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6, relating to the Grazing Service: Appropriates \$866,700 for salaries and expenses instead of \$856,700, as proposed by the House and \$882,700, as proposed by the Senate, the increase of \$10,000 over the House figure being provided for fire-suppression work; provides \$75,000, as proposed by the House, instead of \$78,000, as proposed by the Senate, for construction and maintenance of range improvements; and appropriates \$9,000 for leasing of grazing lands, instead of \$8,000, as proposed by the House, and \$10,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 7: Appropriates \$530,000 and unexpended balances of prior appropriations for fire protection of forests (national defense), instead of \$700,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 8, 9, 10, and 11, relating to contingent expenses: Provides for a reduction of \$5,000 in the stationery supplies allowance for the National Park Service, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$500 for the purchase of books, instead of \$400, as proposed by the House, and \$600, as proposed by the Senate; and allows an additional allocation of \$4,500 for the purchase of books from funds available to the Bureau of Mines, as proposed by the House, instead of \$6,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 12, 13, and 14, relating to printing and binding: Appropriates \$217,500, instead of \$167,500, as proposed by the House, and \$237,500, as proposed by the Senate, of which \$85,000 is specifically provided for the Bureau of Mines and \$25,000 for the Fish and Wildlife Service.

### SOLID FUELS ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR

No. 16: Appropriates \$875,000, instead of \$850,000, as proposed by the House, and \$895,000, as proposed by the Senate.

## GENERAL LAND OFFICE

No. 17: Appropriates \$786,300 for salaries, instead of \$778,300, as proposed by the House, and \$790,300, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 18: Appropriates \$450,000 for surveying public lands, instead of \$400,000, as proposed by the House, and \$500,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 19: Appropriates \$345,000 for salaries and expenses, branch field examination, as proposed by the House, instead of \$350,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 20: Appropriates \$29,500 for fire suppression in Alaska, instead of \$29,000, as proposed by the House, and \$30,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 21: Appropriates \$285,000 for certain Oregon and California timberlands, instead of \$270,000, as proposed by the House, and \$290,000, as proposed by the Senate.

## BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

No. 22: Appropriates \$697,800 for departmental personal services instead of \$692,860, as proposed by the House, and \$704,620, as proposed by the Senate, the increase in the House figure being provided for a so-called "liaison group" stationed in the District of Columbia.

No. 23: Appropriates \$50,000 for travel and other expenses, instead of \$49,000, as proposed by the House, and \$51,320, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28, relating to industrial assistance: Appropriates \$412,500 for preservation of timber, instead of \$400,000, as proposed by the House, and \$425,000, as proposed by the Senate; provides \$140,000 for expenses incidental to the sale of timber, instead of \$135,000, as proposed by the House, and \$145,000, as proposed by the Senate; \$85,000 for inspection of mines on Indian lands, instead of \$80,000, as proposed by the House and \$90,000, as proposed by the Senate; provides \$600,000, as proposed by the House, instead of \$680,000, as proposed by the Senate, for agriculture and stock raising; and strikes out the provision of the House placing a limitation on departmental personal services, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 29: Appropriates \$95,000 for the development of water supply, instead of \$90,000, as proposed by the House, and \$100,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, and 60, relating to the operation, maintenance, and repair of Indian irrigation systems: Appropriates \$237,750 for the operation and maintenance of numerous small irrigation projects, instead of \$220,000, as proposed by the House, and \$255,500, as proposed by the Senate; provides \$40,415 for "miscellaneous projects", instead of \$25,000, as proposed by the House, and \$55,830, as proposed by the Senate; and further provides \$68,835 for general administration of Indian irrigation projects, instead of \$66,500, as proposed by the House, and \$71,170, as proposed by the Senate. Appropriations for the operation and maintenance of



additional irrigation projects specifically appropriated for, are provided as follows:

| <i>Project</i>                                           | <i>Amount</i> |
|----------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| San Carlos, Ariz.....                                    | \$345, 000    |
| Colorado River Indian Reservation, Ariz.....             | 27, 495       |
| Yuma Reservation, Calif.....                             | 11, 500       |
| Fort Hall, Idaho.....                                    | 47, 925       |
| Fort Belknap Reservation, Mont.....                      | 15, 500       |
| Fort Peck, Mont.....                                     | 12, 565       |
| Blackfeet Indian Reservation, Mont.....                  | 24, 925       |
| Flathead Reservation, Mont.....                          | 235, 000      |
| Crow Reservation, Mont.....                              | 46, 500       |
| Uncompahgre, Uintah, and White River Utes, Colorado..... | 56, 000       |
| Wapato system, Yakima Reservation, Wash.....             | 183, 490      |
| Wind River Reservation, Wyo.....                         | 48, 000       |

No. 61: Appropriates \$70,000 for protection of project works (national defense) instead of \$50,000, as proposed by the House, and \$75,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, and 73: Strikes out the proposal of the Senate to appropriate \$2,302,000 for the construction and repair and enlargement of the several Indian irrigation systems enumerated in said amendments.

Nos. 74 and 75, relating to Indian education: Appropriates \$5,864,-665, as proposed by the House, instead of \$5,894,205, as proposed by the Senate, and restores the provision of the House providing that \$22,190 shall be payable from tribal funds for the tuition of Chippewa Indian children.

No. 76: Appropriates \$1,238,800 for education of natives in Alaska, instead of \$1,233,800, as proposed by the House, and \$1,245,000, as proposed by the Senate, the increase of \$5,000 in the House figure representing additional funds for relief purposes.

No. 77: Appropriates \$5,657,300 for conservation of health among Indians, instead of \$5,642,300, as proposed by the House, and \$5,666,300, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 78: Appropriates \$575,000 for medical relief in Alaska, instead of \$570,680, as proposed by the House, and \$580,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 79: Appropriates \$2,785,000 for general support and administration of Indian property, instead of \$2,785,200, as proposed by the House, and \$2,780,400, as proposed by the Senate, the increase of \$4,600 in the sum proposed by the Senate being provided to pay the salary of the tribal attorney for the Osage Indians.

No. 80: Appropriates \$700,000 for relief of Indians, as proposed by the House, instead of \$825,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 81: Appropriates \$80,000, as proposed by the House, instead of \$90,000, as proposed by the Senate, for the reindeer service in Alaska.

No. 82: Appropriates not to exceed \$2,000 from tribal funds for expenses incidental to the sale of timber on the Choctaw-Chickasaw Sanatorium Reserve, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 83: Provides for expenses of tribal officers, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma, as proposed by the Senate, with the exception that the salary of the chief, Creek Nation, is fixed at \$1,200, as proposed by the House, instead of \$600, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 84: Appropriates \$170,000 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$185,000, as proposed by the House for support of the Osage

Agency, Oklahoma. The language proposed by the Senate has been approved with the following amendments: The language specifically providing for the tribal attorney and his stenographer has been eliminated. Funds for the salary of the tribal attorney have been added to the gratuity item for support and administration and reference to the stenographer is unnecessary as authority for the employment of necessary personnel is contained in the paragraph as approved by the conferees. Funds for the salary of the superintendent are provided for under this tribal fund appropriation.

No. 86: Appropriates \$950,000 for roads, instead of \$750,000, as proposed by the House, and \$1,200,000, as proposed by the Senate.

#### BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Nos. 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, and 95, relating to the operation and maintenance of reclamation projects: Appropriates, in lieu of the sums proposed by the House, and the Senate, the following amounts for the projects set forth below:

| <i>Project</i>               | <i>Amount</i> |
|------------------------------|---------------|
| Yuma, Ariz.-Calif.....       | \$67, 500     |
| Boise, Idaho.....            | 93, 600       |
| Minidoka, Idaho.....         | 16, 500       |
| Rio Grande, N. Mex.-Tex..... | 90, 000       |
| Owyhee, Oreg.....            | 180, 000      |
| Klamath, Oreg.-Calif.....    | 130, 000      |
| Yakima, Wash.....            | 248, 000      |
| Riverton, Wyo.....           | 63, 000       |
| Shoshone, Wyo.....           | 16, 200       |

No. 102: Appropriates \$350,000 for investigations, reclamation fund, instead of \$275,000, as proposed by the House, and \$700,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 106: Appropriates \$200,000 for investigations of the Colorado River Basin, instead of \$100,000, as proposed by the House, and \$500,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 116: Appropriates \$350,000 for investigations from the general fund, instead of \$250,000, as proposed by the House, and \$800,000, as proposed by the Senate.

#### GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

No. 122: Provides \$52,500 for the purchase of passenger-carrying vehicles, instead of \$35,000, as proposed by the House, and \$70,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 123: Appropriates \$177,570 for salaries in the District of Columbia, instead of \$173,000, as proposed by the House, and \$182,140, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 124 and 125, relating to geologic surveys: Appropriates \$1,187,500, instead of \$880,000, as proposed by the House, and \$1,380,000, as proposed by the Senate; and provides \$492,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Nos. 126 and 127, relating to mineral resources of Alaska: Appropriates \$150,000, instead of \$74,000, as proposed by the House, and \$198,365, as proposed by the Senate; and provides that \$43,500 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Nos. 128 and 129, relating to the classification of lands: Appropriates \$225,000, instead of \$95,000, as proposed by the House, and \$275,000, as proposed by the Senate; and provides that \$55,000 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Nos. 130, 131 and 132, relating to printing and binding: Appropriates a total of \$310,425 for this purpose, instead of \$295,000, as proposed by the House, and \$325,855, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 133 and 134, relating to mineral leasing: Appropriates \$475,000, instead of \$339,600, as proposed by the House, and \$550,325, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 135: Corrects a total.

#### BUREAU OF MINES

Nos. 136 and 137: Appropriates \$67,765 for salaries and expenses, instead of \$68,765, as proposed by the Senate; of which \$56,000 is made available for personal services in the District of Columbia, instead of \$57,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 138 and 139, relating to operating mine rescue cars and stations: Appropriates \$680,700, instead of \$673,200, as proposed by the House, and \$688,200, as proposed by the Senate; and provides that \$64,600 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Nos. 140 and 141, relating to coal-mine inspections and investigations: Appropriates \$722,880, instead of \$718,380, as proposed by the House, and \$727,380, as proposed by the Senate; and provides that \$61,950 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Nos. 143 and 144, relating to testing fuel: Appropriates \$375,000, instead of \$340,000, as proposed by the House, and \$380,455, as proposed by the Senate; and provides that \$63,500 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Nos. 145 and 146, relating to mineral mining investigations: Appropriates \$440,000, as proposed by the House, instead of \$443,245, as proposed by the Senate; and provides that \$30,000 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Nos. 147 and 148, relating to oil and gas investigations: Appropriates \$533,380, instead of \$328,380, as proposed by the House, and \$538,380, as proposed by the Senate; and provides \$42,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Nos. 150 and 151, relating to mining experiment stations: Appropriates \$629,500, instead of \$550,000, as proposed by the House, and \$704,500, as proposed by the Senate; and provides that \$22,000 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia.

No. 152: Appropriates \$110,000, as proposed by the House, instead of \$114,500, as proposed by the Senate, for maintenance of buildings and grounds at Pittsburgh, Pa.

Nos. 153 and 154, relating to economics of mineral industries: Appropriates \$475,650, instead of \$450,000, as proposed by the House, and \$501,300, as proposed by the Senate; and provides that \$322,500 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia.

No. 164: Appropriates \$490,000 for production of alumina from low-grade bauxite, etc., instead of \$430,000, as proposed by the House, and \$495,875, as proposed by the Senate.



Nos. 165, 166, 167, and 168, relating to investigation of bauxite and alunite ores and aluminum clay deposits: Appropriates \$1,860,000 for investigation of bauxite and alunite ores and aluminum clay deposits, instead of \$478,500, as proposed by the House, and \$1,960,000 as proposed by the Senate; provides that \$52,500 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia; and that \$317,000 shall be available to the Geological Survey, of which \$19,800 may be used for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Nos. 170 and 171, relating to investigation of deposits of critical and essential minerals: Appropriates \$3,900,000, instead of \$2,475,000, as proposed by the House, and \$4,010,000, as proposed by the Senate; and provides that \$84,000 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia. The conferees recommend that not to exceed \$40,000 of the sum provided for this purpose be used for exploratory and other work in connection with the Coaldale coal deposits of Esmeralda County, Nev.

#### NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

No. 175: Appropriates \$337,500, instead of \$300,000, as proposed by the House, and \$375,000, as proposed by the Senate, for departmental personal services.

No. 176: Appropriates \$186,110, for regional headquarters, instead of \$161,110, as proposed by the House, and \$245,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 177: Appropriates \$23,000, for general expenses, instead of \$20,000, as proposed by the House, and \$26,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 178: Appropriates \$1,876,200, as proposed by the Senate, for national parks, the increase of \$15,000 over the House figure being to provide for maintenance of the proposed Big Bend National Park, Tex.

No. 179: Strikes out the provision of the Senate appropriating \$25,000 for the acquisition of the estate of Patrick Henry.

No. 180: Appropriates \$155,000, for forest protection and fire prevention, instead of \$140,000, as proposed by the House, and \$170,000, as proposed by the Senate.

#### FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

No. 181: Appropriates \$293,540 for fishery industries, instead of \$125,000, as proposed by the House, and \$348,540, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 182: Appropriates \$80,000, as proposed by the House instead of \$84,000, as proposed by the Senate, for the fishery market news service.

No. 183: Appropriates \$464,500 for Alaska fisheries, instead of \$459,000, as proposed by the House, and \$470,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 185: Appropriates \$175,000 for biological investigations, instead of \$125,000, as proposed by the House, and \$225,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 186: Appropriates \$750,000, for control of predatory animals, instead of \$740,000, as proposed by the House, and \$1,000,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 187: Appropriates \$140,000 for enforcement of Alaska game law; instead of \$130,000, as proposed by the House, and \$152,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 188 and 189, relating to maintenance of mammal and bird reservations: Appropriates \$580,000, instead of \$540,000, as proposed by the House, and \$620,315, as proposed by the Senate; strikes out the proposal of the Senate to acquire land for the Charles Sheldon Antelope Range in Humboldt County, Nev.; and provides \$40,000 to lower the level of a lake in the Wichita Mountain Wildlife Refuge and to divert the excess water of such lake to Lake Lawtonka.

No. 191: Appropriates \$1,000,000 for federal aid in wildlife restoration, instead of \$750,000, as proposed by the House, and \$1,250,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 193: Appropriates \$740,660 for departmental personal services, instead of \$700,000, as proposed by the House, and \$816,546, as proposed by the Senate.

#### GOVERNMENT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

No. 195: Appropriates \$168,820, as proposed by the House, instead of \$174,620, as proposed by the Senate, for salaries of the Governor and other employees, the reduction of \$5,800 in the Senate amount being due to the elimination of the salary of the Government Secretary of the Virgin Islands.

No. 196: Appropriates \$37,640, as proposed by the House, instead of \$40,000, as proposed by the Senate for expenses of the agricultural experiment station.

No. 197: Appropriates \$140,000 for defraying the deficit in the treasury of the municipal government of Saint Croix, instead of \$125,000, as proposed by the House, and \$150,000 as proposed by the Senate.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

No. 198: Provides \$5,000 for attendance at meetings by officers and employees of the Bureau of Mines.

No. 199: Inserts the provision of the Senate with reference to the Jackson Hole National Monument.

#### AMENDMENTS REPORTED IN DISAGREEMENT

The following amendments are reported in disagreement:

No. 15. Relating to the amount of the unobligated balance of the appropriation, "Construction, operation, and maintenance, Bonneville power transmission system," to be available in the fiscal year 1944 for expenses of marketing and operation of transmission facilities, and administrative costs in connection therewith.

No. 85. Relating to the purchase of United States Treasury War bonds for members of the Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming.

Nos. 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, and 101. Relating to the following reclamation projects under the reclamation fund: Boise project, Idaho, Payette Division; Deschutes project, Oregon; Klamath project, Oregon-California; Riverton project, Wyoming; and Shoshone project, Wyoming, Heart Mountain division.

Nos. 103 and 104. Relating to administrative expenses in connection with the projects included in amendments Nos. 96-101, inclusive.

No. 105. Total, reclamation fund.

No. 107. Provides that the Secretary of the Interior shall make a report to Congress prior to December 31, 1943, on expenditures from the Colorado River Dam fund incurred in the construction, operation, and maintenance of Boulder City, together with his recommendations for allocations of such expenditures between the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Boulder Canyon project and other Federal activities in Boulder City.

Nos. 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, and 115. Relating to the following reclamation projects under the general fund: Gila project, Arizona; Central Valley project, California; Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado; Boise project, Idaho, Anderson Ranch; Lugert-Altus project, Oklahoma; Tucumcari project, New Mexico; and Yakima project, Washington, Roza Division.

Nos. 117 and 118. Relating to administrative expenses in connection with the projects included in amendments Nos. 108-115, inclusive.

No. 119. Total, general fund, construction.

No. 120. Relating to water conservation and utilization projects.

No. 121. Relating to services or labor of prisoners of war, enemy aliens, and American-born Japanese, who are in the control of the Federal Government, in connection with the construction, operation, and maintenance of Federal reclamation projects, water conservation and utilization projects, Indian irrigation projects, and related work, subject to the approval of, and regulations by, the War Department or other Federal agency having control of such persons.

No. 142. Relating to the protection of mineral resources and facilities (national defense).

No. 149. Relating to the purchase of land, Bartlesville, Okla.

Nos. 154½, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159 and 160. Relating to investigation of raw material resources for steel production (national defense).

No. 161. Relating to gaseous and solid fuel reduction of iron ores (national defense).

Nos. 162 and 163. Relating to manganese beneficiation pilot plants and research (national defense).

No. 169. Relating to magnesium pilot plants and research (national defense).

No. 172. Relating to a drainage tunnel, Leadville, Colo. (national defense).

No. 173. Relating to the sale of any metal or mineral product that may be manufactured in pilot plants operated from funds appropriated to the Bureau of Mines, and provides that the proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

No. 174. Total, Bureau of Mines.

No. 184. Relating to fur-resources investigations, and the purchase of land, buildings, and other privately owned property at the United States Rabbit Experiment Station, Fontana, Calif.

Nos. 190 and 192. Totals relating to the Fish and Wildlife Service.

No. 194. Relating to plans and specifications for vessels or contract personal services for the preparation thereof in connection with activities of the Fish and Wildlife Service.



No. 200. Makes legal obligations incurred after June 30, 1943, and prior to enactment of bill into law.

No. 201. Changes a section number.

JED JOHNSON,  
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,  
W. F. NORRELL,  
ALBERT E. CARTER,  
ROBERT F. JONES  
(except as to amend-  
ments Nos. 1, 102,  
106, and 116),

BEN F. JENSEN,

*Managers on the part of the House.*









The SPEAKER. Three hundred and seventy-two Members have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

By unanimous consent further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an address delivered by Maj. Gen. Eugene Reybold, Chief of Engineers, before the Mississippi Valley Association at St. Louis on June 28, 1943.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL, 1943

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that amendments numbered 111 to 119, inclusive, may be considered en bloc and that the House further insist upon its disagreement.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, there are so many of these items that we want to dispose of as many of them en bloc as possible. I do want to suggest to the gentleman from Oklahoma, however, that there are two or three Members on this side who would like to be heard briefly on some of these projects.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I assure the gentleman from California that those Members who wish to be heard will have an opportunity to be heard.

Mr. CARTER. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 111: Page 72, line 15, insert "Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado, \$3,600,000."

Amendment No. 112: Page 72, line 17, insert "Boise project, Idaho, Anderson Ranch, \$4,100,000."

Amendment No. 113: Page 72, line 18, insert "Lugert-Altus project, Oklahoma, \$1,985,000: *Provided*, That of the total construction cost of all features of the project not to exceed \$3,080,000 shall be reimbursable under the provisions of the Reclamation Act of June 17, 1902."

Amendment No. 114: Page 72, line 22, insert "Tucumcari project, New Mexico, \$1,200,000."

Amendment No. 115: Page 72, line 23, insert "Yakima project, Washington, Roza division, \$1,415,000."

Amendment No. 117: Page 73, line 11, strike out "\$250,000" and insert "\$275,000."

Amendment No. 118: Page 73, line 12, strike out "\$350,000" and insert "\$400,000."

Amendment No. 119: Page 73, line 13, strike out "\$12,100,000" and insert "\$43,200,000."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its disagreement to the Senate amendments Nos. 111 to 119, inclusive.

I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. HILL].

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, when I appeared before the Subcommittee on the Appropriation for the Interior Department, the gentleman from Oklahoma expressed complete approval of our project—the Colorado-Big Thompson. This is not a new project and does not bring into cultivation any new land, nor is it a development at the expense of the Federal Government. This is a conservancy district that is bonded for the entire amount necessary to complete the project, and the Federal Government is only making a loan to the district for the completion of the project and will be reimbursed for the entire cost.

In appearing before the subcommittee, I stated that more than 300,000 acres of cultivated land would be affected by this modified program now being considered in this appropriation act. One hundred thousand acre-feet of water, all for supplemental use, can be transferred from the western side of the Rocky Mountains to the eastern side when the tunnel is finished and a dam constructed on the Colorado River. This farm land is in a high state of cultivation and produces critical war crops necessary for the prosecution of the war. Our farmers have the machinery and they are experienced and ready to meet the program as outlined by the Department of Agriculture for the production of the very crops which today are so vitally needed in the prosecution of this war.

When the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Grover B. Hill, appeared before this subcommittee, he said:

Regardless of how much food we will produce it will not be enough. Even though we could produce twice as much food as we will be able to produce, we could use it all.

While the War Production Board has placed a stop order on the use of critical material for the continuation of this project, we now find that they are reconsidering the matter and that the War Food Administrator has given his approval that this irrigation project be allowed enough steel and other critical materials to finish the temporary or modified plan.

The President, himself, in a letter to Governor Vivian, of Colorado, said:

Thank you for the information which you provided in your letter of May 12 concerning the Colorado-Big Thompson project in your State. I am informed that the application for permission to resume work on the modified plan mentioned in your letter is now before the War Production Board. The War Food Administrator has recommended the resumption of work, and I hope that the Board will soon find it possible to revoke the stop order. The Acting Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation has been requested to advise you immediately upon receipt of work that the War Production Board has acted.

Only this morning I received a copy of a letter from the Director of the Steel Division of the War Production Board in which he states, and I quote:

The grade of steel from which reinforcing bars are rolled is not considered critical at this time, and with the essentiality established, the tonnage you require should be readily available from (1) current stocks, (2)

producers of rail-steel bars, or (3) producers of billet steel using top cuts, discard, etc.

The facilities of producers and fabricators are not now being fully employed, due primarily to the gradual completion of the war construction program. We can foresee no appreciable change in this situation for the duration.

From this it can readily be understood why we are insisting that our subcommittee approve the appropriation for \$3,600,000 for the Colorado Big-Thompson project and I trust the House will support this Senate amendment.

So steel for our western projects is available and there is no excuse for not beginning work on these projects.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. GRANGER. Do I understand the gentleman to say the President is for this project?

Mr. HILL. Absolutely. He is for the finishing of all 17 projects in the West that are necessary for the production of food for the war effort.

Mr. GRANGER. And the War Food Administration is for it?

Mr. HILL. The War Food Administration.

Mr. GRANGER. And Donald Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board?

Mr. HILL. Absolutely.

Mr. GRANGER. And the Senate of the United States?

Mr. HILL. And the Senate of the United States.

Mr. GRANGER. Well, what is holding it up?

Mr. HILL. I think that this House will act favorably on these amendments.

Mr. JENSEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. The House is not holding it up, I want the gentleman to know, because we have favored those projects which have a Budget estimate, and yours is one of them.

Mr. HILL. That is right. I understand the House favors these reclamation projects that have Budget estimates.

Mr. JENSEN. That is true.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HOLMES].

Mr. HOLMES of Washington. Mr. Speaker, history reveals that protein was one of the important factors contributing to the failure of Germany to successfully prosecute World War No. 1. The supply of protein foods in this country now during World War No. 2, both for animal and human consumption, is one of our most acute and serious problems. Are we going to face a food problem in this country that will give us a food supply of not enough too soon? The Senate has shown wisdom in endeavoring to set aside moneys to be expended for developing a sane and safe food program for this country. We are going to have to increase production in order to face this emergency. We have the word last night of Elmer Davis, who said we are going to have to increase our production from 350,000,000 to 385,000,000 acres of food-



producing lands this year. There are two ways to bring about that expansion. The first is to till and plow the arid regions of the Rocky Mountain Plains area and throw that section of country back into a second Dust Bowl, or, there is the program of bringing water upon productive lands that will in turn produce those commodities of high protein value that are so badly needed in this war effort and at the same time increase the badly needed acreage.

Secondly, nor is it going to be sufficient to produce food only for the war emergency. There is going to be a terrific demand for food for at least 2 years post-war and that program is being talked of today very seriously by individuals who are interested in keeping this program from coming to the place of not enough too soon.

The Senate of the United States is right in placing \$1,415,000 for the appropriation for the completion of the Yakima project, Washington, Roza division. This project itself has one very unique characteristic attached to it; it is going to throw new lands into production that are capable of producing the vital proteins necessary; and secondly, it will bring into production land that will accommodate approximately 1,000 families recently dislocated by the purchase by the Army of 10,500 irrigated acres of land. This acreage has been put out of production for the erection of an ordnance plant. The completion of this project would bring these families dislocated by such action back into producing foodstuffs.

I urge your serious consideration in placing before you the necessity of the completion of this project substantiated by the Bureau of Reclamation and the Agriculture Department, which said it could be done in 1 year, and that is why it has been recommended.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLMES of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. I want to compliment the gentleman for the fine presentation he made before the subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee on the Interior.

Mr. HOLMES of Washington. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. JENSEN. As he will remember, we had no Budget estimate when this bill was under consideration by the committee for that item.

Mr. HOLMES of Washington. That is correct.

Mr. JENSEN. We listened to the gentleman from Washington with a great deal of interest and he has a fine project. Since that time the Budget has, through the gentleman's efforts, given us an estimate on this project of \$865,000.

Mr. HOLMES of Washington. Yes; that is right.

Mr. JENSEN. Which the House agreed to. So, I think the gentleman probably is just a little out of order when he gives the Senate the whole credit. Certainly the gentleman is deserving of a little credit himself.

Mr. HOLMES of Washington. I thank the gentleman. But the Senate

made the recommendation and in the face of the fact that it could be completed in 1 year. In other words, the Budget Bureau estimate was based on a 2-year program rather than 1 year as recommended by the Bureau of Reclamation. That is why the appropriation should remain \$1,415,000 as recommended by the Senate. I urge the House to recognize that important fact.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. WHITE] 5 minutes.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, since the budget was prepared by the Department of the Interior with the provisions for the appropriation items carried in this bill and since it was passed, on the basis of the Budget estimate when it came to the House, a new emergency has arisen in this country—a food emergency, and it is getting worse every minute.

We are coasting along now with the things from the gardens and we will probably get by this fall with the harvest coming along, and we may do pretty well through Christmas, but I want to tell the House that when next January, February, and March roll around, the people of the United States are not going to be eating. The gentleman from New York [Mr. Celler], who got up on the floor of the House yesterday and said that the cattle of the West should be seized and brought to New York to feed his hungry constituents, is not going to be the only one you will hear from on this floor before we settle this food emergency.

The Senate, in its wisdom, in taking up this bill, has put in a few items to prepare land and to bring water on land, so that it can produce food as well as increase production on the lands already under irrigation.

We have one item in this bill for the Boise project, Idaho, Anderson Ranch, to resume work that has been shut down. I know about the Anderson Ranch and I know about the situation in Idaho. I know that this project deals with one of the finest of the various irrigation sections of the country. I know it deals with a section of the country where President Roosevelt, during his tour through the West, stopped and put in a whole day and saw the immense amount of food and dairy products that are being produced from this land.

I know that the land in this district is short of water. I know that they cannot produce dairy products in the fall when the pastures dry up. I know there is not enough moisture to put the sugar in the sugar beets in the fall, and they must have more water if we are going to have more cream and butter, sugar, and beef.

Mr. Speaker, that is what we are dealing with here. I want to say to the conferees who are insisting that these reclamation items be sent back to the Senate that they should join hands with the Senate in its efforts to bring back these small appropriation items that we must have in order to produce the food so the people of this country may eat. That is the question involved here in these reclamation items. There can be no doubt, as far as production in the West is concerned, that we need these reclamation

districts in order to feed the people of the United States to maintain the men in the Army and the Navy, and supply our allies. This country has been and is being stripped bare; we have sent so much food out of the country that when next spring rolls around we are not going to eat unless we do something about the food situation.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that the conferees, instead of riding the Senate, will agree to these items and join with the Senate in putting them in the bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Oklahoma.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 120. Page 73, line 15:

"WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION  
PROJECTS

"For the construction of water conservation and utilization projects and small reservoirs, including not to exceed \$220,000 for surveys, investigations, and administrative expenses in connection therewith (of which not to exceed \$20,000 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia), all as authorized by the act of August 11, 1939, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590y, 590z), \$4,000,000."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House further insist on its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 120.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oklahoma moves that the House further insist on its disagreement to the Senate amendment.

The gentleman from Oklahoma is recognized.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Utah [Mr. GRANGER].

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I should like to direct my remarks especially to the distinguished Subcommittee on Appropriations for Interior.

As the committee well knows, these projects, in disagreement, were commenced under the Case-Wheeler Act and were partially financed by W. P. A. and C. C. C. Since those two organizations have gone out of existence, and the War Production Board's stop order was issued these projects have been standing in an uncompleted condition. With particular reference to the one in my district known as the Newton project, which, by the way, is the smallest of the projects considered in the amendment 120 now in disagreement, I want the committee to take my word for it respecting the condition of this project because I have been on the ground myself within the last month. The project is half completed, all the strategic material has already been put into the project; the equipment is still on the ground, being cared for by watchmen and by mechanics to keep the equipment in repair. Trained men are already there to operate the equipment. It will take \$275,000 to complete this small project in a fertile valley that will produce anywhere from 18 to 25 tons of



sugar beets per acre, and will produce other vital food crops that are so necessary at this time. It seems to me that with the call being made on this country to increase food production acreage from 255,000,000 to 380,000,000 acres, according to Mr. Davis, they have got to depend upon a portion of the increased acreage from irrigation and reclamation projects such as are here being discussed and appropriation for which are embraced in this bill. I hope the committee will look with favor upon this as a war food emergency program. I do not believe the committee should stand on any rule it might have adopted previously that because there is no Budget estimate for some of these projects they should not be completed. It seems to me it is a waste of money to let these projects stand in their present uncompleted state. It is the part of wisdom and good business sense to complete these projects. In my particular case 200 families can be placed upon profitable farms, who, in turn, would aid in the production of food that is so badly needed at the present time.

The Newton project was recommended as one necessary in the production-of-food program by the Bureau of Reclamation, the War Food Administrator, the Chairman of the War Production Board, and funds were provided by the Senate. At this point I desire to put into the RECORD a telegram just received from the State engineer of Utah which reads as follows:

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, July 2, 1943.  
HON. WALTER K. GRANGER,  
House Office Building:

Newton Dam unsafe. My nonstorage order in force. Temporary repairs exceeding \$21,000 deemed unwise burden on water users. For production food urge you secure construction stop-order release for new permanent dam now partly constructed.

ED H. WATSON.

Members of the House and the committee, I emphasize that here is a project vitally needed in the production of food, half completed, needs very little strategic material, all equipment necessary to build it is now on the ground, men are already available who have been trained to operate this machinery. Is there any reason, in spite of the fact that there has not been a Budget estimate for it, why it should not be completed?

If we wait until fall for this appropriation, as the chairman indicated, it will simply mean putting off the production of food, as far as this project is concerned, another additional year. If we are sincere in our belief that there is a shortage of food, our sincerity will be tested in a case of this kind, and I am sure there are other projects in the same category deserving the same consideration.

Mr. Speaker, it is not my intention to offer a preferential motion to recede and concur, but I have confidence in the good judgment of the subcommittee that they will see to it that appropriations are made available for these projects.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Montana [Mr. O'CONNOR].

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, I am particularly concerned in the item

which is in dispute designated as amendment No. 120, providing \$4,000,000 for water conservation and utilization projects. This, as the gentleman from Utah has so well said, is designed to take care of small irrigation projects which have been begun and carried on under what is known as the Case-Wheeler Act permitting construction of small irrigation projects which but for that act would be impossible. This \$4,000,000 embraces \$300,000 for the completion of what is known as Buffalo Rapids No. 2 project.

Buffalo Rapids project is perhaps the first of its kind in the Great Plains States for farm stabilization and water conservation utilization program. Its purpose is to reclaim semiarid lands and rehabilitate many droughted-out farmers. The cost of the project is about \$1,840,000—approximately \$740,000 is reimbursable. A lot of this work was done by the Work Projects Administration. This project No. 2 includes units known as the Terry, Fallon, and Fallon relief. All are pumping units served by power from Fort Peck and with water pumped from the Yellowstone River. Construction began in September 1940. It is said authoritatively that this project will reclaim 11,000 acres approximately. In connection with the urgent necessity for the increased production of food in the coming years, it seems to me that it is imperative that this project be completed. I do not need to again remind the House, as I have done time after time for the past year and half, we are going to be short of food. We have taken upon ourselves not only to feed this country including our Army, Navy and civilian population but likewise through lend-lease and our good neighbor policy, but we have taken on the burden of feeding other nations as well.

My understanding is that the former Food Administrator, Chester Davis, approved the completion of this project in connection with the necessity for increasing our food production for the year 1944. I have also been informed that the Bureau of Reclamation has likewise recommended its completion as quickly as possible.

There is no denying the fact that the only place to which we can turn today for an increase of food production is to the small irrigation projects of the Western States. There we can secure a large acreage of land that will produce alfalfa, wheat, sugar beets, potatoes, beans, and all that sort of food at a lower cost than any place else. I realize the position the committee has taken; I realize they are trying to economize. I further realize that our distinguished chairman of this subcommittee has always been a very good friend of irrigation and reclamation projects. I also know there are many others on this committee who feel the same way as he does about it. I am not going to make any preferential motion to have this \$4,000,000 included because I am a little bit fearful in view of what happened here yesterday that such motion would be voted down. I am going to rely upon our chairman and upon the members of the committee to realize the full necessity of creating and

bringing into production a larger acreage of land for the production of the crops we will need next year in our war effort. I believe the distinguished gentleman from Oklahoma will help us on this matter—at least I am hopeful of it.

Mr. Speaker, this amendment, written in the Senate, covers irrigation projects in many States.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

(Mr. O'CONNOR asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. CURTIS].

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, I am well aware of the hard task that the conferees have on their hands. They have been patient and tireless. I concur with the gentleman from Montana that perhaps a vote on this particular item, amendment No. 120, would not be wise. At this stage of the proceedings, with the fiscal year already at a close, there is a strong tendency in the House to follow the conferees. A vote would not be a true test of the merits of this item. That means, then, that the only thing we can do is to appeal to the gentlemen on the conference committee.

This \$4,000,000 item, represented by amendment No. 20, will be spent on a number of small irrigation projects in eight different States, and it will do more to increase the production of food than any other \$4,000,000 you could spend.

Right now we have in my district 3,000 prisoners being moved in waiting to do worth-while work that will help this Nation with its necessary economy. War prisoners should be put to work on permanent worth-while improvements.

We should not take this Budget trouble too seriously. We have had busy times here, but do you realize that every item that comes to the Senate or House is channeled through the Bureau of the Budget. The Budget, too, has been busy. Consequently many worth-while things have been presented by the Food Administration, by the Bureau of Reclamation, and by the War Production Board that have not been heard in detail by the Bureau of the Budget. Eventually Budget will O. K. this item.

The passage of this amendment will provide two projects in my State. One of them has the steel and the other critical materials lying on the ground. Do you think construction ought to go ahead? I know that if the right presentation could be made to the Bureau of the Budget, and it has time to reach it it would say, "Go ahead." I think that is what the conferees ought to do. I believe that they will be well satisfied with their effort if they decide this question on the basis of more food. The conferees should resolve any doubt in favor of more food production.

I want to call as my witness Mr. Donald Nelson, and I hope the members of the committee will follow me in this. This is a letter from Donald Nelson dated June 29 and states:

At the request of the Food Administrator, then Mr. Chester C. Davis, the War Produc-



tion Board has been giving consideration to a number of irrigation projects which would increase food production.

We have not completed our study of the projects with the War Food Administrator.

All must realize there has been a change of Food Administrators, consequently the stubborn insistence of the conferees that this clear through the Budget cannot be met before this House recesses and time is of the essence.

Going on with Mr. Donald Nelson's letter, he says this:

It would be my suggestion that appropriation be made by the Congress for those projects which they consider necessary, and just as soon as manpower and materials can be made available we shall be glad to give proper consideration to them.

Why not follow Mr. Nelson and appropriate this money?

The War Production Board says, "We will wait on the Budget," the Budget says, "We will wait on War Production Board," and Congress says, "We will wait on the Budget." So we go around in a vicious circle and the food program is retarded. The public rightly demands action on the food front.

I want to read what Chester Davis had to say on June 7, 1943:

Our present food-production resources in established areas already are operating at capacity; therefore, the only means of increasing the output would be through development which will permit more intensive cultivation. Through the development of additional irrigation acreage, production of these foods can be increased in certain and stable amounts without in any way sacrificing the output of other essential crops and livestock products.

I believe anyone familiar with this problem will agree that to wait until next fall to appropriate this same amount of money that the House conferees say that they are willing to appropriate, then it is a tragic mistake. Time is of the essence in growing food. Time is of the essence in building these projects and preparing the ground. To fail to act now means the loss of an entire crop year.

I appeal to the conferees to do the patriotic thing and accept amendment No. 120.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. MURDOCK].

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, it is not my purpose to offer a preferential motion for exactly the same reason as stated by the gentleman who has just left the floor and the gentleman from Montana [Mr. O'CONNOR]. I am willing to leave this matter of small reclamation projects in the hands of the conferees, having yesterday the assurance of the gentleman in charge of the bill that they will take this important matter under advisement at the earliest possible moment.

I do want to stress again the need for haste, just as the gentleman who left the floor a moment ago indicated. I think the illustration I am about to use is an apt figure of speech. In modern war the first great assault by a mechanized force is usually referred to as the panzer attack and is a large-scale effort.

After this large-scale attack, no less important is the mopping-up process of many smaller efforts. For many years, at least for four decades, the United States Government has been, through the Reclamation Bureau, waging relentless war upon the so-called Great American Desert. The building of such huge dams as Roosevelt Dam in my State, Elephant Butte Dam nearby, down to Boulder Dam and Grand Coulee, were the panzer attacks.

Mr. Speaker, we have done much in this way, but such big projects involve huge sums and long-range planning. In recent years we have changed our method of attack and have begun a mopping-up process through small irrigation projects under the Wheeler-Case Act. Many of these in eight or more States make possible a maximum of food production in a minimum of time.

Mr. CURTIS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURDOCK. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. CURTIS. I would like to point out that if we wait until fall to appropriate this money, and the House conferees are agreed that it will probably be appropriated in the fall, we lose 1 crop year.

Mr. MURDOCK. That is true. It is said that these projects fall within about eight States. I do not believe any of them falls within my State, but I do know there are many of these that are now half-completed projects. There is one project in my State on which \$10,000,000 has already been spent. The storage dam is there, the diversion dam is there, 18 miles of canal are there, everything is there excepting the twig ends of canals—that is, laterals to put water on thousands of acres of desert land. This should be put to use at once, and it could be done without the outlay of much money, and it could be done quickly, in time to produce additional food this year in a country where we grow crops for 12 months in the year.

We produce alfalfa, for instance, all year round, getting five and six cuttings in a 12-month period. That is the possibility of some of these uncompleted projects. I ask the committee, the conferees especially, to help us along with this mopping-up process in this war on the desert, for that is exactly the most feasible way to get this food-production program enlarged as it must be.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURDOCK. I yield to the gentleman from Utah.

Mr. GRANGER. Did the gentleman notice in the press yesterday where Mr. Davis said that next year's program would call for probably 380,000,000 acres, an increase of 30,000,000 acres of cultivated ground?

Mr. MURDOCK. I did not notice that in the press, but I do know that Chester Davis, as well as Donald Nelson, is strongly in favor of these very projects. It is only a matter of red tape that we do not have the Budget estimates to back them now.

Mr. GRANGER. They have made that acreage basis on the theory that these

projects are going to be completed and used in the production of food.

Mr. MURDOCK. I want to tell the committee that not only for the duration of this war but for many years after the war we are going to have need for food production, more than we can possibly produce with the acreage now in cultivation.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN].

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include therein part of the RECORD of yesterday.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to again insert in the RECORD at this point the conversation between the chairman of this Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations, the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON], and the ranking minority member, the gentleman from California [Mr. CARTER], which occurred yesterday when we began discussing reclamation:

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I agree with the gentleman. I think I should further add that all of these projects are commendable projects. I think they would be desirable, probably the finest thing that we could think of for a post-war program. It occurs to me that if either the stop orders should be lifted or Budget estimates secured by the time we return in September, then the deficiency committee certainly will consider and may well consider these projects favorably. I think I may say that it will consider all of these projects for which stop orders may be lifted. I am a member of that deficiency committee, and I think I know how the members feel about anything that will produce more food. We are not opposed to the projects; I want to make that perfectly plain. I am very strongly for reclamation projects, even though I have none in my own district. The truth about this is that we have neither Budget estimates nor War Production Board approval for these projects with the possible exception of one.

Mr. CARTER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. CARTER. May I say that I concur in what the gentleman says in regard to these projects that lack Budget estimates and lack removal of the stop orders. Even if we do recess, we are going to be back here in September. If those stop orders are removed and Budget estimates are obtained, the projects can be presented at once to the deficiency committee and we can consider them in an orderly way.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], a member of the committee.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, my colleague the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. FERNANDEZ] and I are naturally extremely anxious that there be included in this bill sufficient funds for the Tucumcari project. However, we are entirely happy to follow the pattern established by our colleagues in suggesting that this matter should be well handled by our conferees as it has been in the past.



I do think we ought to bear in mind that there is a very serious problem confronting this country now when we come to a decision as to how additional acreage is going to be put in cultivation. There will be a temptation shortly to go out and rip up the new sod that is being grown in the Dust Bowl areas. I think this House ought to have that problem firmly in mind to make sure that when this new land is brought into cultivation it not be the type of land that results ultimately in dust bowls but be one of these irrigated areas.

I spent the early part of my lifetime in the Plains of the Dakotas. I saw that country turned up, fine Buffalo grass ripped out, and western South Dakota develop very quickly into a great dusty area where formerly it had been a fine cattle country.

I lived to go down and be a neighbor to the high plains countries of Texas, Oklahoma, and New Mexico. There I saw that same thing repeated. The minute that prices got good, the minute the land got valuable, it was ripped up and "the plow that broke the Plains" resulted in the development of the great dust areas.

Just a few months ago I drove through the corner of Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Texas and saw there the 300,000 acres that this Government has placed under fence, land that was once a desperate-looking Dust Bowl. I am happy to say to this House that as a result of legislation passed by the Congress when I was not a Member of it—I am not trying, therefore, to take any credit for it—these 300,000 acres are back in grass. The Dust Bowl has vanished. The area has been saved.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. I may say that we farmers from the cities helped materially in having that brought about.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. I am very happy to acknowledge it. I am happy to say that the support for it came from both sides of the aisle. It was a fine piece of legislation, of which we are all proud.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. O'CONNOR. May I suggest to the gentleman that he has placed his finger on a very important feature of this whole business. By all means we must not plow up this grassland. The best way to increase the productive area is, just as the gentleman says, to increase our irrigated lands and leave the grasslands alone, and not make them again a place for the winds to lift their soil into the heavens and carry it from the Great Plains States down as far as the Atlantic Ocean.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. THOMASON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. THOMASON. As a friend and near neighbor of the distinguished gentleman from New Mexico, I wish to join with him in expressing the hope that the conferees will do something about the Tukumcari project, because I regard it as one of the most deserving in the West. I have personal knowledge of the situation.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. I thank the gentleman, who is a fine neighbor and a fine friend of that country.

Mr. GEARHART. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. GEARHART. I wish to compliment the gentleman from New Mexico on the splendid reclamation talk he has been making. I assure him that the reclamation-minded Representatives from California, despite what was said yesterday, will support him to a man, I think.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. I thank the gentleman. I assure the gentleman that the action I took yesterday was not based upon a desire to defeat any of the projects in California. As I tried to explain, the conference report must come back on a basis that can be accepted by the House. If it carries merely a recommendation to include large sums of money without an entire well-rounded group program, it has no possibility of success. I want to see brought back to this House a conference report that represents something that will be accepted by the House, and that can happen only when our conferees come back well satisfied with the work they have done.

I plead with this House to bear in mind that the temptation will be ahead of us to take this new land that has been brought under grass again and rip it up and quickly plant it to crops, because it can be more quickly handled than any other part. But if we do that, we have destroyed the very thing we have worked for for years. This House must take the position that it will keep in grass these areas upon which the Government has spent millions of dollars to develop top soil again.

It has required many years of hard work; it must not be passed over with a wartime program.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New Mexico has expired.

#### COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION BILL—VETO MESSAGE

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield now to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to announce to the House that the veto message of the Commodity Credit Corporation bill will be read at 2:30 today and brought up for consideration and action by the House at that time.

#### INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield now to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ROCKWELL].

#### WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION PROJECTS

Mr. ROCKWELL. Mr. Speaker, the problem of getting more food for our armed forces, our civilian population, and our friends overseas is of primary importance at this time. The recent floods in the Middle West, not to mention early frosts and other destructive agents, have lessened our already limited prospects for food production this year. It becomes constantly more evident that additional land must be placed under cultivation in addition to making, insofar as is possible, our presently cultivated lands produce more. We have two choices—either to plow up more dry land, such as was done in sections of Colorado, Texas, and Oklahoma, during and following the last World War, or to get more land under irrigation. The dust storms and other serious consequences, both to the land and to health, that followed the plowing up of the dust bowl should not be repeated. The alternative answer to our food problems must be more storage facilities for water to be used for irrigation.

Stop orders have involved a serious delay in the development of 877,500 acres of new land and 2,085,000 acres of presently cultivated land for which a supplemental water supply is needed.

The item in the bill having to do with completing small reservoirs and dams promises the quickest and the cheapest answer to the question of increasing our food production. During the depression and under the Case-Wheeler Act, W. P. A. and C. C. C. labor was used in the construction of many small dams and reservoirs in the Rocky Mountain area. These reservoirs are partially completed. They are of no value now and unless they are cared for soon, much of the work that has been done will be permanently lost. Already the War Food Administration has approved some of these projects to alleviate the food shortages. The necessary materials to complete the work is, in many instances, on the ground and labor is available.

To assist in the immediate completion of these smaller irrigation projects, the Irrigation and Reclamation Committee of the House has unanimously reported out two bills to permit the expenditure of appropriated money in lieu of "services, labor, materials, and other property" under the Case-Wheeler Act.

It is my hope that the conference committee will reconsider its action and agree to the amount approved by the Senate.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, before moving the previous question I desire to make a brief statement with reference to this particular amendment. Several Members have said that the chairman of this subcommittee has in the past favored an appropriation under the Case-Wheeler Act. These statements are true and correct and absolutely in keeping with the RECORD. I think I am not violating any rules or secrets of the committee when I say that the other members of the conference committee also realize the importance of this great problem under the Case-Wheeler Act, which will provide an



additional water supply in aid and semi-arid areas. My own State of Oklahoma, especially in the western and northwestern portions, is tremendously interested in this item, but as I am sure you gentlemen know, there is no Budget estimate for this item nor is there a recommendation by the War Production Board. As Members also know these projects have been handicapped by the loss of the C. C. C. and the W. P. A. labor, and as Members also will recall, these projects are considered feasible only with the W. P. A. and C. C. C. aid. Let me read from the testimony with reference to this particular item, so that Members may understand the position of the House conferees. Here is a statement in the record of the hearings by the Acting Commissioner of Reclamation with reference to this particular item:

These projects contemplated the use of contributed labor from the Work Projects Administration and the Civilian Conservation Corps, and are set up upon the theory that the water users can pay the allocation that the President makes out of this lump sum appropriation. Projects of this kind are now handicapped, of course, by reason of the fact that Work Projects Administration labor has disappeared and Civilian Conservation Corps labor has disappeared. In the place of those two in some cases we have C. C. S. camps—that is the conscientious objectors, and we are planning on the establishment of conscientious objectors' camps on the Mancos project about the 1st of July.

In addition to that, there is legislation pending now in the Congress authorizing taking into consideration the necessity for the growing of more foodstuffs, to win the war which, if passed, will make many of these projects, and possibly all of them, financially feasible. The committee hopes that such legislation will pass, and we will then have a green light on these particular projects.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Yes.

Mr. CURTIS. In lieu of the C. C. C. camp labor and the W. P. A. labor, the Army has already moved into the area of these projects prisoners of war, prison labor and they are ready and unless this committee acts, the months and years will roll by.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I appreciate the gentleman's statement, and I am sure he knows my personal appreciation of this program.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Is it not true that the Bureau of Reclamation has recommended what is known as the Buffalo Rapids No. 2 in eastern Montana to be completed upon the theory that it is in the course of completion now, and that it will bring into production in the neighborhood of 11,000 acres? I think that was recommended by the Reclamation Bureau, and likewise by Mr. Chester Davis, the Food Administrator, who was familiar with the area, having lived in Montana.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. The gentleman is more familiar with the recommendations than I am, but if the gentleman says that that recommendation has been made I am sure that it has been made, because the House must depend upon the gentleman's statement.

I am of opinion, however, that that recommendation has been made to another committee at the other end of the Capitol.

Mr. O'CONNOR. I was informed that what I stated occurred.

Mr. MURDOCK. Confirming what the chairman said a few minutes ago that legislation is now pending which would authorize further appropriations for these much-needed food projects, I may say that the House Reclamation Committee has already reported out favorably H. R. 3018 and H. R. 3019, and similar or identical bills have been reported out by a committee of the Senate, so they are in process of enactment.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I now yield to the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. BARRETT].

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks at this point.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call attention to the extreme urgency of providing funds for the construction of water conservation and utilization projects and for the development, completion, and expansion of irrigation and reclamation projects in the West. These projects are of vital importance at this time for the reason that they offer the surest and quickest means and method of providing more food and fiber so badly needed to supply not only our present needs, but to build a stock-pile for post-war requirements. In providing food for ourselves and for nations that will be dependent upon us when the war is over, we must never be accused of providing too little, too late.

The fate of many human beings depends upon our foresight and judgment. In this connection, I wish to call attention to the possibilities of production from the developed and undeveloped irrigation projects of Wyoming.

Under these projects, new virgin land is available and awaits only proper development to produce in great quantities.

The Eden Valley project in Sweetwater County, Wyo., may be developed to add an additional 8,500 acres of productive lands in 1944.

The Riverton project will add 52,000 acres for 1944, and the Shoshone-Heart Mountain project will add approximately 26,000 acres for 1944.

We have all come suddenly face to face with the startling fact that there is a shortage of food and fiber and that every available acre must be made to produce if we are to meet the demands of our civilian population, our armed forces, and at the same time, meet the requirements of lend-lease.

These irrigation projects provide the surest method of supplying these needs, and support of these appropriations to continue their development is mandatory upon us.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Oklahoma.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 127: Page 74, line 14, insert "Services or labor of prisoners of war, enemy aliens, and American-born Japanese who are in the control of the Federal Government may be utilized in connection with the construction, operation, and maintenance of Federal reclamation projects, water conservation and utilization projects, Indian irrigation projects, and related work, subject to the approval of, and regulations by, the War Department or other Federal agency having control of such persons."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore [Mr. COOPER]. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 142: Page 82, line 7, insert: "Protection of mineral resources and facilities (national defense): For all expenses necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines, independently or in cooperation with other agencies, public or private, to initiate and augment measures to prevent subversive activities from interfering with the extraction and processing of minerals, including not to exceed \$35,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase (not to exceed \$5,000), maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; travel expenses, including expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the furtherance of the purposes hereof; not to exceed \$3,500 for printing and binding; purchase of special apparel and equipment for the protection of employees while engaged in their work; and purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of other items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation 'Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior,' \$475,000."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur with an amendment which is at the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 142 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

"In line 6 of said amendment strike out '\$35,000' and insert '\$30,000.'"

"In line 8 of said amendment strike out '\$5,000' and insert '\$4,500.'"

"In line 12 of said amendment strike out '\$3,500' and insert '\$3,250.'"

"In line 17 of said amendment strike out '\$475,000' and insert '\$400,000.'"

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Oklahoma.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 149: Page 84, line 12, insert "Purchase of land, etc., Bartlesville, Okla.: For the purchase of land in Bartlesville, Okla.,



which land may be acquired as an addition to the petroleum experiment station of the Bureau of Mines, and the purchase or construction of fences, temporary storage sheds, and other necessary structures, to remain available until expended, \$30,000."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in Senate amendment No. 149.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that amendments Nos. 154½ to 160, inclusive, be considered en bloc.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 154½: Page 86, line 5, strike out the word "western."

Amendment No. 155: Page 86, line 9, strike out the word "coking."

Amendment No. 156: Page 86, line 11, insert "pilot plant construction and operation to utilize more fully found resources and."

Amendment No. 157: Page 86, line 15, insert the word "purchase" after the word "expenses."

Amendment No. 158: Page 86, line 16, strike out the word "two" and insert "twenty-five."

Amendment No. 159: Page 86, line 17, strike out "\$8,000" and insert "\$38,000."

Amendment No. 160: Page 86, line 24, strike out "\$149,000" and insert "\$2,750,000."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its disagreement to the Senate amendments numbered 154½ to 160, inclusive.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a preferential motion. I move that the House recede and concur in Senate amendments 154½ to 160, inclusive.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. COOLEY moves that the House recede and concur in Senate amendments Nos. 154½ to 160, inclusive.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY].

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, it occurs to me that this is a very important item. Without undertaking to discuss in detail the very acute steel shortage, I think I am safe in saying that no one will question the fact that we are now in a very distressing situation. Everyone seems to admit that there is a very definite shortage of steel.

Some 10 months ago this House created the Boykin committee and authorized that committee to conduct an investigation for the purpose of determining just what could be done to increase our supply of steel. The committee has worked very earnestly for the past 10 months and the committee believes that \$2,750,000 is needed to the end that the Bureau of Mines, in cooperation with the interested agencies in the several States, might conduct an exploratory investigation for the purpose of obtaining information which might lead to a further production of

raw materials used in the manufacture of steel. The Bureau of Mines likewise feels that \$2,750,000 can well be used and is badly needed in the conduct of the investigation recommended by the Boykin committee. The House committee, instead of providing a sufficient sum for the investigation in the 26 States in which there is real reason to believe that very valuable deposits of strategic materials may be found, restricted the appropriation to a very small sum—only \$149,000—and restricted the investigation to a very limited area of the country.

The chairman of the committee has just offered an amendment, striking out the word "western," the effect of which is to lift the limitation upon the area in which the investigation is to be conducted. My motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment will make available the funds deemed necessary by the Boykin committee, the Bureau of Mines, and by the Senate. Even this is a rather small amount of money when you take into consideration the importance of the work and the necessity for an increased production of steel.

The Governors of several of the States have been greatly interested in this matter. I know that the Governor of my own State, Hon. J. Melville Broughton, has taken a great interest in the proposed investigation. He recently appeared before the Boykin committee and made a very splendid statement. I am advised that the State of Alabama has appropriated \$100,000 to be used in connection with the investigation contemplated. The proposed investigation, contemplated by this appropriation, now embraces a very large area of this country and yet, under the motion of the gentleman from Oklahoma, to insist upon the position of the House, a very small and wholly inadequate amount of money will be made available. Seven or eight hundred thousand dollars, or even a million dollars, is not sufficient and I do not believe that this House should ignore the recommendations of the Boykin committee and the Bureau of Mines. We should make available every dollar needed to do the job. The Bureau of Mines, in cooperation with the various States, should be authorized and equipped to obtain full and complete information regarding the deposits of minerals which might be used in the manufacture of steel. The information acquired will be made available to private industries in the hope and in the belief that private business will develop mining possibilities.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. I should not take issue with the gentleman and I would not take issue if it were not for the fact that we have been spending millions of dollars investigating these natural resources of ours and many small concerns, modest in size, concerns which have metal deposits, have made applications to the R. F. C. for loans and it seems to me that they got no consideration at all. The fight that is going on between a couple of fellows in this administration today is due

in part to the very thing that the gentleman is asking about and that I am talking about.

Mr. COOLEY. Is that not all the more reason why this Congress should authorize this investigation?

Mr. JENSEN. I agree perfectly with the gentleman; only what good does it do to give them a lot of money if, when the investigations are made, they will not let the mines be opened for development?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina for 3 additional minutes.

Mr. COOLEY. I thank the gentleman from Oklahoma for his generosity in permitting me to proceed.

I reiterate, the House created this Boykin committee and authorized it to do a job. The enthusiastic and able and distinguished gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BOYKIN] and the members of his committee have discharged and are discharging their duties well and the members of this committee feel and believe that \$2,750,000 should be made available for this investigation. The Bureau of Mines and the Senate of the United States approve the sum of \$2,750,000. If this amount is needed it should be made available immediately.

I am not a miner. I do not speak the language of the miner. The fact is, I do not know anything about mining, but I do know that we ought to be thinking of the future of this country and planning for that future. Only by thinking of and planning for the future shall we be able to influence and to direct the destinies of this great Republic. Steel is needed and will be needed badly in the winning of this war. We should, of course, think of the present and yet, at the same time, we should think of the future. Steel is needed in war and likewise it will be needed in the days of peace.

Mr. JENSEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. Yes; I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. Does the gentleman know that the Budget Bureau only approved \$300,000?

Mr. COOLEY. I am not concerned about what the Budget Bureau did. This \$2,750,000 has been approved by the Boykin committee, it has been approved by the Bureau of Mines, and it has been approved by the Senate and I have no information to the effect that the Bureau of the Budget looks with disfavor upon the amount sought to be made available. Of course, the routine procedure is to submit proposed appropriations to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget for the purpose of determining whether or not it is in line with the President's program. Just because this larger item was not submitted to the Bureau of the Budget does not mean that Congress cannot take action upon it. Our chief concern is the winning of this war and in the winning of the war we will need steel. In the war the world is being destroyed and in the days of peace we will need great stores of steel to rebuild the world which is now being destroyed.



Only by a lack of foresight will we fail to prepare for the full development of our own resources.

Mr. JENSEN. The gentleman is making about the same speech which I made before the committee and which is in the hearings.

Mr. COOLEY. I hope very much that the gentleman will vote for my motion. I am in dead earnest about this matter. If we fail to provide sufficient funds I do not believe that we are giving sufficient consideration to the recommendation of our own committee and I do not believe that in this important matter we will be treating America right. This is not a partisan proposition. Neither is it a personal nor a sectional problem. It is a national problem and a problem of great magnitude.

Mr. JENSEN. Is the gentleman from North Carolina willing to leave this matter to the judgment of the able chairman of this committee, the gentleman from Oklahoma?

Mr. COOLEY. I have great respect for the ability and the integrity of the gentleman from Oklahoma but he is rather economy minded and sometimes "tight-fisted" when it comes to spending money. I am afraid that he has not considered the importance of the item we are discussing.

Mr. JENSEN. I know he is but he has done a wonderful job.

Mr. COOLEY. I agree. The gentleman from Oklahoma has done a wonderful job and I am not criticizing him.

Mr. JENSEN. And he is also thinking about what is going to be done with this item.

Mr. COOLEY. I appreciate the many outstanding and fine qualities of the gentleman from Oklahoma. He is a statesman of great ability and I know that he is in every respect trustworthy.

This is not a matter which affects my native State of North Carolina any more than it does a number of other States in the Union but I do think that it is tremendously important and I do not believe that just a few hundred thousand dollars will be sufficient. I hope that a full and complete job will be done and that sufficient money will be provided. I believe that valuable deposits can be located in various sections of this country. I, therefore, Mr. Speaker, urge the adoption of my motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendments.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. WELCH].

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Speaker, I am a member of the Boykin committee on steel shortages referred to by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY].

The appropriation to be made in this bill through Senate amendments 154½ to 156, inclusive, in the interest of national defense, provides for the investigation of raw-material resources and the establishment of pilot plants where necessary for the development of steel production.

It is a well-known fact that there are many high-grade ore deposits scattered throughout the country in large commercial quantities that can be made readily available for the production of steel if we will take the initiative in providing for the early stages of development.

Steel, and more steel, is the crying need of our war-production effort today. That little group of steel masters who have held the entire steel industry of this Nation in a tight grip, centralized within 700 miles of this Capitol Building, have misled the Nation to protect their own selfish interests. Before this war started they owned the mines, the blast furnaces, the mills, and even the shipbuilding plants of the country. And months after we were engaged in the war they had the audacity to carry full-page newspaper advertisements to the effect that there was no steel shortage.

The shortage of steel in this country today is almost as crippling in its effect as the shortage of food. The steel shortage is a bottleneck that must be broken, and only the Congress of the United States is able to break that bottleneck because of the power the steel masters of this country now wield.

The shortage of steel has become so serious that the War Production Board took the initiative to call the situation to the country's attention by issuing a statement concerning our requirements for July, August, and September of this year. During this third quarter the 16 claimant agencies of the Government require 21,000,000 tons of finished carbon steel, and it is estimated there will only be 15,000,000 tons available for allocation. The War Department's requirements have been reduced 14 percent, while their requirements for alloys will be cut 16 percent. The Navy Department's requirements are being cut 20 percent, and alloys have been cut the same as the Army's. The Maritime Commission requirements are being cut 22 percent, Lend-Lease 32 percent, and the Office of Defense Transportation 40 percent.

Mr. Speaker, this is a serious and critical situation brought upon this Nation by the centralization of the steel industry in the hands of a small group of men. This situation cannot be permitted to continue.

Steel is the backbone of our war effort and our national economy in times of peace. Steel, steel, and more steel is the crying need of our war production effort today. Not alone is steel the main requirement for mechanized warfare, but it is needed in every other phase of our war production.

More and more steel is needed to build ships.

The shortage of steel today is responsible for the shortage of housing in large areas where war industries have brought about great shifts in our population. The filth and squalor in which the men and women in many of our war factories and their families now live slows down their production.

The shortage of steel today is in large measure responsible for our transporta-

tion problems. It has caused many war workers to have to travel 50 and 60 miles daily to and from their employment because of lack of housing adjacent to their work. This in turn has created problems of transportation difficult to cope with.

The shortage of steel has stopped the completion of large hydroelectric power plants, which in turn would save huge quantities of fast diminishing oil supplies, now so urgently required by our military and naval forces.

And, Mr. Speaker, every Member of Congress representing a rural district is aware of the fact that the farmers in his district have been hamstrung in their desire to increase food production because they cannot purchase necessary farm machinery and equipment. Indeed, they cannot even purchase parts to repair and replace worn equipment already in their possession. This is due to the steel shortage.

We cannot face this issue with complacency. This war will not be over tomorrow, next week, or next month. Until the last shot is fired we must use every means at our command to furnish the materials necessary to win the war.

The decentralization of the steel industry must be accomplished. It is the one industry of this Nation that must, in fact, be distributed over the Nation. We can no longer trust the fate of the Nation in the hands of a small group of men who are primarily interested in protecting their post-war interests. We must save the Nation first and then develop our national economy on a national scale with steel manufactured throughout the Nation where the ores are available. The decentralization of the steel industry will aid this development.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WELCH. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. I just want to ask the gentleman this question: In addition to the figures which he has just quoted to the House, which reveal a very distressing situation with respect to steel shortage, if it is not a fact that the steel necessary for the manufacture of farm implements in this country has been cut below necessary demands by 62 percent?

Mr. WELCH. Until very recently the allocation of steel for farm machinery and farm implements was only 22 percent of the allocation of steel for that purpose during the years 1941 and 1942. Recently they have increased the percentage, but there is still a critical shortage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

(Mr. WELCH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. PITTENGER].

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Speaker, I hope this preferential motion prevails. I do not like to find myself in disagreement with the distinguished gentleman from Oklahoma or with my distinguished colleague from Iowa but I want to see



both of them lose this afternoon. I want to see my friend from California and my friend from North Carolina prevail in their preferential motion.

Mr. Speaker, in the district I have the honor to represent there are literally billions of tons of low grade iron ore which up to this time they have not been able to find a way to make commercially usable because the expense is too great. The result is that 80 percent of the iron ore that is being used in this country to make steel comes from the district I represent. It is known as a high grade ore. There are people who say that in only a very short time we will not have any of this high grade ore left, taking it out at the rate of 90,000,000 tons a year and shipping it down the Lakes to make this steel for war purposes and the commercial purposes of this country.

These experiments ought to be continued. The University of Minnesota is conducting experiments. As I understand these amendments, the Federal Government will cooperate in still further experiments so that the low grade ores can be utilized and made of commercial value to this country.

I hope the preferential motion is agreed to.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague the gentleman from New York, Mr. MARTIN J. KENNEDY, may extend his own remarks in the RECORD on the subject Posters Work for Victory.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

(Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico and Mr. GRANGER asked and were given permission to revise and extend their remarks.)

#### INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. FLANNAGAN].

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Cooley motion because, in my opinion, if we allow only the \$149,000 provided in the House bill, we might as well junk the whole program. Take my district, for instance. Some of the first iron ore produced in this country was produced in southwest Virginia. We had blast furnaces there prior to the Revolutionary War. As late as the nineties we had eight blast furnaces running in the southwestern part of Virginia; today we do not have a single one. I believe that if a proper investigation could be made of our iron deposits in the southwestern part of Virginia, in a few years these old blast furnaces would be reopened and put in operation. The problem has been that no one in that section has had the money to make the right kind of investigation. It takes money to investigate these deposits. If we only had the money available today to make a real investigation of our iron deposits, to do the right kind of pros-

pecting, I believe the investigation would show that we have sufficient ore to justify the reopening of our furnaces and that in a short while southwestern Virginia could be producing thousands of tons of ore each month. If the investigation shows, as I believe it will, that we have the ore, then I do not think we will have any trouble in finding the capital.

The Senate included \$2,750,000 for this purpose, which will be a sufficient fund to investigate the possibilities of our known iron deposits scattered over different sections of this country. I hope it will be the pleasure of the House to recede and concur in the Senate amendments in order to give the Bureau of Mines sufficient funds to make an honest investigation of the possibility of our iron deposits. It is time we found out in this country just what iron deposits we have. Our national security demands that we have this information. Give us the money so we can obtain the information.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. Let me call the gentleman's attention to the following statement which appears in a letter from Mr. R. R. Sayers, written under date of June 10, 1943, to Mr. Allen Forsberg:

An over-all program of this character involving the total expenditure of \$2,540,000 would definitely improve the country's position with respect to raw resources for iron and steel manufacture.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I think that is a correct statement.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. WHITE].

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, ever since I came to this floor some 10 years ago we have had the problems of the farmer before us. If there is anything that has made it difficult for the farmer it has been the cost of his implements and the iron tools he uses on the farm. There has been a practical monopoly of machinery and things made of iron that are used in agricultural production. I have seen many a farmer go to the machinery houses and sign up interest bearing notes to buy a set of machinery that put him so hopelessly in debt that he ended up finally by losing his farm. I believe the root of agriculture's problem can be found in the unfair overcharges made for the iron and steel that goes into the machinery he uses to produce his crops and the food this country so desperately needs. Anybody who has seen the price of a binder jump from \$175 to \$350, anybody who has seen a mowing machine go from \$45 to \$110 and stay there, anybody who has seen nails go up, anybody who has seen all kinds of tools, plow points, and so forth, rise, anybody who knows anything about agriculture at all knows what has been done to the farmer by the iron producers and the Steel Trust.

We have an opportunity here to utilize the steel and iron deposits. In the State I have the honor to represent, Idaho, we have proven an important deposit of

iron. We have harnessed the great rivers out there and are generating huge quantities of power. The power is there, the iron is there, all we need is an investigation and study and laboratory tests that will put that iron to use in order to lighten the heavy financial load carried by the farmer who is now compelled to patronize the present monopolies and the Steel Trust throughout the country.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITE. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. O'CONNOR. I concur in everything that the gentleman from Idaho has said. I want to also add that we have large iron deposits in the State of Montana that need exploration and not only that but development. We have iron enough in my State, in my opinion, to meet the demand for iron a long time to come.

Mr. WHITE. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

Mr. JACKSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITE. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. JACKSON. I want to compliment the gentleman for the fine statement he is making. I would also like to point out the fact that a great portion of the demand for steel now comes from the western area, particularly along the Pacific coast in which are located these great shipyards. We have deposits in Oregon, Washington, and California that ought to be explored and in Idaho and in that part of the country.

Mr. WHITE. I know where there are mountains of iron in the great State of Washington, I know where there are great deposits of iron in the State of Idaho.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITE. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. MAGNUSON. May I also point out to the gentleman that in the district of my colleague from Washington [Mr. COFFEE] there is the greatest deposit of coke-burning coal known in the entire world and that is 22 miles from the tide-water flats of Puget Sound.

Mr. WHITE. We not only have the iron on hand ready to be mined in the States of Washington, Idaho, Montana, and all over the Northwest, but we have the power. We have the developed and undeveloped waterpower of the great Columbia River and its tributaries. We have an almost unlimited amount of potential power to smelt the iron and fabricate and make the things that the farmer needs to break the grip of this monopoly that has done more to cause the problem and the difficulty of the farmer than anything else, this problem and difficulty that we have been trying for 10 years to solve but have not been successful.

Mr. JENSEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITE. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. I am sure the gentleman has a lot of influence with the



R. F. C. and with Mr. Jesse Jones, also with the Metals Reserve Board and the metal chief on the W. P. B. I will tell the gentleman what I want him to do, and I may say I am in favor of this amount. I want him to go down there and get them to take the lid off of the money that is keeping these mines from being developed.

Mr. WHITE. I may remind the gentleman that we are dealing here with a policy of the Bureau of Mines and the Department of the Interior. We are considering the Interior Department bill. I hope that the conferees will go along with the Senate and give us this appropriation.

Mr. JENSEN. Yes; and get the R. F. C. to go along with it, too.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

#### CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. McMURRAY. Mr. Speaker, I make a point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and seventy-seven Members are present, not a quorum.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 127]

|                     |                 |              |
|---------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Barden              | Harness, Ind.   | O'Leary      |
| Barry               | Hébert          | Phillips     |
| Bradley, Mich.      | Hollfield       | Plumley      |
| Capozzoli           | Izac            | Pracht       |
| Cochran             | Johnson, Ward   | Robison, Ky. |
| Culkin              | Kennedy         | Rowe         |
| Domengeaux          | Kilburn         | Russell      |
| Drewry              | King            | Shafer       |
| Fay                 | Lambertson      | Sheridan     |
| Fitzpatrick         | Lesinski        | Stevenson    |
| Ford                | Maloney         | Tolan        |
| Fulmer              | Mansfield, Tex. | Treadway     |
| Furlong             | Mason           | Van Zandt    |
| Gallagher           | Merritt         | Vinson, Ga.  |
| Gifford             | Morrison, N. C. |              |
| Green               | Norton          |              |
| Hall                | O'Brien, Ill.   |              |
| Edwin Arthur O'Hara |                 |              |

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 382 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings, under the call, were dispensed with.

#### COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION— VETO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 249)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following veto message from the President of the United States:

*To the House of Representatives:*

H. R. 2869, to continue the Commodity Credit Corporation as an agency of the United States, is before me. This measure will become law only over my strenuous objection and protest.

The Congress is aware of my deep interest in the Commodity Credit Corporation. It was created by me under Executive order issued October 16, 1933, to meet a grave and critical emergency. It has proved to be useful not only in an emergency, but under other conditions. It has an essential function to perform in our war-food production program. It should and must be continued.

But this is not a bill to continue the Commodity Credit Corporation. It is a bill to hamstring the Commodity Credit Corporation. It places new and unwarranted restrictions on the use of its funds and on the powers heretofore given to the administration to stabilize the cost of living. These restrictions would prevent our giving to farmers the assistance they need in carrying out our new food-production programs, so essential to feed our citizens and our soldiers. They would make it impossible for us to stop the rising cost of living.

As the measure now stands, this is an inflation bill, a high-cost-of-living bill, a food shortage bill.

There is, for instance, a provision in section 6 (a) which prohibits the establishment of a maximum price for any raw or processed agricultural commodity which will reflect to the producers thereof a price less than the support price heretofore or hereafter announced by the War Food Administrator, or less than the higher of the maximum prices provided in section 3 of the act of October 2, 1942.

I have tried to analyze this section and to translate it into common-sense English. Frankly, I do not know what it means.

If the provision merely means that if the support price is higher than the maximum price established under the act of October 2, 1942, the commodity must be purchased from the producer at the support price or the farmer must be paid the difference between the support price and the maximum price, the provision would serve no purpose. That is now, as I understand it, the law.

If on the other hand, despite language which looks the other way, the provision were construed to mean that the maximum price must be fixed so as to yield to the producer the support price without the payment of any subsidy, the provision would require the immediate upward adjustments in the ceiling prices for many basic food products. Prices for dry edible beans, cheese, canned vegetables, sugar, and, in some markets, fluid milk would immediately go up because the support prices for these products are higher than their present ceiling prices.

If the provision were so construed, it would not only immediately increase the cost of living but it would make it impossible for us to adopt support programs needed to increase production without causing a still further rise in the cost of living. Undoubtedly if we must in each case weigh the advantages of a support program against the disadvantages of an increase in the cost of living, many support programs which might otherwise be adopted will be rejected, and other support programs, although finally adopted, will inevitably be delayed.

Section 6 (b) of the bill prohibits, with specified exceptions, the making of any subsidy or other payment other than those which have accrued prior to August 1, 1943, if such a payment is designed either (1) to reduce or roll back maximum and support prices or (2) as a substitute for increasing maximum prices or support prices, unless such payments are specifically authorized by the Congress.

The specified exceptions are rigidly limited. Subsidies or other payments can be made until the end of the current crop year on any agricultural commodity other than milk or livestock if, prior to June 15, 1943, the Government was committed to make them. Wheat can be sold for feeding purposes at not less than the parity price for corn. Maximum and support prices on domestic fats and oils and oil seeds can be adjusted as necessary to assure adequate production.

Section 7 seeks to subject to the War Food Administration's control all the powers given under section 2 (e) of the Emergency Price Control Act in respect to the purchase, sale, storage, and use of foods. I am sure that the War Food Administration is amply capable of handling such a task. But even its hands are shackled by the imposition of rigid restrictions which were included neither in the original Price Control Act nor in the act of October 2, 1942.

Section 7 provides that purchases can be made only at prices which reflect to the farmer not less than the maximum price provided in the act of October 2, 1942, or the announced support price, whichever is the higher. No purchases can be made for the purpose of reducing any maximum price. No purchases can be made for the purpose of resale at a loss unless made under a program announced prior to July 1, 1943. Even under preexisting commitments, the Government is not authorized to make purchases which will involve losses in excess of \$150,000,000. It apparently prohibits any purchase and sale program involving any loss for the 1944 crop. Commodities purchased are not to be sold for less than the maximum price limitations provided in the act of October 2, 1942, or contrary to section 2 (f) of the Price Control Act. It is far from clear that this last restriction does not nullify the exception in section 6 permitting wheat to be sold for feed at the corn parity price.

It is not clear whether the restrictions in sections 6 and 7 are cumulative or whether the Congress wished to draw a distinction between direct subsidies and trading losses resulting from the purchase and resale of foods.

Reputable lawyers could, I am advised, argue that section 6 completely nullifies section 7. If I should agree, then the bill would be even more inflationary. If I should take the contrary view, I may be sure that I will be accused of misconstruing the law.

Many other serious complications and difficulties in administering and construing the bill have been brought to my attention. But if I attempted to deal with all of them here my message would become as complicated and confused as the language of the bill itself.

When farm prices were low, in time of peace, no one in either branch of Government ever suggested that the Commodity Credit Corporation should be forbidden to take losses in its operations. Now, in the critical emergency of war, it is proposed to tie the corporation's hands in ways undreamed of in less strenuous days.



aged by such floods. The said section is in accord with the policy that has been adopted by the War Production Board; in fact, the War Production Board has provided for the actual shipment of farm machinery and equipment into all areas where requests have been made, affected by the floods in 1943. No change is made, therefore, by this amendment in the existing law or regulations.

The House struck out all after the enacting clause in said Senate 1134 and inserted in lieu thereof the provisions of the House bill with the committee amendment as reported by the Committee on Flood Control.

The conference report agrees to the provisions of the House bill as passed by the House, which had been previously included in the bill. It eliminates section 2 of the Senate bill with respect to rehabilitation loans to railroads. It includes section 4 of the Senate bill with respect to quotas with the amendments eliminating penalties and making secure benefit payments. It also retains section 5 of the bill providing for priorities for farm machinery and equipment in flooded areas.

WILL M. WHITTINGTON,  
A. LEONARD ALLEN,  
A. J. ELLIOTT,  
CHARLES R. CLASON,  
CARL T. CURTIS,

*Managers on the part of the House.*

#### FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed, without amendment, a joint resolution of the House of the following title:

H. J. Res. 144. Joint resolution relating to the marketing of burley and flue-cured tobacco under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2714) entitled "An act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate further insists on its amendment No. 61 to said bill.

#### INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES].

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, the amendment under consideration is an item that originally had a Budget estimate of \$150,000 when we brought the Interior bill into the House on May 20 this year. In the meantime a supplemental estimate of \$150,000 was furnished, which the House did not have before it to consider. Now the Budget estimate for this item is \$300,000. The Senate allowed this Budget estimate and \$2,450,000 for good measure, or eight times more than the Budget estimate. I say without fear of contradiction that the Bureau of Mines never had a better friend than this subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations. There was never any division of objective throughout the consideration of this bill on any item. The entire subcommittee on both sides of the aisle had only one objective before them, and that was, How could we help with funds absolutely necessary to carry on

the war effort, and uphold the Army, Navy, and marines with the necessary tools and equipment to do the job, and fulfill the requirements for food for victory?

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES. I have only 3 minutes. There is a Budget estimate of \$300,000. Your conferees have measured and will approach the differences between the House and the Senate with a constructive point of view to meet the demand of the war on the home and battle fronts. I want to say that I stand ready and willing to raise my sights above the Budget estimate. I yield to no man as far as being economy-minded is concerned, and the desire to save money.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES. I cannot yield. I do not intend to be parsimonious with what the Bureau of Mines needs. I think we should have orderly procedure. I am willing to go considerably above the amount allowed by the Bureau of the Budget. I think, however, that we should set an amount that they can spend wisely and judiciously in connection with all of the other Bureau of Mines items which will demand their manpower, effort, and resources. With this approach that I, as one of the most economy-minded men on the committee, am willing to give them, I am sure the House will trust this subcommittee, a friend of the Bureau of Mines, to do an adequate job in conferring with Senate conferees to reach a satisfactory conclusion on this amendment that will help to win the war and feed our Army, Navy, Marines, and our people.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I now yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH].

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I have listened with interest to the observations of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES], and I am sorry that I disagree with his viewpoint in connection with the proposal offered by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY]. I ask him, and I wish he would answer this question, What is the worth-while program in connection with the production and development of strategic materials, which the Bureau of Mines or the Federal Government could accomplish with something less than \$150,000?

What effective exploration for critical minerals could be developed? I believe it would be so meager as to be absolutely nullified from the standpoint of valuable results.

I call attention of the House to the Appendix of the Record of August 31, 1942, in which I set forth the picture as I saw it from the standpoint of the 18 strategic or critical war materials, which are found in the United States. I believe the Members from the various States might be interested in these deposits and their locations.

The State of California has 9 of these strategic or critical materials; the State of Nevada has 6 of these needed minerals; North Carolina has 6; Arizona, 7;

Virginia, 5; Colorado, 5; New York, 4; Idaho, 4; Montana, 3; Tennessee, 3; Utah, 3; Oregon, 3; New Mexico, 3; Arkansas, 3; Maryland, 3; Ohio, 2; Illinois, 2; Washington, 2; Georgia, 2; New Hampshire, 2; South Dakota, 2; Maine, 2. In the States of Nebraska, Vermont, Minnesota, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Wyoming, Kentucky, Rhode Island, Alabama, Massachusetts, West Virginia, Texas, Connecticut, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, and Missouri there is at least one of these strategic materials which we need to explore and possibly develop.

The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES] did not reply to my query as to what sort of development or production program, taking the over-all picture of the United States as a whole, could be soundly gone into with the insufficient fund of less than \$150,000. I believe that he feels we must do the task on a much more expanded scale.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I yield to my friend.

Mr. COOLEY. I would like to ask the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES], if the gentleman from West Virginia will permit, if when this \$149,000 was agreed upon by the House committee it was not the intention at that time to conduct a very limited investigation on western steel production, and if the House committee has not agreed to strike out the word "western" and to extend the investigation throughout the country, but at the same time has refused to provide adequate funds to do the job?

Mr. JONES. When the House had it there was only a Budget estimate of \$150,000. Since that time a supplementary estimate for \$150,000 came up since the hearing and since we considered it on the floor. So that we did not have an opportunity to consider it.

Mr. COOLEY. But it is a fact that the broader program, calling for \$750,000, has never been submitted to the Budget.

Mr. JONES. Oh, yes; \$150,000 was submitted to the Budget and allowed.

Mr. COOLEY. I am talking about \$2,750,000.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I regretfully decline to yield for further colloquy between the two gentlemen.

The geologists have found deposits of 18 critical and strategic minerals within the continental limits of the United States, as follows:

Aluminum: New York, Tennessee, and North Carolina.

Antimony: Idaho, California, Nebraska.

Asbestos: Vermont, Arizona, Maryland.

Cadmium: Byproduct of zinc. Produced in plants of Colorado, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Montana, Maryland, Ohio, Oklahoma, Idaho, New Jersey, Utah.

Cryolite: Ivigut, Greenland.

Chromium: California, Oregon, Montana, Washington, Wyoming; also Kenai Peninsula in Alaska.

Fluorspar: Illinois, Kentucky, New Mexico, Nevada, Arizona, Colorado.

Graphite: New York, Nevada, Rhode Island, Georgia.

Iodine: California.



Manganese: Low grade, Alabama, California, Colorado, Idaho, Missouri, Nevada, New Mexico; high grade, Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, New Mexico, North Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia.

Mercury: Arkansas, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Texas.

Mica: North Carolina, New Hampshire, Connecticut, South Dakota, Maine, Virginia, New York.

Nickel: Colorado, North Carolina, Nevada.

Platinum: California, Oregon, also Alaska.

Quartz crystal: New Hampshire, Arizona, California, North Carolina, Virginia, Maine, Maryland, New York, Ohio, Tennessee.

Tin: South Dakota, New Mexico, Virginia, North Carolina.

Titanium: Virginia, Arkansas, California.

Tungsten: Nevada, Arkansas, California.

Vanadium: Arizona, Colorado, Utah.

One of the sad commentaries on our preparation of America for the world struggle in which we are now engaged, was the fact that we had failed to develop a synthetic process for making rubber and gasoline and these other substitutes which we find we should have furthered in order to more successfully prosecute the war on the home front, as well as the fighting zones. Money spent on research is well spent and excellent dividends are paid, far beyond the extent involved in the initial money. Eventually Germany will be the loser in this conflict, but we find her advanced in some items over the United States in the fashion in which she has processed gasoline and rubber and other materials. Necessity caused her to dig deep. Perhaps we thought our abundance would always take care of our needs.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from West Virginia has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON] such time as he may desire.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include therewith an excerpt from the testimony of James A. Emory before the Ways and Means Committee on the Bituminous Coal Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

#### INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS].

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the motion made by my colleague from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY] primarily because I am hopeful that by a survey of this character, which cannot be adequate unless

the gentleman's motion is adopted, there may be additional information secured about the extent of mineral deposits, notably of iron ore deposits throughout the country.

It was only a few weeks ago that Mr. Batchelder, of the War Production Board, told the Open Hearth Association that there never would be enough steel to meet our war needs. Every claimant agency has been cut about 30 percent under its own estimate of its requirements as far as the consumption of steel is concerned.

Mr. JENSEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I think the gentleman is going to anticipate some of the things I am about to say if I have time.

Mr. JENSEN. I just wanted to ask the gentleman if he does not realize that no matter how much we appropriated, even if we appropriated a billion dollars, it would not help the situation any if they did not take the lid off—

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I heard what the gentleman said earlier in the day, and I think he is quite right. I think my remarks will bolster his position if I can go ahead.

The job that we have to do—and when I say “we” I mean the Congress, the War Production Board, and everybody else—is first to produce enough steel to win the war. Second, and only second, to worry about how it is going to be distributed afterward.

I am fearful, however, that certain counsels have prevailed within the W. P. B. which have put first concern on the possibility of an excess of post-war capacity of production in this industry in this country instead of on the maximum production at the present time when it is so desperately needed.

We ought not to have to reduce the demands for steel for agriculture or the Army or the Navy if it is possible to get a supply large enough to meet these demands. I believe it can be made possible. Personally, I believe that the possibility of production is much more and that we could achieve a much larger production than has heretofore appeared.

There has been insistent and stubborn resistance, in my judgment, to the expansion and output of raw materials in the metals field, and notably in steel. I believe the basic reason for this steel shortage is the failure to expand and decentralize the steel industry as much as it could be done. We have gone along feeling that the collection of scrap would meet the demands for making of steel. I hope it will. But the industry at present can only use high-grade scrap, and it is a question whether the supply will be enough.

Now, sponge iron can be made, and I am not talking as a metallurgist now, but it is a proven fact that it can be made from low-grade iron ore, and it can be used on a tremendous scale under the Anderson process, and is being used right now by our enemy, Japan, at this moment, which has a huge plant in Manchuria turning out a million tons of steel per year by the use of sponge iron. Sponge iron is a substitute for scrap.

Some time ago, before Pearl Harbor, we were told that we did not need a capacity in this country of more than 90,000,000 tons. This was in the Gano Dunn report. But soon after Pearl Harbor the War Production Board came along and said that we needed an additional 10,000,000-ton capacity, and we were going to get it over a 2-, 3-, or 4-year period. On July 24, 1942, the steel branch of the War Production Board came out and said they had underestimated and that we would need still more capacity. But we just do not have it. The key to the situation, in my judgment, is to put an end to the resistance to expansion of the sponge-iron industry and to expansion of steel production therefrom. The sponge-iron industry can go ahead and develop and produce throughout peacetime, and if it did it would mean the decentralization of the steel industry, which would go into many parts of this country, especially the west coast. That is not what the Steel Trust wants. But it would be a very good thing for the United States. In our Pacific coast section of the country we should have had a steel industry developed years ago and would have but for the opposition of entrenched interests.

Now just to summarize: There is grave danger of at least a shortage of scrap; the Mesabi Range iron is not going to last forever; sponge iron can be substituted for scrap, and by this process low-grade ores can be used. There has been opposition to expansion of steel production, which might be partially removed at least by a survey of how much can be provided by the use of low-grade iron-ore deposits which exist in many parts of the country.

Mr. Speaker, I hope very much the motion will prevail.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 7 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BOYKIN].

Mr. BOYKIN. Mr. Speaker, I speak in favor of the Senate amendments, on the basis of our committee investigation into the steel-shortage situation of which I have the honor to be chairman.

For the past 10 months we have been investigating several phases of this tremendous situation. Our work at this point has only begun. Facts of great importance, however, have already been brought to light. This information was summarized in our interim report to this Congress on December 16, 1942, from which I quote:

Your committee has found that the supply of steel is woefully short of the requirements, as set forth each month by the service agencies (i. e., the Maritime Shipbuilding, the Navy, and the War Department). Notwithstanding the many drastic War Production Board limitation orders issued since Pearl Harbor—each of which prohibit the use of steel in the manufacture of hundreds of items—the shortage still persists.

The magnitude of this shortage is so serious that any public statement of actual figures is impossible at this time, for such information would be of real aid to the enemy.

During the 6 months of your inquiry the supply has never come even close to meeting the demand for steel, as indicated by the



requirements which the service agencies set forth is necessary for their monthly production needs.

Instead, all three service agencies are regularly compelled to curtail their schedules and war production and to pare down their requirements figure to the total amount of steel which the steel mills are producing.

Recently the War Production Board has come forth in published statements which reveal in tons the magnitude of the shortage under which our war production effort must labor. I refer to the W. P. B. release No. 76104, printed in the RECORD just yesterday by my colleague the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY]. This release clearly indicates that for the third quarter these agencies requested 21,000,000 tons. The industry, however, is capable of turning out but 15,000,000 tons. What that means on an annual basis is a shortage above 20,000,000 tons. This shortage of steel is at present being distributed over each of the agencies, so that each must be "cut back." Each is compelled to carry on its production effort with less steel than it requires; for example, the W. P. B. states:

First. The War Department for July, August, and September of this year will have to be cut back 14 percent.

Second. The Navy Department during the same period is cut back 20 percent.

Third. Maritime shipbuilding is cut back 22 percent.

Fourth. Lend-Lease Administration requests are cut back 32 percent.

Fifth. Office of Defense Transportation requests, 40 percent.

I am not able to confirm yesterday's report that the over-all allowance for farm machinery will be 20 percent under the 1940-41 level.

To date, the Axis has set no date for the ending of this war. The United Nations intend carrying on for an unconditional surrender. High-ranking officials indicate we are in for a long war and that there is no ground for the current optimistic talk about being in a comfortable position. In fact, we should have been stock-piling this basic metal 5 and 6 years ago, when the steel furnaces were operating at 50 percent of capacity.

As there is no telling how long the war will last, or what form our changing military strategy will take, our committee members would rather play safe. We see no basis for the overconfidence that grows from inspired publicity.

Fortunately there is good iron ore in 26 States of the Union. But in the last two decades the small independent iron and steel producing companies have been crowded out of business, and the mines have closed down. From time to time some independent fellow has proposed to build a small plant to exploit local ores. But then he has found himself up against this situation; if he is to borrow money and attract investment he has to have at his command an assured supply of ore of a certain quality that will last for 20 to 40 years. He needs to be certain that he has selected a site for operations where adequate supply is accessible.

Satisfactory and complete information, such as cautious investors require, is hard

to get. The bigger companies already have this valuable information but they are keeping it under their hats. What is needed is responsible and complete data on available tonnage and complete analyses of quality made by impartial engineers and freely available to all who may require it.

Only the Government is in a position to provide this information. The United States Bureau of Mines has some experience in doing this iron exploration work, and it can contract out as much of it as may be necessary to accomplish the work expeditiously.

If small plants set up for use during the war are to be of long-term value in the years of peace to come they will need beforehand the best information that can be given by impartial experts. First know you are right, then go ahead—that is a motto that fits this situation. And we want to be in a position to go ahead good and strong on this proposition.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Alabama advise us how much he feels is necessary in order to carry out his recommendation?

Mr. BOYKIN. Mr. Speaker, I think we need exactly what the Senate has already approved, \$2,750,000. The Senate voted for that amount. Governors, Departments of Conservation, and other bodies and officials concerned with developing these resources in the 26 states, have requested this help, and I think all the Congressmen and Senators, from these 26 states favor it. And we have had about 8 or 10 governors up here who have told us that they could get the investigation under way, and that they could get private capital to develop the wonderful resources of these states as a part of our entire war effort.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOYKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Would it be possible to make the investigation in all of the States?

Mr. BOYKIN. They can commence in all of the States where they have this low-grade iron ore. There is low-grade iron ore in all of the 26 States which we are satisfied is much better than the ore Japan has.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. BOYKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I believe I speak the sentiment, not only of every member of this subcommittee, but every Member of the House of Representatives, when I say that we appreciate the very fine, sacrificial, tireless efforts that the gentleman from Alabama and his committee investigating the steel situation have put forth and the service they have rendered.

Mr. BOYKIN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Let me add further that this committee is also interested in the subject matter that he is discussing. I might say, and I hope that the Members will forgive me if I am revealing any secrets, that the subcommittee agreed to go considerably higher

than the Budget estimate during its conference with the Senate conferees. Would the gentleman from Alabama be willing to leave the matter to this subcommittee to see if we cannot work out a satisfactory arrangement with them?

Mr. BOYKIN. Can the gentleman from Oklahoma advise us what kind of an arrangement they may be able to work out?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Of course, I cannot commit the conferees.

Mr. BOYKIN. I have every confidence in the gentleman.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Every member of the committee is tremendously interested in this matter and I hope the gentleman will prevail upon the gentleman from North Carolina to withdraw his amendment.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOYKIN. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. Does not the gentleman think that the conferees might be guided by the advice of the Director of the Bureau of Mines in the Department of the Interior?

Mr. BOYKIN. I certainly do; and I believe we should have this full amount.

Mr. COOLEY. The Bureau of Mines has considered this particular program, which was worked out by the Steel Investigating Committee, and they agree with this Committee's findings and recommendations. The Bureau thinks this money is needed.

Mr. BOYKIN. The amendments before us today will make it possible to increase greatly our iron and steel production. For in at least 26 States there will be reliable surveys by subsurface drillings, prosecuted by money appropriated to the Bureau of Mines. This money is to be expended, however, in close cooperation with the respective States, whose officials may be more thoroughly familiar with these properties and in a position to obtain the maximum local cooperation.

And your committee, which is pledged to continue its efforts to get more steel, will keep in touch with Members whose districts are concerned. It will act in a liaison capacity to see that this work is done expeditiously and in the cooperative manner intended by the Congress.

These amendments are not the cure-all—this is only a beginning. It is a step in the right direction. It is the first step that must be made. It will provide a reliable stock pile of information on our most essential metal, iron and steel, the master metal of war and peacetime.

I hope the Members will vote to give us the full amount.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Oklahoma yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I will yield to the distinguished gentleman from Missouri, a neighbor of mine, for any reasonable request.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow, after the disposition of business on the Speaker's table and at the expiration of the other special orders heretofore entered, I may



be privileged to address the House for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION  
BILL, 1944—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, within a very few moments I hope to move the previous question. I believe one other Member has asked for brief time to speak. I think, however, I should make a brief statement before I yield to him.

As the gentleman from Ohio, a member of the committee, stated when this bill first came to the House committee there was a Budget estimate for \$150,000. The Bureau of Mines did not ask this committee for \$1,250,000 or for \$2,750,000, or for \$300,000 which is now the Budget estimate; the Bureau of Mines asked our committee for \$150,000.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I cannot for the time being. After I complete my statement I will yield.

If the gentleman will read the hearings he will find that I as chairman of the subcommittee complained to the Bureau of Mines because they had not asked for sufficient funds for this work. There was a considerable discussion and some of it was off the record, but the hearings will disclose that we were complaining and even intimating that a supplemental Budget estimate should be obtained. The Members who have addressed this body have been very kind and said generally that we have been interested and fair, but some have seemed to feel that we have been very, very "tight" with reference to the Bureau of Mines and with reference to other items. I did not take any exception to the statement of my dear friend from North Carolina that I am one of the "tightest" Members of this House; I took it as a compliment.

Mr. COOLEY. I intended to compliment the gentleman.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I thank the gentleman. As far as the Bureau of Mines is concerned, however, let me say that this committee has probably offered to go further above the Budget estimate than on any other item in the bill. As I say, a supplemental estimate was requested and we finally got a supplemental estimate not for \$2,750,000 but for another \$150,000, and the committee was willing to give the Bureau of Mines more than they asked for. We believed it was important.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield at that point?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Yes; I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. WALTER. If the gentleman's committee objected to the failure of the Bureau of Mines to seek an amount which, in his judgment, was adequate, why is he complaining now and not attempting to secure this larger amount?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Oh, I am not complaining now at all; I want to tell the gentleman that the committee did

give the Bureau of Mines substantially what it asked for. This was one of the very few items that our committee did not cut substantially below the Budget estimates. After 6 weeks of hearings your subcommittee was able to bring this bill in here nearly \$10,000,000 below Budget estimates and about \$60,000,000 below what it took to operate the department for the current year. You approved that overwhelmingly and passed this bill without the dotting of an "i" or the crossing of a "t," within less time than any Interior Department bill has ever been passed in this House or in the history of the Congress; so the committee felt that you approved its action in trying to economize on these matters. Then the bill went to the Senate, and the supplemental estimate arrived in the Senate, and they increased the Budget estimate to \$2,750,000. Then we had a conference with the Senate, and, as was indicated a while ago, the committee has been anxious to agree on a sum substantially higher than the amount of both Budget estimates.

Mr. COOLEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. Does the gentleman think we ought to compromise an important proposition like this, and does not the gentleman think that we ought to follow the feelings of the Bureau of Mines? Here is a letter from Mr. Sayre, which has not been read into the Record.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. The gentleman had considerable time; I do not know why he has not read it into the Record. He has my permission to put it into the Record now.

Mr. COOLEY. I would like to call it to the attention of the House. They mention the figure here \$2,450,000.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. But that is not the figure they mentioned when talked to this committee across the table.

Mr. COOLEY. That is dated June 10.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That was afterward.

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman is impugning the motives of the Bureau.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I am not impugning anything. I am telling you that we had 6 weeks of hearings and we indicated to the Bureau of Mines that they should ask for more money if it was necessary.

Mr. COOLEY. May I ask one other question?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Yes.

Mr. COOLEY. Is it not a fact that at that time the Bureau of Mines had intended to make an investigation only in one section of the country, out in the western section?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is hardly a fair statement. We have not stricken out anything. We simply ask for permission to go back to conference and reach an agreement there. Again I say to the House, Are you going to stand by this committee and give us an opportunity to go back and work out a fair and reasonable agreement with the Senate or are you going to repudiate this committee and say, after all of the hearings, that we do not know anything

about what the situation is? We do not claim to have all the information but we do have some information, and I think we are entitled to work out a compromise with the Senate conferees.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I cannot allow this opportunity to go by without paying my tribute to the eminent fairness of the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I want to bring his attention to one matter and I think he will agree with me upon this: The United States Bureau of Mines for many, many years studied the necessity for finding ways in which coal could be used to manufacture gasoline. They went at it step by step, then all at once, within the last few months, they have seen the necessity for a great program of this type. I think that is what the gentleman from North Carolina is attempting to bring out here, that is, that piece-meal the figures the gentleman uses are correct as of June 10 of this year. That is the early picture, but they come in with this new estimate.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. This House hopes to recess some of these days. Some say it might be about the evening of July 10. I hope that is correct. Of course, the events of the day may move that up by 2, 3, or 4 weeks, I do not know, but in case this House does takes a recess until September, we will be back here then. The Deficiency Committee of this Congress that meets nearly every day in the year and has met nearly every day since a year ago last September is in session and I have found that the Bureau of Mines, the Members of Congress and others, know the way to the Deficiency Committee. I happen to be a member of that committee and I think I know the feeling of the committee about this important matter. If this is not sufficient to take care of the situation the Bureau of Mines will know a lot more definitely about it by September, they will be back here and they will be asking maybe for more than the amount you are asking for now, and if they can show it is for the war effort you know they will get every dollar for which they ask.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I assume that the gentleman believes this is a worth-while program?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I certainly do.

Mr. MAGNUSON. And the committee does?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Yes; or else we would not have asked for a supplemental estimate.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Why not agree with the Senate and get it over with? If it is not worth while we ought to cut it out.



Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I may say there are \$55,000,000 worth of worth while projects in this bill, every dollar of which, in my judgment, would be a worth-while proposition in any kind of a program, especially a post-war program; but this committee is unwilling to go along on \$55,000,000 added to the Senate in this bill simply because it may be desirable. I can think of some worth-while projects in my district and they have to do with the war effort. I have had telephone calls from my own State complaining bitterly about some of the items in this bill. They charge this committee with being "tight."

I am simply trying to do my duty as I see it toward the war effort. I have voted for every dollar for the war effort, but, as to other appropriations, we have to be a little more careful in trying to stay within the Budget estimates. That is not possible perhaps and the gentleman knows this is about the only item in this bill that the committee has indicated a willingness to go over the Budget estimate. I call on the members of my committee to say whether that is correct.

Mr. JENSEN. That is exactly correct.

Mr. MAGNUSON. If we were asking the gentleman to fight the Senate on this matter, that would be another story, but here is a majority of the House telling the gentleman what the Senate says is O. K. That ought to settle it all the quicker.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. If the gentleman assumes this is a majority of the House, then the gentlemen is correct, but if the gentleman will remember, there was another item yesterday and I was told that 90 percent of the Members of the House were for it, but when the vote was taken the House stood by the committee 3 to 1 and I feel, perhaps, the House may do the same thing on this amendment.

Mr. KELLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. KELLEY. The first estimate made to the gentleman's committee by the Bureau of Mines the gentleman said was \$150,000.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is correct.

Mr. KELLEY. That was not to embrace all of the exploratory work that was to be done in the United States?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is correct. There are other items in this bill, of course, for the Bureau of Mines to make investigations with reference to other strategic metals.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma has expired. All time has expired.

#### COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Mr. STEAGALL. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 147) to continue the Commodity Credit Corporation as an agency of the United States, to increase its borrowing power, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Be it resolved, etc.,* That the first sentence of section 7 of the act approved January 31, 1935 (49 Stat. 4), as amended, is hereby

amended, as of June 30, 1943, by striking out "June 30, 1943" and inserting in lieu thereof "December 31, 1943."

SEC. 2. The first sentence of section 4 of the act approved March 8, 1938 (52 Stat. 108), as amended, is hereby amended by striking out "\$2,650,000,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$3,150,000,000."

SEC. 3. The Federal Reserve banks are hereby authorized to act as depositories, custodians, and fiscal agents for the Commodity Credit Corporation.

SEC. 4. Section 22 (g) of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended (12 U. S. C. 375a), is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "This subsection shall not apply to loans which the Commodity Credit Corporation has agreed to take over or purchase."

SEC. 5. Full reimbursement shall be made to the Commodity Credit Corporation for services performed, losses sustained, operating costs incurred, or commodities purchased or delivered to or on behalf of the Lend-Lease Administration, the Army or Navy, the Board of Economic Warfare, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, or any other Government agency, from the appropriate funds of these agencies.

Mr. STEAGALL. Mr. Speaker, the Clerk has read an uncorrected copy of the joint resolution. I ask unanimous consent to modify the joint resolution by striking out "\$3,150,000,000" in line 8 and inserting in lieu thereof "\$3,000,000,000."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

#### CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 130]

|                |                 |              |
|----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Andrews        | Harness, Ind.   | Plumley      |
| Barry          | Hartley         | Powers       |
| Bradley, Mich. | Hébert          | Pracht       |
| Burch, Va.     | Hollifield      | Robison, Ky. |
| Capozzoli      | Izac            | Rowe         |
| Cochran        | Johnson, Ward   | Russell      |
| Culkin         | Kennedy         | Shafer       |
| Elmer          | Kilburn         | Sheridan     |
| Fay            | King            | Simpson, Pa. |
| Fernandez      | Lesinski        | Slaughter    |
| Fitzpatrick    | Maloney         | Smith, Va.   |
| Ford           | Mansfield, Tex. | Stevenson    |
| Fulbright      | Mason           | Tolan        |
| Fulmer         | Merritt         | Treadway     |
| Furlong        | Morrison, N. C. | Van Zandt    |
| Gallagher      | Murphy          | Vinson, Ga.  |
| Gifford        | Nichols         | West         |
| Green          | O'Brien, Ill.   |              |
| Gwynne         | O'Hara          |              |
| Hall, Edwin    | O'Leary         |              |
| Arthur         | Phillips        |              |

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 373 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings, under the call, were dispensed with.

#### COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution?

Mr. STEAGALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a second be considered as ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

Mr. STEAGALL. Mr. Speaker, this is a resolution to extend the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation to the 1st of January 1944. There is nothing in the joint resolution to which the Executive's objection was directed. There is no objection on the part of the Committee on Banking and Currency to the consideration of this proposed legislation. The provisions of this joint resolution represent the unanimous views of the Committee on Banking and Currency, with only one exception.

The amount of authorization of the Commodity Credit Corporation is increased \$350,000,000. It is \$150,000,000 less than was provided in the House bill. The amount was raised to \$1,000,000,000 in the Senate and the amount agreed upon in conference was \$750,000,000.

The resolution embraces two minor amendments to the Federal Reserve Act, as to which there is no objection whatever in the committee, and it is acceptable to the Federal Reserve officials.

Another provision of the resolution was taken from the original House bill and provides that any services rendered by the Commodity Credit Corporation to the Lend-Lease Administration or to other Government agencies shall be conducted without loss to the Commodity Credit Corporation, and that the Corporation shall be reimbursed for all funds expended, for the cost of administration and other expenses.

The resolution is a simple plan to take care of the situation that arises by reason of the action on the legislation which was dealt with this afternoon in connection with the message of the Chief Executive.

[Mr. WOLCOTT addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I want to make my position clear on this resolution to extend the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation without any restrictions whatever on the use of the funds appropriated to it for the payment of subsidies.

The whole program of subsidies is viciously inflationary. Every dollar used for the payment of subsidies is a dollar of inflation, for it represents just that much Government printed money. In proof of this, one needs but look at the enormous volume of dollars that is being created in the financing of Government costs through the deposit of Government securities in the banking system.

The effects of subsidies are deceptive. Outwardly they can give the appearance of holding the cost of living down. But this effect must inevitably be to raise prices, undermine the whole economy and drive our people into further regimentation.

I think it is a great mistake to rush this resolution through as is being done. Surely we could have taken enough time to at least try to, write into this bill some restrictions on the payment of subsidies.



I too want to go home. I have a son who is about to leave for the service and am, therefore, very anxious to get home to be with him as much as possible before he leaves. But I consider this bill so very important that I am willing to forego this desire in just as great measure as possible in order to do what I believe to be my duty with respect to this bill.

This may well be a crumbling of the last line of defense against inflation, and I want the record to show that I have done all I possibly can to hold it.

I must vote against this resolution.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I now yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. RIZLEY].

[Mr. RIZLEY addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SCOTT].

[Mr. SCOTT addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I yield now to the gentleman from Illinois, [Mr. CHURCH].

(By unanimous consent, Mr. CHURCH was granted leave to extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Speaker, bureaucratic waste of manpower and money is legalized theft. For the last several days the Congress has been working feverishly to pass the various appropriation bills, carrying deficiency funds for the fiscal year that ended at midnight last Wednesday, June 30, and new funds to be expended in the ensuing fiscal year. While I do not wish to detain the House, I do not believe there will be a more appropriate time to consider the over-all picture of Federal receipts and expenditures. We have been so occupied with individual bills and individual items of appropriation that, understandably, we may fail to see the forest for the trees, so to speak.

Not all the appropriation bills having become law, and there having been so many changes, in the House, in the Senate and in conference committees, with respect to various items, it is impossible to say at the moment just how much money has been spent for the last fiscal year and how much has been appropriated for the ensuing fiscal year. We do know, however, that it is an astronomical sum, so large that I do not believe the Director of the Budget himself has a true mental grasp of the size, not even the distinguished chairman, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], of our overworked Committee on Appropriations.

We also know that the expenditures exceed the receipts. The financial record of the past fiscal year will probably show that the total receipts will be around \$21,000,000,000 and the expenditures close to \$76,000,000,000. In other words, in spite of the heavy tax burden on the people, less than 30 percent of the cost of the Federal Government is defrayed by current revenue. Most of the

expenditures come from borrowings, which themselves represent an additional charge.

The American people are faced with still further increases in their Federal taxes. They recognize that war is costly. They recognize that all must contribute in accordance with his ability for early and complete victory. As in the beginning of our Republic the signers of the Declaration of Independence courageously pledged their "lives, fortunes, and sacred honor" to freedom's cause, so today the American people pledge their all. There is not an American citizen, worthy of the name American, who is not willing to pay whatever taxes may be necessary to finance the war.

But, Mr. Speaker—and it is an important but—the American people have a right to insist that there be an elimination of waste, and they do insist. They insist that we, their representatives, eliminate all items of expenditure not essential. We cannot afford much more than that which can be clearly shown to be essential to the war effort. It is our duty to save every dollar that can be saved.

While some progress was made during these last several months for economies, there is indeed much to be done. For the first time in years there has been at least a beginning for eliminating non-essential spending. But it is only a beginning. In our consideration of the appropriation bills during these past few weeks it has been significant that many agencies and bureaus have resisted, in some instances successfully, the efforts of the House to eliminate them entirely or appreciably reduce their normal operations. They all claim activities essential to the war.

Whenever a so-called war agency requests a certain amount of money to carry on its work, we are naturally hesitant to deny that agency any part of the money it requests. There will be those who will accuse us of obstructing or hindering the war effort. We will be accused of "playing politics." However that may be, I am personally convinced that there should be a closer examination of the expenditures of the war agencies and that such examination will show many places where there can be a substantial saving of money, materials, time, and manpower. Surely it is recognized that an agency directly connected with the war effort and designed to serve a very useful purpose can become so large and so cumbersome that it proves to be a hindrance rather than a help.

The Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures, under the able chairmanship of the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] filed its report last month on the subject of "Federal personnel." I earnestly recommend a careful reading of this report by every Member of Congress. The facts presented in the report make it clear why those who have business to transact with the Federal Government find it so difficult to locate the party in authority and why there are so many Government employees who, upon the occasion of our visits to departments and agencies, seem to have so little to do.

On November 11, 1918, when the armistice of World War No. 1 was declared, the number of employees in the executive branch of the Government was 917,760. In April of this year the number was 3,008,519. I cannot believe, I simply do not believe, that there is such a great difference between this war and the last war that almost 4 times as many civilian employees are necessary in the executive branch of the Government. In the last war the ratio was 1 civilian Government employee to every 5 soldiers, but in this war the ratio is 1 to every 2½ soldiers.

Mr. Speaker, if the expansion of Federal employees continues as it has over the past year and a half, it will be no gross exaggeration to say that before the end of the war there will be more civilian Government employees than soldiers. It is an alarming situation, particularly considering the fact that workers are needed for the farms, in the factories and in so many occupations absolutely essential for the successful functioning of our national economic life.

The monthly pay roll of the executive branch of the Government approximates \$600,000,000. In 1 year the American people pay over \$7,000,000,000 in salaries alone to people serving in a civilian capacity in the various departments and agencies.

The more I think about these startling facts the deeper becomes my personal conviction that it would be a distinct contribution for early victory if a substantial number of these employees were removed from the Federal pay roll. Not only would it represent a saving in dollars; not only would it represent a saving in manpower; it would also serve to remove some of the duplications and red-tape now hindering the entire war effort.

To be a bit facetious, it would perhaps be helpful if instead of the standing Committee on Disposition of Executive Papers we substituted a standing Committee on Disposition of Useless Executive Employees. I can assure you that the new committee would have considerably more work than the existing committee, with due respect to its distinguished members.

Some of you may recall that during my previous service in the House I protested on several occasions on this floor against the tendency of Federal employees to make extensive trips at Government expense, ostensibly on official business, but, in my judgment, for purely personal pleasure. I have also protested against abuses of the franking privilege. It is more or less characteristic of a bureaucrat not to have any concern whatsoever about expenses. We are today confronted with one of the largest, one of the most expensive, one of the most wasteful, and one of the most dangerous bureaucracies the world has ever seen.

Excluding the War and Navy Departments, the travel and communication expenditures of the executive branch for this past fiscal year has been estimated as exceeding \$100,000,000. The average citizen finds it difficult to obtain train accommodations. He has been asked to refrain from traveling and is glad to do



## EXHIBIT A

Figures show amounts allotted for taxes, depreciation, net income, earnings per share of common stock, market value per share of common stock, and percentage of earnings per \$1 of market value of stock for selected corporations receiving contracts for ordnance from the United States Government for 1941 and 1942

[Unless otherwise indicated, figures are for calendar year. Market values were taken from the stock market report of the New York Times]

| Corporation                                                                               | Taxes (thousands) | Depreciation (thousands) | Net income <sup>1</sup> (thousands) | Earnings per share of common stock <sup>1</sup> | Market value per share of common stock | Earnings per \$1 of market value (percent) |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| E. I. du Pont de Nemours Corporation, Wilmington, Del.:                                   |                   |                          |                                     |                                                 |                                        |                                            |
| 1941                                                                                      | \$103,190         | \$26,441                 | \$90,401                            | \$7.44                                          | \$134.50                               | 5.53                                       |
| 1942                                                                                      | 99,800            | 32,141                   | 63,941                              | 5.07                                            | 136.00                                 | 3.72                                       |
| Colorado Fuel & Iron Corporation, Pueblo, Colo.:                                          |                   |                          |                                     |                                                 |                                        |                                            |
| 1941                                                                                      | 2,982             | 1,339                    | 2,580                               | <sup>2</sup> 4.53                               | 16.50                                  | 27.45                                      |
| 1942                                                                                      | 729               | 1,729                    | 787                                 | <sup>3</sup> 1.40                               | 15.0625                                | 9.28                                       |
| Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y.:                                                      |                   |                          |                                     |                                                 |                                        |                                            |
| 1941                                                                                      | 28,230            | 8,709                    | 21,588                              | 8.57                                            | 137.25                                 | 6.24                                       |
| 1942                                                                                      | 39,130            | 10,915                   | 21,184                              | 8.41                                            | 149.50                                 | 5.62                                       |
| Chrysler Corporation, Detroit, Mich.:                                                     |                   |                          |                                     |                                                 |                                        |                                            |
| 1941                                                                                      | 28,700            | 25,126                   | 40,114                              | 9.22                                            | 48.375                                 | 19.05                                      |
| 1942                                                                                      | 33,418            | 27,423                   | 15,529                              | 3.57                                            | 69.875                                 | 5.10                                       |
| Continental Motors Corporation, Muskegon, Mich.:                                          |                   |                          |                                     |                                                 |                                        |                                            |
| 1941                                                                                      | 3,250             | 285                      | 3,232                               | 1.08                                            | 3.625                                  | 29.79                                      |
| 1942                                                                                      | 18,000            | 694                      | 5,473                               | 1.82                                            | 4.0625                                 | 44.8                                       |
| Crucible Steel Co. of America, Harrison, N. J.:                                           |                   |                          |                                     |                                                 |                                        |                                            |
| 1941                                                                                      | 15,022            | 2,620                    | 7,439                               | 12.96                                           | 34.25                                  | 37.83                                      |
| 1942                                                                                      | 34,257            | 4,791                    | 4,865                               | 7.26                                            | 34.00                                  | 21.35                                      |
| Caterpillar Tractor Co., Peoria, Ill.:                                                    |                   |                          |                                     |                                                 |                                        |                                            |
| 1941                                                                                      | 9,192             | 3,541                    | 7,784                               | 4.14                                            | 39.50                                  | 10.48                                      |
| 1942 (12 months ending Feb. 1, 1943)                                                      |                   |                          | 7,130                               | 3.79                                            | 41.25                                  | 9.187                                      |
| American Brake Shoe & Foundry, Chicago, Ill.:                                             |                   |                          |                                     |                                                 |                                        |                                            |
| 1941                                                                                      | 3,300             | 1,823                    | 3,195                               | 3.56                                            | 33.00                                  | 10.78                                      |
| 1942                                                                                      | 6,967             | 2,227                    | 2,991                               | 3.22                                            | 30.50                                  | 10.557                                     |
| American Car & Foundry Co., New York, N. Y.:                                              |                   |                          |                                     |                                                 |                                        |                                            |
| 1941                                                                                      | 2,194             | 2,955                    | 8,161                               | 5.23                                            | 31.75                                  | 16.47                                      |
| 1942                                                                                      | 38,507            | 5,134                    | 9,275                               | <sup>1</sup> 12.09                              | 28.50                                  | 45.62                                      |
| Bendix Aviation Corporation, Bendix, N. J.:                                               |                   |                          |                                     |                                                 |                                        |                                            |
| 1941                                                                                      | 23,445            | 1,428                    | 18,267                              | 6.30                                            | 38.25                                  | 16.47                                      |
| 1942                                                                                      | 45,666            | 2,033                    | 12,464                              | 5.90                                            | 35.00                                  | 16.857                                     |
| American Can Co., New York, N. Y.:                                                        |                   |                          |                                     |                                                 |                                        |                                            |
| 1941                                                                                      | 18,700            | 7,523                    | 18,846                              | 6.45                                            | 63.75                                  | 10.11                                      |
| 1942                                                                                      | 12,575            | 7,545                    | 12,867                              | 4.03                                            | 75.50                                  | 5.337                                      |
| American Locomotive Co., Schenectady, N. Y.:                                              |                   |                          |                                     |                                                 |                                        |                                            |
| 1941                                                                                      | 4,090             | 1,390                    | 5,629                               | 4.12                                            | 9.625                                  | 42.80                                      |
| 1942                                                                                      | 23,600            | 2,775                    | 5,052                               | 3.37                                            | 8.50                                   | 39.64                                      |
| Armstrong Cork Co., Lancaster, Pa.:                                                       |                   |                          |                                     |                                                 |                                        |                                            |
| 1941                                                                                      | 3,969             | 2,140                    | 4,241                               | 2.86                                            | 26.25                                  | 10.89                                      |
| 1942                                                                                      | 2,223             | 1,927                    | 2,964                               | 1.95                                            | 32.50                                  | 6.00                                       |
| Baldwin Locomotive Works, Eddystone, Pa.:                                                 |                   |                          |                                     |                                                 |                                        |                                            |
| 1941                                                                                      | 8,296             | 1,855                    | 3,975                               | 3.71                                            | 14.00                                  | 2.65                                       |
| 1942                                                                                      | 13,683            | 1,407                    | 4,516                               | 2.94                                            | 12.225                                 | 24.04                                      |
| Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Bethlehem, Pa.:                                              |                   |                          |                                     |                                                 |                                        |                                            |
| 1941                                                                                      | 108,961           | 24,105                   | 34,457                              | 9.35                                            | 64.75                                  | 14.44                                      |
| 1942                                                                                      | 184,704           | 22,768                   | 25,388                              | 6.32                                            | 113.50                                 | 5.568                                      |
| Hercules Powder Co., Wilmington, Del.:                                                    |                   |                          |                                     |                                                 |                                        |                                            |
| 1941                                                                                      | 14,163            | 5,566                    | 6,099                               | 4.23                                            | 71.50                                  | 5.91                                       |
| 1942                                                                                      | 20,513            | 4,847                    | 5,547                               | 3.81                                            | 74.75                                  | 5.096                                      |
| International Harvester Co., Chicago, Ill.:                                               |                   |                          |                                     |                                                 |                                        |                                            |
| 1941                                                                                      | 17,421            | 7,259                    | 30,635                              | 5.87                                            | 48.50                                  | 12.10                                      |
| 1942                                                                                      | 20,878            | 7,314                    | 26,747                              | 4.95                                            | 164.00                                 | 3.018                                      |
| General Motors Corporation, Detroit, Mich.:                                               |                   |                          |                                     |                                                 |                                        |                                            |
| 1941                                                                                      | 257,619           | 53,161                   | 201,653                             | 4.45                                            | 33.00                                  | 13.48                                      |
| 1942                                                                                      | 134,501           | 59,163                   | 163,652                             | 3.55                                            | 45.00                                  | 7.88                                       |
| General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.:                                                 |                   |                          |                                     |                                                 |                                        |                                            |
| 1941                                                                                      | 120,006           | 20,955                   | 57,197                              | 1.99                                            | 28.25                                  | 7.04                                       |
| 1942                                                                                      | 193,000           | 23,119                   | 45,081                              | 1.56                                            | 32.275                                 | 4.833                                      |
| Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio:                                                 |                   |                          |                                     |                                                 |                                        |                                            |
| 1941                                                                                      | 14,262            | 8,711                    | 11,262                              | 4.37                                            | 14.375                                 | 30.4                                       |
| 1942                                                                                      | 19,162            | 10,307                   | 12,481                              | 5.04                                            | 26.225                                 | 19.21                                      |
| Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa.:                                      |                   |                          |                                     |                                                 |                                        |                                            |
| 1941                                                                                      | 22,142            | 19,885                   | 15,500                              | 10.23                                           | 24.00                                  | 18.20                                      |
| 1942                                                                                      | 31,900            | 22,361                   | 10,142                              | 4.60                                            | 20.875                                 | 22.03                                      |
| Otis Elevator Co., Yonkers, N. Y.:                                                        |                   |                          |                                     |                                                 |                                        |                                            |
| 1941                                                                                      | 1,663             |                          | 2,596                               | 1.10                                            | 12.50                                  | 8.8                                        |
| 1942                                                                                      | 6,295             |                          | 2,573                               | 1.09                                            | 17.50                                  | 6.22                                       |
| National Cash Register Co., Dayton, Ohio:                                                 |                   |                          |                                     |                                                 |                                        |                                            |
| 1941                                                                                      | 1,653             | 1,209                    | 3,257                               | 2.00                                            | 12.50                                  | 16.00                                      |
| 1942                                                                                      | 6,950             | 1,593                    | 3,137                               | 1.93                                            | 19.625                                 | 9.834                                      |
| Pressed Steel Car Co., Chicago, Ill.:                                                     |                   |                          |                                     |                                                 |                                        |                                            |
| 1941                                                                                      | 364               | 351                      | 813                                 | 1.09                                            | 7.75                                   | 14.06                                      |
| 1942                                                                                      | 5,800             | 384                      | 1,729                               | 2.18                                            | 7.225                                  | 30.17                                      |
| Pullman, Inc., Hammond, Ind.:                                                             |                   |                          |                                     |                                                 |                                        |                                            |
| 1941                                                                                      | 5,168             | 12,831                   | 10,919                              | 3.31                                            | 25.25                                  | 13.10                                      |
| 1942                                                                                      | 32,117            | 12,963                   | 10,361                              | 3.14                                            | 27.875                                 | 11.26                                      |
| Servel Inc., Evansville, Ind.:                                                            |                   |                          |                                     |                                                 |                                        |                                            |
| 1941                                                                                      | 1,291             | 410                      | 2,737                               | 1.54                                            | 5.75                                   | 26.78                                      |
| 1942                                                                                      | 205               | 459                      | 1,053                               | .61                                             | 10.875                                 | 5.6                                        |
| Savage Arms Corporation, Utica, N. Y.:                                                    |                   |                          |                                     |                                                 |                                        |                                            |
| 1941                                                                                      | 11,655            | 294                      | 3,427                               | 5.11                                            | 18.625                                 | 27.43                                      |
| 1942                                                                                      | 12,388            | 461                      | 1,642                               | 2.45                                            | 10.0625                                | 24.34                                      |
| The Sperry Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y.:                                                  |                   |                          |                                     |                                                 |                                        |                                            |
| 1941                                                                                      | 19,400            |                          | 8,282                               | 4.11                                            | 30.125                                 | 13.64                                      |
| 1942                                                                                      | 23,242            |                          | 5,778                               | 1.79                                            | 27.06                                  | 6.66                                       |
| Philco Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa.:                                                    |                   |                          |                                     |                                                 |                                        |                                            |
| 1941                                                                                      | 5,823             | 1,643                    | 2,514                               | 1.83                                            | 10.25                                  |                                            |
| 1942                                                                                      | 6,400             | 1,753                    | 2,210                               | 1.61                                            | 15.00                                  |                                            |
| Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., Springfield, Mass.:                            |                   |                          |                                     |                                                 |                                        |                                            |
| 1941                                                                                      | 40,571            | 7,519                    | 23,118                              | 7.21                                            | 80.00                                  | 9.01                                       |
| 1942                                                                                      | 49,602            | 9,943                    | 17,367                              | 5.42                                            | 82.225                                 | 6.59                                       |
| United States Steel Corporation (including Carnegie-Illinois Steel Co.), New York, N. Y.: |                   |                          |                                     |                                                 |                                        |                                            |
| 1941                                                                                      | 191,502           | 86,756                   | 149,090                             | 10.45                                           | 54.125                                 | 19.30                                      |
| 1942                                                                                      | 228,001           | 91,765                   | 107,406                             | 5.35                                            | 50.50                                  | 10.59                                      |
| Link-Belt Co., Indianapolis, Ind.:                                                        |                   |                          |                                     |                                                 |                                        |                                            |
| 1941                                                                                      | 4,741             | 510                      | 2,913                               | 3.95                                            | 33.00                                  | 11.36                                      |
| 1942                                                                                      | 10,222            | 923                      | 3,479                               | 4.64                                            | 35.50                                  | 13.07                                      |
| Mesta Machine Co., West Homestead, Pa.:                                                   |                   |                          |                                     |                                                 |                                        |                                            |
| 1941                                                                                      | 3,665             | 399                      | 3,608                               | 3.61                                            | 29.00                                  | 12.44                                      |
| 1942                                                                                      | 6,354             | 429                      | 3,626                               | 3.63                                            | 27.50                                  | 13.2                                       |

Footnotes at end of table.



Figures show amounts allotted for taxes, depreciation, net income, earnings per share of common stock, market value per share of common stock, and percentage of earnings per \$1 of market value of stock for selected corporations receiving contracts for ordnance from the U. S. Government for 1941 and 1942—Continued

| Corporation                                                                               | Taxes (thousands) | Depreciation (thousands) | Net income (thousands) | Earnings per share of common stock | Market value per share of common stock | Earnings per \$1 of market value (percent) |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| Diamond T Motor Car Co., Chicago, Ill.:                                                   |                   |                          |                        |                                    |                                        |                                            |
| 1941.....                                                                                 | \$2,727           | \$136                    | \$1,365                | \$3.24                             | \$9.00                                 | 36.00                                      |
| 1942.....                                                                                 | 7,685             | 266                      | 2,044                  | 4.85                               | 9.00                                   | 53.88                                      |
| Borg-Warner Corporation (including Norgo Products and Norge Refrigerator), Chicago, Ill.: |                   |                          |                        |                                    |                                        |                                            |
| 1941.....                                                                                 | 15,464            | 1,752                    | 7,475                  | 3.20                               | 22.375                                 | 14.30                                      |
| 1942.....                                                                                 | 18,204            | 2,516                    | 7,216                  | 3.09                               | 28.00                                  | 11.0                                       |
| Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co., La Porte, Ind.:                                         |                   |                          |                        |                                    |                                        |                                            |
| 1941.....                                                                                 | 8,600             | 1,343                    | 5,744                  | 3.23                               | 29.75                                  | 10.91                                      |
| 1942.....                                                                                 | 21,400            | 1,619                    | 5,924                  | 3.34                               | 27.875                                 | 11.98                                      |
| Briggs & Stratton Corporation, Milwaukee, Wis.:                                           |                   |                          |                        |                                    |                                        |                                            |
| 1941.....                                                                                 | 1,500             | 97                       | 1,155                  | 3.89                               | 27.50                                  | 14.14                                      |
| 1942.....                                                                                 | 5,370             | 108                      | 1,784                  | 6.00                               | 33.50                                  | 17.91                                      |
| American Type Founders, Inc., Elizabeth, N. J.:                                           |                   |                          |                        |                                    |                                        |                                            |
| 1941.....                                                                                 | 84                | 241                      | 301                    | .53                                | 4.875                                  | 10.87                                      |
| 1942.....                                                                                 | 395               | 246                      | 810                    | 1.43                               | 7.225                                  | 19.79                                      |
| Crown Cork & Seal Co., Baltimore, Md.:                                                    |                   |                          |                        |                                    |                                        |                                            |
| 1941.....                                                                                 | 2,089             | 1,592                    | 2,930                  | 4.68                               | 18.00                                  | 26.00                                      |
| 1942.....                                                                                 | 2,742             | 1,695                    | 1,459                  | 1.84                               | 19.00                                  | 9.63                                       |
| General Steel Castings Corporation, Eddystone, Pa.:                                       |                   |                          |                        |                                    |                                        |                                            |
| 1941.....                                                                                 | 4,750             | 1,207                    | 3,266                  | 5.84                               | 76.875                                 | 7.59                                       |
| 1942.....                                                                                 | 8,492             | 1,220                    | 2,003                  | 3.07                               | 67.50                                  | 4.56                                       |
| Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulatory Co., Minneapolis, Minn.:                                 |                   |                          |                        |                                    |                                        |                                            |
| 1941.....                                                                                 | 4,302             | 583                      | 2,737                  | 4.20                               | 37.25                                  | 11.27                                      |
| 1942.....                                                                                 | 14,833            | 624                      | 2,868                  | 4.29                               | 59.50                                  | 7.21                                       |
| Mullins Manufacturing Corporation, Warren, Ohio: 9 months ending Sept. 30.                | 1,095             | 379                      | 692                    | 0.99                               | 2.75                                   | 36.00                                      |
| National Supply Co., Ambridge, Pa.:                                                       |                   |                          |                        |                                    |                                        |                                            |
| 1941.....                                                                                 | 5,584             | 1,966                    | 6,082                  | 3.06                               | 5.75                                   | 53.21                                      |
| 1942.....                                                                                 | 10,396            | 2,129                    | 4,108                  | 1.66                               | 6.25                                   | 26.56                                      |
| Revere Copper & Brass, Inc., Chicago, Ill.:                                               |                   |                          |                        |                                    |                                        |                                            |
| 1941.....                                                                                 | 13,100            | 1,952                    | 4,067                  | 2.64                               | 5.875                                  | 44.54                                      |
| 1942.....                                                                                 | 12,114            | 1,804                    | 1,749                  | 0.86                               | 6.875                                  | 12.52                                      |
| Stewart-Warner Corporation, Chicago, Ill.:                                                |                   |                          |                        |                                    |                                        |                                            |
| 1941.....                                                                                 | 4,586             | 1,388                    | 1,657                  | 1.30                               | 5.75                                   | 22.60                                      |
| 1942.....                                                                                 | 19,400            | 2,683                    | 1,590                  | 1.25                               | 7.0625                                 | 17.09                                      |
| United Engineering & Foundry Co., New York City:                                          |                   |                          |                        |                                    |                                        |                                            |
| 1941.....                                                                                 | 4,303             | 320                      | 3,309                  | 3.96                               | 31.50                                  | 12.57                                      |
| 1942.....                                                                                 | 8,963             | 562                      | 3,105                  | 3.71                               | 27.00                                  | 13.74                                      |
| Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., Chicago, Ill.:                                             |                   |                          |                        |                                    |                                        |                                            |
| 1941.....                                                                                 | 1,350             | 303                      | 2,027                  | 4.28                               | 13.25                                  | 32.30                                      |
| 1942.....                                                                                 | 1,018             | .....                    | 1,592                  | 3.28                               | 14.00                                  | 23.42                                      |
| Republic Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.:                                                      |                   |                          |                        |                                    |                                        |                                            |
| 1941.....                                                                                 | 46,250            | 13,350                   | 24,038                 | 3.87                               | 18.25                                  | 21.20                                      |
| 1942.....                                                                                 | 69,250            | 16,557                   | 17,155                 | 2.67                               | 15.275                                 | 17.47                                      |
| Total.....                                                                                | 2,766,599         | 769,049                  | 1,577,584              | .....                              | .....                                  | .....                                      |

<sup>1</sup> After taxes.  
<sup>2</sup> June 30.

<sup>3</sup> Dec. 31.

<sup>4</sup> Fiscal years ending Apr. 30.

<sup>5</sup> Feb. 26, 1943.

<sup>6</sup> Fiscal year ending Oct. 31.

<sup>7</sup> Fiscal year ending Mar. 31.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PETERSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, in compliance with a request of one of my constituents, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD an editorial from the Stars and Stripes of May 20, 1943.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

#### INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944—CONFERENCE REPORT

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY].

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, in view of the attitude and statement made by the chairman of the subcommittee regarding the motion which I made to recede and concur in the Senate amendments I desire to withdraw my motion.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from North Carolina withdraws his motion.

The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Oklahoma.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 161: Page 87, line 11, insert "Gaseous and solid fuel reduction of iron ores (national defense): For neces-

sary expenses without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, for pilot-scale tests on the gaseous and solid-fuel reduction of iron ores, including laboratory research and maintenance and operation of pilot plants; procurement of necessary materials and ores; purchase or lease of land or buildings; construction and equipment of buildings; engagement by contract or otherwise, at such rates of compensation as the Secretary of the Interior may determine, of engineers, architects, or firms, or corporations thereof necessary to design and construct the buildings and pilot plants; supplies and equipment; travel expenses; not to exceed \$9,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$200 for printing and binding, books of reference and periodicals; purchase not to exceed \$2,775 (including exchange), operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; special wearing apparel and equipment for the protection of employees while employed; purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of other items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior", \$400,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary, through the Director of the Bureau of Mines, is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public or private sources for the purposes hereof, and to carry out projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Oklahoma moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment

of the Senate numbered 161 and concur in the same.

The question is on the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the next two amendments may be considered en bloc.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma that amendments numbered 162 and 163 be considered en bloc?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 162: Strike out "\$20,000" and insert "\$40,000."

Amendment No. 163: Strike out "\$900,000" and insert "\$1,900,000."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 162 and 163 and concur in the same.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, I am very reluctant to take the time of the House at this late hour on this matter but I should like to direct the attention of the conferees particularly to what is involved in the amendment adopted by the Senate. This is one case in which the subcom-



mittee did not grant the estimate of the Budget nor of the Bureau of Mines. The Budget estimate, as I understand it, called for \$1,000,000 for work in the manganese experimental plants of the Bureau of Mines. The House committee allowed \$900,000.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is correct.

Mr. CASE. The Senate raised that to \$1,900,000; in other words raised it by \$1,000,000.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That also is correct.

Mr. CASE. I understand that the major part of the raise was for operation of the plant of the Bureau of Mines at Chamberlain, S. Dak., and was made upon the recommendation of the Bureau. I recognize that with the lateness of the hour what I might say here is not going to be heard very patiently; so, I am not going to resist the motion that has been made but shall prepare a memorandum on this matter for each of the conferees, ask their careful consideration of it, and ask unanimous consent that I may extend my remarks at this point with that memorandum.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

#### MEMORANDUM ON MANGANESE ITEM

Please keep these facts in mind:

1. Manganese is essential to the making of steel, and is our No. 1 problem in tonnage of wartime imports.

2. The Chamberlain deposit is the largest in the United States, large enough to supply all our demands for hundreds of years to come, if developed.

3. The Bureau of Mines already has a plant there with months of experimentation behind it.

4. That plant will be idle, the proving of large scale production possibilities will stop, unless funds are provided to go ahead.

5. The Bureau recommends going ahead.

The importance of manganese is known to everyone. Every ton of steel requires 14 pounds of it. We have passed all kinds of legislation and taken expensive steps to insure a supply—from abroad. I distinctly remember one bill that authorized \$200,000,000 for cargo ships and the principal argument for them was to haul manganese. Ships that took critical material, men, and time. Ships that could be sunk.

The enormous size of the manganese deposit in the bluffs of the Missouri River in the vicinity of Chamberlain is recognized by all authorities. Dr. Dean, assistant director of the Bureau of Mines, at page 721 of the hearings before your subcommittee this year, said:

"In Chamberlain, S. Dak., we have a manganese deposit of such enormous extent that it would supply manganese for an unlimited number of years, but it is a very low-grade deposit."

And at page 779 he said:

"It is very important that we have in a completely worked out and proper shape the processes by which we can use such large deposits as those in Chamberlain, S. Dak., and a large deposit at Artillery Peak, Calif., Batesville, Ark., and so on."

The Bureau of Mines and the Metals Reserve Company have been exploring the field and experimenting in the field for two seasons. Two proposals for operation in the field have been considered—and were under consideration at the time the Budget estimates were prepared. Neither was far enough along for a decision to be reached at that time. Otherwise, I believe, there would have

been a Budget estimate for what is now proposed. From a memorandum by Dr. Sayers, director of the Bureau, under date of June 5, I quote:

"An estimate has been made that a commercial plant capable of treating 20,000 tons of shale per day to produce 175 tons of 61-percent manganese sinter and 200 tons of pig iron on a daily basis might produce the manganese sinter for about \$40 per ton. The complete plant of this size would cost from eight and one-half to nine million dollars."

And then he says:

"Before risking an expenditure of this size, it would appear that the next logical step would be the construction and operation of semicommercial plants on a scale that would recover 50 tons of nodules per day from some 1,300 wet long tons of shale and produce about 12 tons of sinter assaying 61 percent manganese, an operation about one-fifteenth that indicated above."

And this is Dr. Sayers' estimate of the cost:

"The cost of construction, equipment, and 12 months' operation using the Bureau of Mines' equipment now stored at Chamberlain as a nucleus, would approximate \$900,000. A credit of about \$200,000 might be derived from sale of products. If this be deducted, a net of \$700,000 would result."

It should be noted, however, that a paragraph in the bill would put proceeds from Bureau sales in the general fund of the Treasury, so that while the net cost might be only \$700,000, the full amount of \$900,000 should be provided here. If the conferees think it wise to reduce the item, however, the project could be divided, as indicated in this final sentence of Dr. Sayers' letter:

"A sum of \$625,000 should be reserved for the mining, milling, calcining, and matte smelting operations in South Dakota, and \$275,000 would be needed at some point where suitable power and other requirements for the matte refining step are available."

At the matte smelting stage we would have a manganese product for which there is a definite demand and what could be done with it is known to everyone in the steel industry. To carry forward this work at Chamberlain to that point is the very least that should be done.

Remember—

1. This deposit alone can supply all our needs when the process proposed is demonstrated on this semicommercial scale.

2. Two years of specific research and an experimental plant representing several hundred thousand dollars will be put on the shelf if funds for continued operation are not provided.

3. The reason why a Budget request was not made on this item is that at the time Budget requests were being prepared, an \$8,000,000 project was under consideration and only lately has it been determined that it would be better to proceed on the smaller scale here proposed.

Knowing that the conferees on the Interior bill believe in the proving and developing of our own resources, and believing that they will see the possibility of eventual enormous savings and contribution to our war effort through continuation of this project, I leave the matter in their hands with confidence.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Oklahoma to recede and concur.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 169; Page 91, line 21, insert:

"Magnesium pilot plants and research (national defense): For all necessary expenses, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, for the conduct of investigations and development of methods for the recovery of magnesium from domestic raw materials, including naturally occurring brines, salt deposits, dolomite, magnesite, and brucite, by hydrometallurgy, direct reduction, and electrolytic methods, including laboratory research; maintenance and operation of pilot plants; procurement of necessary materials and ores for metallurgical tests; purchase or lease of land; construction and equipment of buildings to house pilot plants, including employment by contract or otherwise at such rates of compensation as the Secretary of the Interior may determine of engineers, architects, or firms or corporations thereof necessary to design and construct the buildings and pilot plants; supplies and equipment; travel expenses; not to exceed \$8,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$750 for printing and binding; purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of other items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior"; books of reference and periodicals; special wearing apparel and equipment for protection of employees while employed; and the operation, maintenance, and repair of three passenger-carrying automobiles; \$525,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior, through the Director of the Bureau of Mines, is authorized to accept buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public or private sources for the purposes hereof, and to operate said plants in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State or private."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 169 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 24 of said amendment strike out "\$525,000" and insert "\$225,000."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 172: Page 93, line 23, insert: "Drainage tunnel, Leadville, Colo. (national defense): For all expenses necessary, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, to construct, operate, and maintain, independently or in cooperation with public or private agencies, a drainage tunnel, including lateral tunnels, to drain mining land in the Leadville, Colo., mining district, including the acquisition by purchase, condemnation, or donation of lands rights-of-way, or other interests in lands, or other property; the engagement by contract or otherwise at such rates of compensation as the Secretary of the Interior may determine, of individuals, firms, or corporations, necessary to design and construct the tunnel; purchase, not to exceed \$2,700, operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, which may be used for transporting employees from their homes to temporary locations of employment; purchase of special wearing apparel or equipment for the protection of employees while engaged in their work; not to exceed \$13,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia; and other items of expenditure otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation 'Contingent expenses, De-



partment of the Interior"; \$1,500,000, to remain available until expended."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur with an amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 172 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 21 of said amendment, strike out "\$1,500,000" and insert "\$1,400,000."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. ROCKWELL].

In order that the Members of this body may know the purpose of this appropriation of funds for this tunnel to unwater mines at Leadville, Colo., I wish to make a brief statement.

In March of this year, the Director of the Zinc Division of the War Production Board met with the two Colorado Senators and I to discuss the problem of making available more zinc for war purposes.

It seems that our zinc smelting facilities are adequate to take care of military and essential civilian requirements, but to keep these smelters operating to capacity, it now is necessary to import two-fifths of our total zinc concentrates. In 1944, about one-half of our requirements would have to be met by imports. The zinc ore reserves upon which this country has been depending are very low and in many districts are running out at the present rate of use. New supplies must be found therefore, that will start producing within the space of a year and a half.

The Leadville district, in the past, was one of the best producers of lead and zinc in the United States. Operations were stopped there in 1930, because of the cost of pumping excessive water and the low prices for metals. This tunnel will drain out the water and make accessible potential ore resources that remain to be mined.

From 1860 to 1935—according to U. S. Bureau of Mines statistical reports—there have been mined over 20,000,000 tons of ore including the following amounts of the strategic ores:

Zinc, 694,160 tons, valued at \$94,900,-871.

Lead, 1,011,505 tons, valued at \$92,001,-866.

Copper, 48,967 tons, valued at \$14,-560,187.

Manganese, 936,024 tons, valued at \$4,-103,952.

Since the Leadville area is so highly mineralized, it is estimated that the drainage afforded by the tunnel will open up 720,000 tons of recoverable zinc ore, which runs 16 percent zinc. At the present time, a very large part of our zinc comes from Canada, Australia, Mexico, South America, and Africa, and therefore, the opening up of domestic mines will help to relieve the shipping problem and remove our dependence upon the dwindling supplies of these countries.

The project has been carefully gone over by the Board of Economic Warfare,

the Mining Division of the War Production Board, and by the Bureau of Mines.

The tunnel is to be  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles long with laterals of a total of a little over a mile in length branching from the main shaft. The tunnel will be drilled through solid rock which will make the cost of upkeep very small.

An attempt to get Reconstruction Finance funds was made, but this method of financing would not be possible in sufficient time for the mines to get into production and be of any help in our war effort. Titles are held by hundreds of persons, and there are many conflicting and contested claims. The R. F. C. would not make a loan until a great amount of work clearing such titles had been done, and the legal proceedings necessary would take many months. Any such difficulty is removed by making a direct appropriation, which is the only feasible way of getting this vital metal into the factories.

(Mr. ROCKWELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the pending motion.

The previous question was ordered.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 173: Page 96, line 4, insert "The Bureau of Mines is hereby authorized to sell directly or through any Government agency, including corporations, any metal or mineral product that may be manufactured in pilot plants operated from funds appropriated to the Bureau of Mines, and the proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 173 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 1 of said amendment, after the word "authorize", add the following: " , during the fiscal year 1944."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 174: Page 96, line 10, strike out "\$8,640,225" and insert "\$18,742,600."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House further insist on its disagreement to the amendment. This is the total for the Bureau of Mines.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 184: Page 106, line 9, strike out "\$90,000" and insert "\$115,000, including not to exceed \$11,300 for the purchase of the land, buildings, and other privately owned property at the United States Rabbit Experiment Station at Fontana, Calif."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in Senate amendment numbered 184.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 190: Page 109, line 1, strike out "\$4,147,350" and insert "\$4,873,205."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 190, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed, insert "\$4,456,-390."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 192: Page 109, line 18, strike out "\$4,897,350" and insert "\$6,123,205."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur with an amendment which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 192, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed, insert "\$5,456,-390."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 194: Page 110, line 7, after the word "outfits" insert "plans and specifications for vessels, or for contract personal services for the preparation thereof."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 200: Page 118, line 17, insert the following: "Sec. 9. The appropriations and authority with respect to appropriations contained herein shall be available from and including July 1, 1943, for the purposes respectively provided in such appropriations and authority. All obligations incurred during the period between June 30, 1943, and the date of enactment of this act in anticipation of such appropriations and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms thereof."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 201: Page 119, line 1, strike out "8" and insert "10."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions in connection with the conference report was laid on the table.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House further



insist on its disagreement to the Senate amendments which are still in disagreement and request a conference with the Senate.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER appointed the following conferees: Messrs. JOHNSON of Oklahoma, FITZPATRICK, KIRWAN, NORRELL, CARTER, JONES, and JENSEN.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, Mr. KENNEDY was granted leave of absence, for 1 day, on account of attending a funeral.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and include therein a letter written to Mr. Davies from the Oil Controller of Canada regarding oil and gasoline rationing there. They have a very much better system than we have.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. CLASON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and include therein excerpts from a letter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. O'KONSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and include therein some speeches.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and include therein a cablegram.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. KILDAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] be permitted to revise and extend his own remarks in the Record.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

#### ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

Mr. KLEIN, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills and a joint resolution of

the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 2349. An act to adjust the pay status of warrant officers temporarily commissioned in the Army of the United States;

H. R. 2943. An act to provide for the disposal of certain records of the United States Government;

H. R. 3026. An act relating to appointments to the United States Military Academy and the United States Naval Academy in the case of redistricting of congressional districts; and

H. J. Res. 139. Joint resolution consenting to an interstate oil compact to conserve oil and gas.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 1109. An act to increase by \$300,000,000 the amount authorized to be appropriated for defense housing under the act of October 14, 1940, as amended, and for other purposes.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 19 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Saturday, July 3, 1943, at 12 o'clock noon.

#### COMMITTEE HEARINGS

##### COMMITTEE ON THE PUBLIC LANDS

(Saturday, July 3, 1943)

There will be a meeting of the Committee on the Public Lands at 10:30 a. m., Saturday, July 3, 1943, for the purpose of considering H. R. 2596, to protect naval petroleum reserve No. 1, and such other matters as may properly come before the committee.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

532. A letter from the Chairman, United State Tariff Commission, transmitting a copy of the estimates of and justification for personnel requirements of the Tariff Commission for the fiscal quarter ending September 30, 1943; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

533. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a report stating all of the facts and pertinent provisions of law in the cases of 163 individuals whose deportation has been suspended for more than 6 months under the authority vested in him, together with a statement of the reason for such suspension, pursuant to the provisions of section 19 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended by the acts of June 28, 1940, and December 8, 1942, and referring to his letter to the Congress dated January 7, 1942 (H. Doc. No. 541), reporting similar cases; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. BLAND. Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries. S. 1242. An act to authorize appropriations for salaries and expenses, Office of Fishery Coordination; without amendment (Rept. No. 642). Referred

to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. PETERSON of Florida: Committee on the Public Lands. H. R. 2801. A bill to provide for the appointment of an additional Assistant Secretary of the Interior; with amendment (Rept. No. 644). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. MURDOCK: Committee on the Public Lands. S. 378. An act to provide for the addition of certain land in the State of Arizona to the Montezuma Castle National Monument; without amendment (Rept. No. 645). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. GILLIE:

H. R. 3103. A bill to authorize a preliminary examination and survey of the Maumee River and tributaries, Indiana and Ohio, for flood control, for run-off and water-flow retardation, and for soil-erosion prevention; to the Committee on Flood Control.

By Mr. MAAS:

H. R. 3104. A bill to further amend the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PHILBIN:

H. R. 3105. A bill providing for rebates of motor vehicle use stamp tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WHELCHER of Georgia:

H. R. 3106. A bill to restore former basis of compensation and allowances of postmasters and postal employees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. ANGELL:

H. R. 3107. A bill to amend the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H. R. 3108. A bill to continue the pay of all persons serving in the armed forces of the United States for 1 year after the termination of the present conflict; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HOLMES of Massachusetts:

H. R. 3109. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BUSBEY:

H. R. 3110. A bill to provide for the return of unabsorbed premiums for war damage insurance, to amend the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. KEE:

H. J. Res. 146. Joint resolution authorizing the making without avoidable delay of agreements between the United States and the several United Nations to secure and maintain law, order, and peace among the nations of the world; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SABATH:

H. J. Res. 148. Joint resolution to permit the diversion of waters from Lake Michigan to safeguard the public health; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. BOREN:

H. Res. 284. Resolution authorizing the expenses of conducting the investigation authorized by House Resolution 98, Seventy-eighth Congress; to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. WHITE:

H. Res. 285. Resolution to authorize the appropriation of \$5,000 for the investigation to be undertaken under the provisions of House Resolution 262; to the Committee on Accounts.



By Mr. DIES:

H. Res. 286. Resolution to establish an inter-Government committee; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. KLEIN:

H. Res. 287. Resolution establishing a select committee to investigate the causes of and forces behind the recent race riots; to the Committee on Rules.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CLASON:

H. R. 3111. A bill for the relief of William D. Ellison; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DIMOND:

H. R. 3112. A bill to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim, or claims, of Werner A. S. Ohls, of Anchorage, Alaska; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 3113. A bill to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim or claims

of Gust Haller, of Palmer, Alaska; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MARTIN of Iowa:

H. R. 3114. A bill for the relief of Ruth Coe; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KEFAUVER:

H. R. 3115. A bill granting a pension to Mrs. Julia Hinton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. O'CONNOR:

H. R. 3116. A bill for the relief of Emmett Shaw; to the Committee on Claims.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

1837. By Mr. HAGEN: Petition of Anna Craik, Thief River Falls, Minn., and 25 other signers from that community, urging enactment of House bill 2082, providing for the stoppage of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages for the duration of the war, in order to remove one of the chief causes of absenteeism, to conserve shipping space, and to prevent the waste of untold amounts of

money and huge quantities of food, coal, iron, rubber, and gasoline; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1838. By Mr. KENNEDY: Petition of the Sons of the Revolution concerning the use of our flag; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1839. By Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON: Petition of Murry Leach, vice president and general manager of Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co., Dallas, Tex., opposing House bill 2100; to the Committee on Patents.

1840. By Mr. ANGELL: Petition of the students at Michigan State Normal College and friends or members of the Alpha Chapter of the International Council for Exceptional Children, asking for the enactment of House bill 496; to the Committee on Education.

1841. By Mr. LANE: Resolution of Mayor W. A. Bennett and City Council of Worcester, Mass., concerning a more equitable distribution of gasoline and fuel oil; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1842. By Mr. MOTT: Petition signed by H. J. Hart, of Tillamook, Oreg., and 34 other citizens of the State of Oregon, urging the enactment of House bill 2082; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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later publicly that if my assurances were not fulfilled there was going to be a hanging or a shooting. I have not encountered the Senator all this live-long day. I do not know whether I have evaded him or he has been evading me, but the fact is that after we did get the matter back to the House as a result of our appeals, the House make a weaker showing in support of crop insurance than at any time. That can be explained, I understand, and I am not ready to accept as fair the manner in which the issue was presented to the House; but the fact is that we were worse off after the last appearance of this issue in the House than we were before.

Mr. REED. Undoubtedly. Of course, the House took the vote yesterday morning, early in the day, and the manager of the bill on the part of the House moved the previous question and shut off discussion. The efforts, of course, were futile in the House.

Let me go back to the history of the bill. I think the Senator from Georgia overstated a little about the number of votes in the House, but there have been several, there is no doubt, and the crop insurance advocates there have been at a serious disadvantage. It would be useless for me to say I have doubt that they sounded the actual sentiment of the House. I do have that doubt, but there is the official return.

I do not agree with the Senator from Georgia that the parliamentary situation as to this bill is so much different this year from what it was last as to justify a precipitate retreat on the part of the Senate.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, if the Senator will permit, of course, the Senator has a right to form his own opinion, but if the Senator cannot see any difference in the parliamentary situation when the House was willing last year at least to agree to the request for a conference, and this year will not even go into a conference on the matter, I fear there would be absolutely no hope of persuading the Senator in any degree, if he cannot see any difference in the situation when the House was at least willing to confer and when they would not accept an invitation to confer, but sent the matter back to the Senate with almost an implied hope that it would kill the whole bill.

Mr. REED. The Senator from Georgia I think has emphasized what I shall now proceed to discuss, that is, the parliamentary situation of the bill.

The provision as to crop insurance is not an Executive order, as some of these matters we have been discussing are. It was established by the action of the two Houses of Congress. It was included in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. Both Houses concurred. There has been no legislative action since on the matter.

If anyone had proposed to repeal the crop insurance law I doubt if he would have gotten a respectable hearing in either House. Certainly he would not have in the Senate, and I doubt if he would in the House. Yet here is the Committee on Appropriations, and a minority of the Committee on Appropria-

tions at that, which reports on an appropriation bill a provision which in effect is a repeal of a crop insurance law which had been enacted after due consideration by both Houses of Congress.

Mr. President, when that came to the Senate, the Senate struck out the part of the bill which I read, that no part of the appropriation could be used after July 1 to continue crop insurance in effect.

What is our situation? There are about 487,000 farmers who hold wheat crop insurance contracts running for a period of 3 years. The first 3-year contract was written last year. All wheat contracts are now on a 3-year basis. What the Congress of the United States is doing is walking out, after 1 year, on these farmers who hold 3-year contracts.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, has the Senator from Kansas yielded the floor?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. A point of order.

Mr. RUSSELL. I ask as a parliamentary inquiry whether the Senator has yielded the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HILL in the chair). Did the Senator from Kansas yield the floor?

Mr. REED. I am making the point of order that there is no quorum present.

Mr. RUSSELL. I make the point of order that no business has been transacted since the last point of no quorum suggested by the Senator from Kansas.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will have to sustain the point of order.

Mr. REED. I move that the Senate do now adjourn.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Kansas. [Putting the question.] The "noes" have it, and the Senate declines to adjourn.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, the Senate having transacted business, I make the point of no quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

|          |                |               |
|----------|----------------|---------------|
| Aiken    | Gurney         | Radcliffe     |
| Andrews  | Hawkes         | Reed          |
| Austin   | Hayden         | Revercomb     |
| Ball     | Hill           | Reynolds      |
| Barkley  | Holman         | Robertson     |
| Bone     | Johnson, Colo. | Russell       |
| Brewster | Kilgore        | Scrugham      |
| Bridges  | La Follette    | Shipstead     |
| Brooks   | Langer         | Smith         |
| Buck     | Lucas          | Stewart       |
| Burton   | McCarran       | Taft          |
| Butler   | McClellan      | Thomas, Okla. |
| Byrd     | McFarland      | Thomas, Utah  |
| Capper   | McKellar       | Truman        |
| Caraway  | Maloney        | Tunnell       |
| Chavez   | Maybank        | Tydings       |
| Connally | Mead           | Vandenberg    |
| Danaher  | Millikin       | Van Nuys      |
| Davis    | Moore          | Wagner        |
| Downey   | Murdoch        | Walgren       |
| Eastland | Murray         | Walsh         |
| Ellender | Nye            | Wheeler       |
| Ferguson | O'Daniel       | Wherry        |
| George   | O'Mahoney      | White         |
| Gerry    | Overton        | Willis        |
| Guffey   | Pepper         |               |

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Seventy-seven Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I realize the difficulties of the situation at this hour, when the Committee on Banking and Currency is in session working on another important matter dealing with the Commodity Credit Corporation. I have been endeavoring to ascertain if it would be possible to agree on an hour on Monday at which the Senate would vote on the motion of the Senator from Georgia.

Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that not later than at 1 o'clock p. m. on Monday, with the understanding that the Senate will meet at 12 o'clock, the Senate shall proceed to vote on the Senator's motion without further debate.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, the second deficiency appropriation bill is ready, and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. CLARK] has an item he wants added to it. I was in hope the Senate might take up the bill by unanimous consent this afternoon. The report of the Appropriations Committee on the bill is unanimous. No controversial matter is contained in the bill. I should like to add to the unanimous-consent request that after the motion of the Senator from Georgia is disposed of, the second deficiency bill be taken up.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kentucky has requested unanimous consent that at not later than 1 o'clock on Monday the Senate proceed to vote on the motion of the Senator from Georgia. Is there objection?

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I think 1 o'clock is too soon. Is the Senator willing to modify his request by asking that the vote be had at 2 o'clock, instead? Crop insurance is very important to North Dakota.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I realize that; but on Monday we are likely to be pressed for time. All Members of the Senate want to clean up the matters that have been hanging over from day to day. One hour on Monday will really be all the time that will be needed for consideration of the matter. I am asking that the vote go over until then because of the importance of the legislation being considered by other committees and because of the lateness of the hour. I hope the Senator will not object.

Mr. LANGER. In view of the statement of the majority leader, I withdraw my request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request of the Senator from Kentucky? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that on Monday, following the vote on the motion of the Senator from Georgia, the Senate proceed to the consideration of the second deficiency bill.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may have the floor when the Senate reconvenes on Monday.

Mr. BARKLEY. Will the Senator desire to take more than 30 minutes?



Mr. REED. Oh, no; I shall not take more than 15 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKellar] has made a unanimous-consent request which the Chair has not put. His request is that immediately following consideration of the motion of the Senator from Georgia, on Monday, the Senate proceed to consider the second deficiency bill. Is there objection to the request? Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED] has requested that when the Senate reconvenes on Monday next, he be recognized and have the floor, with the understanding that he will not consume more than half the time before the vote.

Mr. REED. I assure the Senate I shall not take that much time.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I do not object to having the Senator from Kansas make a speech on Monday; but when the Senate reconvenes on Monday, the Presiding Officer may not be the same as the present Presiding Officer; and, under the rule, it is within the discretion of the Presiding Officer to recognize a Senator. The procedure requested by the Senator represents a very bad practice. I shall not object, but I serve notice that I think it is a bad practice.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I repeat my unanimous-consent request.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I think we can accommodate any Senators who desire to speak within the hour, without having a unanimous-consent agreement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Kansas withdraw his request?

Mr. REED. No. I do not understand that it is desired that I withdraw it.

Mr. BARKLEY. No; I did not ask the Senator to withdraw his request. However, several Senators have asked me whether it would be possible for them to speak during the hour. I think we shall be able to accommodate any Senators who desire to speak at that time. So far as I know, no other Senator desires to speak in favor of the motion, except perhaps I may want to speak for about 3 minutes. I do not think there will be any difficulty in accommodating Senators who desire to speak.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the request of the Senator from Kansas is agreed to.

#### INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. HAYDEN submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2719) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 2, 5, 11, 19, 27, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 80, 81, 89, 90, 92, 93, 136, 137, 145, 146, 152, 179, 182, 188, 195, and 196.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 8, 9, 28, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 40, 59, 60, 82, 151, 178, and 199; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$1,052,015"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$811,700"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$866,700"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$9,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: At the end of the matter inserted by said amendment, strike out "\$700,000", and insert in lieu thereof the following: "\$530,000, and in addition thereto, the unexpended balances for this purpose contained in the Sixth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, and the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1943, are continued available during the fiscal year 1944"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$217,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$85,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$25,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$875,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$786,300"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$450,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$29,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$285,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$697,800"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$50,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$412,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 25: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$140,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 26: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$85,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$95,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$237,750"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$40,415"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$68,835"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 38: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$9,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 39: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$18,495"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 41: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$24,825"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 42: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 42, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$23,100"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 43: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 43, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$11,625"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 44: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:



In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$3,875"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 45: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 45, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$7,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 46: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$11,350"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 47: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$13,575"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 48: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 48, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$4,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 49: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 49, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$114,750"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 50: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 50, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$115,750"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 51: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 51, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$114,750"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 52: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 52, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$115,750"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 53: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 53, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$235,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 54: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 54, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$4,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 55: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 55, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$42,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 56: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 56, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$19,750"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 57: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 57, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$36,250"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 58: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 58, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$182,490"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 61: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 61, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$70,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 76: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 76, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$1,238,800"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 77: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 77, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$5,657,300"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 78: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 78, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$575,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 79: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 79, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$2,785,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 83: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 83, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In line 17 of said amendment, strike out "\$600" and insert in lieu thereof "\$1,200"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 84: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 84, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

"Support of Osage Agency and pay of tribal officers, Oklahoma (tribal funds): For the support of the Osage Agency, and for necessary expenses in connection with oil and gas production on the Osage Reservation, Okla., including pay of the superintendent of the agency and of necessary employees, and pay of tribal officers; payment of damages to individual allottees; repairs to buildings, rent of quarters for employees, traveling expenses, printing, telegraphing and telephoning, and repair and operation of automobiles, \$170,000, payable from funds held by the United States in trust for the Osage Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma: *Provided*, That of the said sum herein appropriated \$7,500 is hereby made available for traveling and other expenses of members of the Osage Tribal Council, business committees, or other tribal organizations, when engaged on business of the tribe, including supplies and equipment, not to exceed \$6 per diem in lieu of subsistence, and not to exceed 5 cents per mile for use of personally owned automobiles, when duly authorized or approved in advance by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs: *Provided further*, That no part of the funds appropriated herein shall be available for the collection of any income due the Osage Tribe of Indians or the enrolled members thereof where such income is not deposited to the credit of the said Osage tribal funds account or to the credit of the proper member's account."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 86: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 86, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$950,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 87: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 87, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$67,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 88: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 88, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$93,600"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 91: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 91, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$180,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 94: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 94, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$63,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 95: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 95, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$16,200"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 102: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 102, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$350,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 106: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 106, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$200,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 116: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 116, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$350,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 122: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 122, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$52,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 123: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 123, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$177,570"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 124: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 124, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$1,187,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 125: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 125, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$492,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 126: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 126, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$150,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 127: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 127, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$43,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 128: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 128, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$225,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 129: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 129, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$55,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 130: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 130, and agree



to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$87,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 131: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 131, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$22,925"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 132: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 132, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$310,425"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 133: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 133, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$475,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 134: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 134, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$68,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 135: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 135, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$5,143,495"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 138: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 138, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$64,600"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 139: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 139, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$680,700"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 140: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 140, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$61,950"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 141: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 141, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$722,880"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 143: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 143, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$375,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 144: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 144, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$63,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 147: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 147, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$533,380"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 148: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 148, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$42,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 150: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 150, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$629,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 153: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 153, and

agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$475,650"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 154: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 154, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$322,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 164: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 164, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$490,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 165: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 165, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$52,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 166: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 166, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$1,860,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 167: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 167, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$317,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 168: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 168, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$19,800"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 170: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 170, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$84,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 171: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 171, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$3,900,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 175: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 175, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$337,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 176: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 176, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$186,110"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 177: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 177, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$23,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 180: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 180, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$155,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 181: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 181, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$293,540"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 183: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 183, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$464,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 185: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 185, and agree

to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$175,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 186: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 186, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$750,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 187: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 187, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$140,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 189: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 189, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$580,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 191: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 191, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$1,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 193: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 193, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$740,660"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 197: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 197, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$140,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 198: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 198, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$5,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 15, 85, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 103, 104, 105, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 142, 149, 154½, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 169, 172, 173, 174, 184, 190, 192, 194, 200, and 201.

CARL HAYDEN,  
KENNETH MCKELLAR,  
ELMER THOMAS,  
JOHN H. BANKHEAD,  
JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,  
GERALD P. NYE,  
RUFUS C. HOLMAN,

*Managers on the part of the Senate.*

JED JOHNSON,  
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,  
W. F. NORRELL,  
ALBERT E. CARTER,  
ROBERT F. JONES (except  
as to amendments Nos.  
1, 102, 106, and 116),

BEN F. JENSEN,

*Managers on the part of the House.*

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, what is the matter now before the Senate?

Mr. HAYDEN. I have submitted a conference report on the Interior Department appropriation bill. The report covers all matters so far as the conferees have gone. I shall shortly ask that the Senate insist on its amendments in disagreement, so that a further conference may be held on them.



Mr. McCARRAN. Does the conference report embrace the item of \$1,900,000 for a power line?

Mr. HAYDEN. It does not. That item is still in disagreement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the report was considered and agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN obtained the floor.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. GURNEY. Can the Senator tell me if the item pertaining to manganese in the State of South Dakota has been agreed to?

Mr. HAYDEN. No; it is still in disagreement.

Mr. GURNEY. I hope the conferees will agree to it.

Mr. HAYDEN. We have labored diligently in that direction, and shall continue to do so.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 2719, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF  
REPRESENTATIVES, UNITED STATES,  
July 2, 1943.

*Resolved*, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate Nos. 121, 149, 161, 184, 194, 200, and 201 to the bill (H. R. 2719) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, and concur therein:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 85 to said bill and concur therein with amendments as follows: In line 22 of the matter inserted by said Senate engrossed amendment strike out "Interior" and insert "Treasury"; and in the same line, after "authorized", insert "and directed";

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 107 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In line 9 of the matter inserted by said Senate engrossed amendment, after "City", strike out the remainder of the line and all of line 10;

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 142 to said bill and concur therein with amendments as follows:

In line 6 of the matter inserted by said Senate engrossed amendment strike out "\$35,000" and insert "\$30,000";

In line 8 of said amendment strike out "\$5,000" and insert "\$4,500";

In line 12 of said amendment strike out "\$3,500" and insert "\$3,250"; and

In line 17 of said amendment strike out "\$475,000" and insert "\$400,000";

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 169 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

In line 24 of the matter inserted by said Senate engrossed amendment strike out "\$525,000" and insert "\$225,000";

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 172 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

In line 21 of the matter inserted by said Senate engrossed amendment strike out "\$1,500,000" and insert "\$1,400,000";

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 173 to said bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

In line 1 of the matter inserted by said Senate engrossed amendment, after "authorized", insert a comma and "during the fiscal year 1944,";

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 190 to said bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum inserted by said amendment insert "\$4,456,-390";

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 192 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum inserted by said amendment insert "\$5,456,-390"; and

That the House insist upon its amendments to Senate amendments numbered 85, 107, 142, 169, 172, 173, 190, and 192; and insist upon its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 15, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 103, 104, 105, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 117, 118, 119, 120, 154½, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 162, 163, and 174 to said bill and ask a further conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I shall move that the three or four House amendments agreed to by the conferees be agreed to by the Senate. I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 85, 107, 142, 169, 172, 173, 190, and 192.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate further insist on the amendments remaining in disagreement, request a further conference with the House thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate at the further conference.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, Mr. BANKHEAD, Mr. O'MAHONEY, Mr. NYE, and Mr. HOLMAN conferees on the part of the Senate at the further conference.

#### INCREASE IN CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT ANNUITIES

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, during the course of the afternoon while the calendar was being called Senate bill 878, Calendar 349, was reached, and a full explanation of the bill was made by the junior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER]. Only one objection to the bill was heard, and that came from the senior Senator from Maine [Mr. WHITE], who has now stated his willingness to withdraw his objection. I believe that the bill should be passed by unanimous consent today, because it must go to the House of Representatives. It affects the retirement annuities of civil-service employees. It was reported unanimously by the Civil Service Committee. I therefore ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 878) to amend the act entitled "An act to amend further the Civil Service Retirement Act, approved May 29, 1930, as amended", approved January 24, 1942, and for other purposes.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, as I understand, this is a proposed tem-

porary 15-percent increase in all Government annuities for the duration of the war.

Mr. DOWNEY. That is correct.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I wish to ask whether that should not set a precedent for the same sort of treatment in respect to pensions and disability allowances?

Mr. DOWNEY. What kind of pensions?

Mr. VANDENBERG. I mean veterans' pensions and disability allowances to veterans. Why are they not entitled to the same 15-percent increase which is proposed for civil-service annuitants, if there is to be such action?

Mr. DOWNEY. The distinguished Senator from Michigan is much more able, because of his greater experience and intellect, to draw that conclusion for himself. I may say, as he knows, that we have increased by 15 percent the compensation of Government employees; and in view of that fact, it was the unanimous conclusion, both of the House of Representatives and of our committee, that we should increase by 15 percent the retirement annuities.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I cannot quarrel with that conclusion; but I am simply raising the question as to whether or not we are inviting a precedent which involves a far broader ultimate expenditure and application than is even remotely embraced within the pending bill.

Mr. DOWNEY. Let me say to the distinguished Senator that for several hours I argued unavailingly for an increase in pension payments by the United States Government, and was turned down, as the Senator will recall, by a large majority of the Senate. So while I might hope for further consideration of that subject, I doubt if it could be brought to a successful conclusion.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I do not know whether it should be done or not. All I am saying is that it seems to me that if it is done for one group, it is certainly entirely logical and consistent that it should be done on a far broader scale. I am merely wondering whether this rather summary action which is proposed this afternoon is not the first logical step in the direction of an infinitely broader program.

Mr. DOWNEY. I cannot answer the distinguished Senator further than I have answered him.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Would the Senator say that he hopes so?

Mr. DOWNEY. Let me say to the distinguished Senator that this question has been under investigation by both Houses of Congress for many months, and there have been extensive committee hearings. The bill was reported unanimously by the committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, let me make an inquiry. How much of an appropriation would be required?

Mr. DOWNEY. There are two provisions in the bill. One provides for a 15-percent increase in retirement annuities, and the other provides that employees who had retired before 1942 may take advantage of the present somewhat



higher scale of pensions. The two combined sections would increase governmental expenditures by about \$25,000,000.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, today we passed over a bill providing for an increase in the allotments and allowances for dependents of members of the armed services. I do not believe that we should give quicker consideration to annuities for former civil-service employees. Therefore, I believe that we had better let this bill go over until after we have at least taken care of the soldiers.

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, before the Senator makes objection, let me point out to him that there is no logical connection between the two bills. The bill to which the distinguished Senator has just referred relates to allowances by the Government to the dependents of military men.

Mr. GURNEY. I think the Senator is entirely correct. I do not think there is any connection between the two bills. I feel that the servicemen should be given a preferred position. If we allow this bill to go through tonight, then, of course, we shall be allotting to the servicemen and their dependents a secondary position.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Can the Senator give me any reason why a disabled veteran of World War No. 1, with service-connected disability, should not have consideration at least comparable to that accorded a civil-service annuitant?

Mr. GURNEY. I join with the Senator in saying that that is an additional objection.

Mr. DOWNEY. Let me say that the distinguished Senator from Michigan does not understand the statement of the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I know that he is speaking about something else. I am adding something to it. The further we go the worse it becomes.

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, as chairman of the Civil Service Committee, I desire to offer some perfecting amendments to the bill, relating to the time when the bill shall go into effect. I may not be present when the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] again seeks consideration of the bill, and I should like to have the perfecting amendments made a part of the bill by unanimous consent. May the clerk read the perfecting amendments?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendments will be read.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 2, line 5, after the words "on the" it is proposed to strike out "date of enactment" and insert in lieu thereof "effective date"; and at the end of the bill it is proposed to insert a new section, as follows:

SEC. 4. This act shall become effective on the 1st day of the second calendar month following the month in which this act is enacted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from California for the present consideration of the bill for the purpose of agreeing to the perfecting amendments?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 878) to

amend the act entitled "An act to amend further the Civil Service Retirement Act, approved May 29, 1930, as amended," approved January 24, 1942, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Civil Service with amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the perfecting amendments offered by the Senator from California.

The amendments were agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection being made to the further consideration of the bill, it will be passed over.

AUTHORIZATION TO BANKING AND CURRENCY COMMITTEE TO REPORT HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 147 DURING THE RECESS OF THE SENATE

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that during the recess of the Senate—which I hope is imminent—the Banking and Currency Committee may be authorized to report House Joint Resolution 147, which is now under consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Kentucky? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

RELIEF OF CERTAIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FROM PAYMENT OF SECOND-CLASS APPLICATION FEES

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, when Calendar 334, House bill 1004, was called this afternoon I was unavoidably absent. Objection was made by the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. REVERCOMB] to the consideration of the bill. He has since withdrawn his objection.

House bill 1004 is a companion bill to Senate bill 207, which I introduced on January 7. Since the Senator from West Virginia has withdrawn his objection, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from North Dakota?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 1004) to relieve newspapers and periodical publications which have voluntarily suspended publication for the duration of the war from payment of second-class application fees upon resumption of publication was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FOREST PERPETUATION AND EXTENSION

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, on the call of the calendar I objected to the consideration of calendar No. 371, Senate bill 45. After a further study of the bill and a clear understanding of it, I now wish to withdraw my objection, and ask that the bill be considered at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 45) to further amend section 3 of Public Law Numbered 270, approved June 7, 1924, providing for forest perpetuation and extension by increasing the annual authorization therefor and extending aid in combating tree insects and diseases.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry with amendments, on page 1, at the beginning of line 3, to strike out "That section 3 of the Act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 653; secs. 563 ff., title 16, U. S. C.) as amended, is amended to" and insert in lieu thereof "That section 3 of the Act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 653; 16 U. S. C. 566) is amended to"; and on page 2, at the beginning of line 5, to strike out "growing forests from losses by fire and other causes. There" and insert "growing forests from losses by fire. There", so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That section 3 of the act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 653; 16 U. S. C. 566) is amended to read as follows:

"That the Secretary of Agriculture shall expend such portions of the appropriations authorized herein as he deems advisable to study the effects of tax laws, methods, and practices upon forest perpetuation, to cooperate with appropriate officials of the various States or other suitable agencies in such investigations and in devising tax laws designed to encourage the conservation and growing of timber, and to investigate and promote practical methods of insuring standing timber on growing forests from losses by fire. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated annually, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, not more than \$9,000,000 to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out the provisions of sections 1, 2, and 3 of this act."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to amend section 3 of the act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 653; 16 U. S. C. 566)."

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE—ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Megill, one of its clerks, announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled bill (H. R. 2714) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, and for other purposes, and it was signed by the Acting President pro tempore.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, if no other Senator desires the floor, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. GEORGE, from the Committee on Finance:

Ellen S. Woodward, of Mississippi, to be a member of the Social Security Board for the term expiring August 13, 1949 (reappointment).



July 2





## INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

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JULY 5, 1943.—Ordered to be printed

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Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma, from the committee of conference,  
submitted the following

### CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 2719]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on certain amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2719) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 108, 162, and 163.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 96, 99, 154½, 155, and 157; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed, insert \$3,270,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 97:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 97, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed, insert \$100,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 98:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 98, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$100,000; and the Senate agree to the same.



Amendment numbered 100:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 100, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$100,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 101:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 101, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$100,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 103:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 103, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$57,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 104:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 104, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$75,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 105:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 105, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$2,350,800; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 109:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 109, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: *Provided, That appropriations heretofore made;* and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 110:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 110, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: *Shasta Dam, reservoir and power plant, \$10,900,000; Keswick Dam and power plant, \$1,474,000; Friant Dam and Reservoir, \$595,000; transmission line to Shasta substation, \$400,000; Friant-Kern Canal, \$7,000,000; Madera Canal, \$1,000,000; Contra Costa Canal, \$500,000; Contra Costa laterals, \$500,000; and examinations, surveys, and water rights, \$200,000; in all, \$22,569,000; and the Senate agree to the same.*

Amendment numbered 111:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 111, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$3,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 112:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 112, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$3,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 114:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 114, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 115:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 115, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$865,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 117:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 117, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$265,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 118:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 118, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$375,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 120:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 120, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In line 9 of said amendment strike out the figure "\$4,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof \$64,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 158:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 158, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert the following: *twenty-two*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 159:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 159, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$31,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 160:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 160, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$2,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 174:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 174, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$16,170,875; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 113, 119, and 156.

JED JOHNSON,  
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,  
W. F. NORRELL,  
ALBERT E. CARTER,  
ROBERT F. JONES,  
BEN F. JENSEN,

*Managers on the part of the House.*

CARL HAYDEN,  
KENNETH MCKELLAR,  
ELMER THOMAS,  
JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,  
GERALD P. NYE,  
RUFUS C. HOLMAN,

*Managers on the part of the Senate.*



STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the further conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2719) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

No. 15: Provides that \$3,270,000 of the unobligated balance of funds available to the Bonneville Power Administration shall be available for operating and marketing expenses, instead of \$3,200,000, as proposed by the House, and \$3,287,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 103, 104, and 105, relating to construction of reclamation projects from the reclamation fund: Appropriates the following amounts for the projects set forth below.

|                                                          | <i>Amount</i> |
|----------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Boise project, Idaho (Payette Division)-----             | \$100, 000    |
| Deschutes project, Oregon-----                           | 100, 000      |
| Klamath project, Oregon-California-----                  | 420, 000      |
| Riverton project, Wyoming-----                           | 100, 000      |
| Shoshone project, Wyoming (Heart Mountain Division)----- | 100, 000      |

Nos. 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 114, 115, 117, and 118, relating to construction of reclamation projects, general fund: Appropriates the following amounts for certain projects from the general fund as set forth below:

|                                                | <i>Amount</i>  |
|------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Central Valley project, California-----        | \$22, 569, 000 |
| Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado-----   | 3, 500, 000    |
| Boise project, Idaho, Anderson Ranch-----      | 3, 000, 000    |
| Tucumcari project, New Mexico-----             | 500, 000       |
| Yakima project, Washington, Roza Division----- | 865, 000       |

No. 120: Appropriates \$64,000 for water conservation and utilization projects, instead of \$4,000,000, as proposed by the Senate. The amount provided, together with the unexpended balance carried over from the fiscal year 1943, will make a total of \$5,000,000 available for this purpose during the fiscal year 1944.

Nos. 154½, 155, 157, 158, 159, and 160: relating to investigation of raw material resources for steel production: Appropriates \$2,000,000, instead of \$149,000, as proposed by the House, and \$2,750,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 162 and 163: relating to manganese beneficiation pilot plants and research: Appropriates \$900,000 as proposed by the House, for manganese beneficiation pilot plants and research, instead of \$1,900,000, as proposed by the Senate, of which \$20,000 is made available for personal services in the District of Columbia.

No. 174: Corrects total.

## AMENDMENTS REPORTED IN DISAGREEMENT

The following amendments are reported in disagreement:

Nos. 113 and 119: relating to the appropriation for the Lugert-Altus project, Oklahoma, and correcting the total of general fund appropriations.

No. 156: relating to pilot plant construction and operation in connection with raw material resources for steel production.

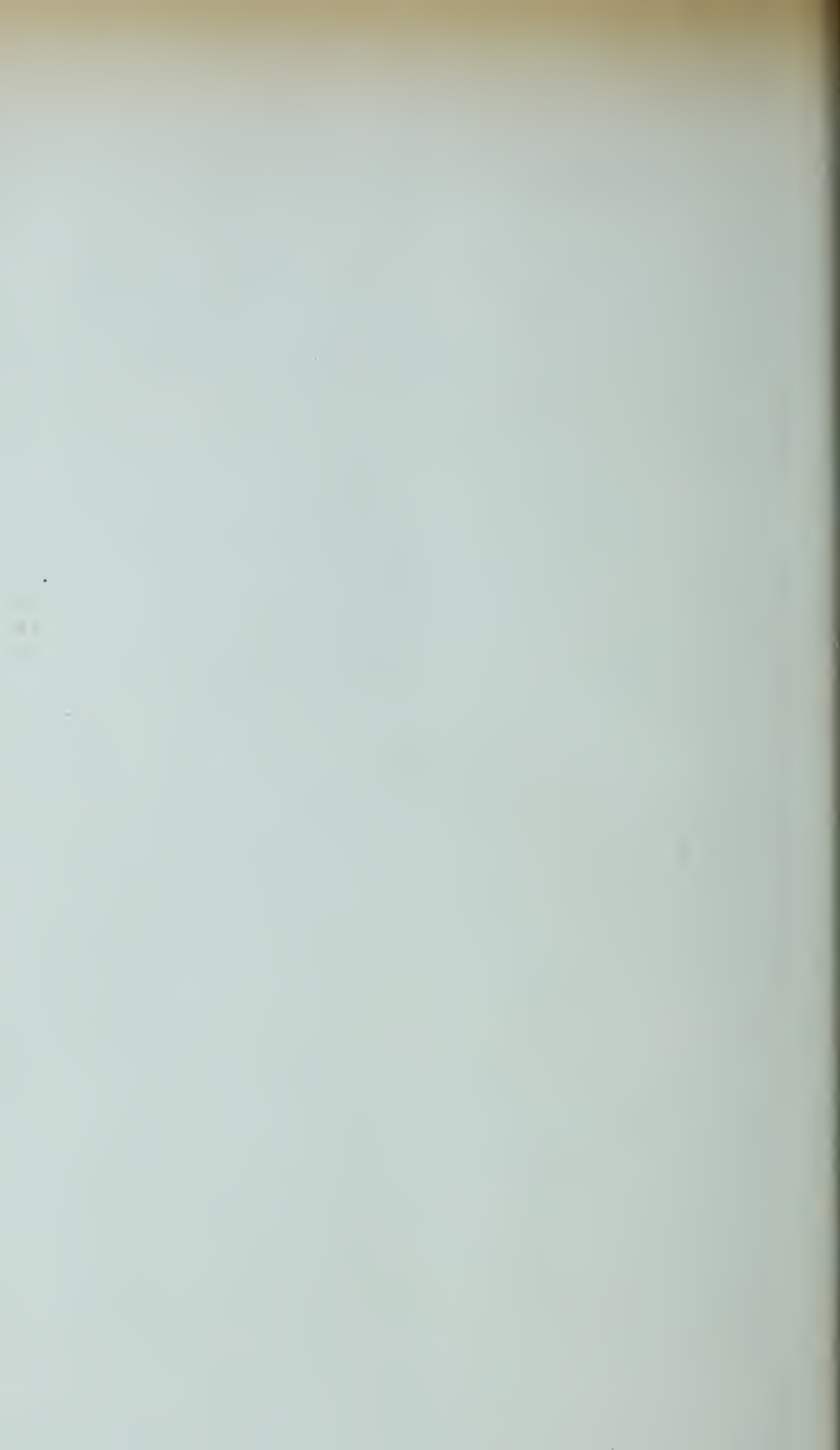
JED JOHNSON,  
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,  
W. F. NORRELL,  
ALBERT E. CARTER,  
ROBERT F. JONES,  
BEN F. JENSEN,

*Managers on the part of the House.*









Overton  
Pepper  
Thomas, Idaho

Thomas, Utah  
Tobey  
Truman

Willis  
Wilson

So Mr. DANAHER's amendment as modified was agreed to.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I move that the vote by which the amendment of the Senator from Connecticut was agreed to be reconsidered.

Mr. DANAHER. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Connecticut to lay on the table the motion of the Senator from Kansas.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The joint resolution is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the joint resolution.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the joint resolution to be read a third time.

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 147) was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. BARKLEY. I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, ask for a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to: and the Vice President appointed Mr. WAGNER, Mr. BARKLEY, Mr. MALONEY, Mr. TAFT, and Mr. DANAHER conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. BARKLEY subsequently said: Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that House Resolution 147, which the Senate passed this afternoon, be printed showing the Senate amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HILL in the chair). Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Kentucky? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE—ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Megill, one of its clerks, announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the Vice President:

S. 35. A bill to authorize the use for war purposes of silver held or owned by the United States; and

S. 1252. A bill to amend the act of August 11, 1939 (53 Stat. 1418), as amended by the act of October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1119), relating to water conservation and utilization projects.

#### INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. HAYDEN submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on certain amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2719) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 108, 162, and 163.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 96, 99, 154½, 155, and 157; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed, insert "\$3,270,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 97: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 97, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed, insert "\$100,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 98: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 98, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$100,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 100: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 100, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$100,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 101: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 101, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$100,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 103: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 103, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$57,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 104: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 104, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$75,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 105: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 105, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$2,350,800"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 109: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 109, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "Provided, That appropriations heretofore made"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 110: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 110, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "Shasta Dam, reservoir and power plant, \$10,900,000; Keswick Dam and power plant, \$1,474,000; Friant Dam and Reservoir, \$595,000; transmission line to Shasta substation, \$400,000; Friant-Kern Canal, \$7,000,000; Madera Canal, \$1,000,000; Contra Costa Canal, \$500,000; Contra Costa laterals, \$500,000; and examinations, surveys, and water rights, \$200,000; in all, \$22,569,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 111: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 111, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$3,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 112: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 112, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$3,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 114: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 114, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 115: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 115, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$865,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 117: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 117, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$265,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 118: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 118, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$375,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 120: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 120, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In line 9 of said amendment strike out the figure "\$4,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$64,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 158: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 158, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert the following: "twenty-two"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 159: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 159, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$31,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 160: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 160, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$2,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 174: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 174, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$16,170,875"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 113, 119, and 156.

CARL HAYDEN,  
KENNETH MCKELLAR,  
ELMER THOMAS,  
JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,  
GERALD P. NYE,  
RUFUS C. HOLMAN,

*Managers on the part of the Senate.*

JED JOHNSON,  
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,  
W. F. NORRELL,  
ALBERT E. CARTER,  
ROBERT F. JONES,  
BEN F. JENSEN,

*Managers on the part of the House.*

The report was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 2719, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,  
July 5, 1943.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 156 to the bill (H. R. 2719) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June



30, 1944, and for other purposes, and concur therein;

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 113 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert: "Lugert-Altus project, Oklahoma, \$1,650,000: *Provided*, That of the total construction cost of all features of the project not to exceed \$3,080,000 shall be reimbursable under the provisions of the reclamation law";

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 119 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum inserted by said amendment insert "\$32,809,000."

Mr. HAYDEN. I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 113 and 119.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I believe it is due to some commitments which I have made to Senators, to explain that the conference report on the Interior Department appropriation bill was a complete report, and that the bill now goes to the White House for approval. I also promised to state to the Senate that there is no money appropriated in it for the transmission line from Shasta Dam to Oroville. The situation with respect to that is that no money being provided, in the absence of an appropriation of any kind, the line can be constructed or any work that is necessary to be done on it in the meantime can be carried on with the unexpended balances which are now available. By that I mean that where contracts have been made or where it is necessary to acquire the materials or do anything of the kind, the money is available for such purposes. But we are going to vote on the principle of the line and all other transmission lines for the Central Valley project when a special estimate is submitted to the Congress when we return after the recess.

In the meantime the Reclamation Service can proceed to carry forward any work which is necessary in connection with the proposed transmission line to Oroville.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. GURNEY. I should like to ask the Senator from Arizona if, in the conference agreement on the Interior Department appropriation bill just reported by the Senator, there was deleted from the bill the appropriation provided by the Senate of \$900,000 for the manganese pilot plant in South Dakota?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct.

Mr. GURNEY. Can the Senator give me an explanation of the reason for that action?

Mr. HAYDEN. The estimate which was submitted for work of that type was reduced \$100,000 by the House. The Senate restored the \$1,000,000 Budget estimate and added to it \$900,000 for the specific purpose which the Senator stated, but we were unable to induce the House conferees to yield upon that point. The House conferees said there was no Budget estimate for the extra

amount, and they would not agree to it. We were obliged to come to an agreement.

Mr. GURNEY. One more question. There is still \$900,000 in the bill which can be used to discover the best process for beneficiating manganese.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct, but it does not necessarily apply to the particular place mentioned by the Senator.

Mr. GURNEY. Is there any specific statement in the measure that the money shall be used in any particular spot in the United States?

Mr. HAYDEN. No. It is for general use throughout the country.

Mr. GURNEY. Then the money provided by the bill, according to the final conference agreement, can be used in South Dakota as well as in any other State?

Mr. HAYDEN. Certainly.

Mr. GURNEY. I thank the Senator.

#### FORREST W. DICKEY—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. ELLENDER submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 235) for the relief of Forrest W. Dickey, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same, with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the figures "\$5,000" insert "\$6,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

ALLEN J. ELLENDER,  
JAMES M. TUNNELL,  
ARTHUR CAPPER,

*Managers on the part of the Senate.*

DAN R. McGEHEE,  
NAT PATTON,  
W. A. PITTINGER,

*Managers on the part of the House.*

The report was agreed to.

#### FLORENCE B. HUTCHINSON—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. ELLENDER submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1463) for the relief of Florence B. Hutchinson, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the figures "\$116" insert "\$416"; and the Senate agree to the same.

ALLEN J. ELLENDER,  
JAMES M. TUNNELL,  
ARTHUR CAPPER,

*Managers on the part of the Senate.*

DAN R. McGEHEE,  
W. A. PITTINGER,

*Managers on the part of the House.*

The report was agreed to.

#### LEGAL GUARDIAN OF LEONARD L. GAY—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. ELLENDER submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R.

1784) for the relief of the legal guardian of Leonard L. Gay, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate; and agree to the same.

ALLEN J. ELLENDER,  
JAMES M. TUNNELL,  
ARTHUR CAPPER,

*Managers on the part of the Senate.*

DAN R. McGEHEE,  
NAT PATTON,  
W. A. PITTINGER,

*Managers on the part of the House.*

The report was agreed to.

#### VISIT TO WOUNDED NORTH AFRICAN VETERANS

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. President, several days ago the Members of the Senate were invited by one of the officials of the War Department to make a trip to New York City, for the purpose of greeting some of our wounded soldiers who have returned from the north African area, and also to visit some of the hospitals on Staten Island. Unfortunately, the Senate was in session at the time when the trip was scheduled, and the many Members of the Senate who desired to make the trip were unable to do so. The junior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER] was appointed chairman of a subcommittee of the Committee on Military Affairs to make the trip. He did so. Following his return he submitted to the Committee on Military Affairs the report I hold in my hand. The report will be deposited with Colonel Watt, in the Committee on Military Affairs, for review by the Senate.

The Senator from Kentucky is now absent from the Senate. Rather than take the time of the Senate to read the conclusion stated in the report, I ask unanimous consent to have it printed in the RECORD at this point, as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the conclusion was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C. July 1, 1943.

The Honorable ROBERT R. REYNOLDS,  
*Chairman, Military Affairs Committee,  
United States Senate,*  
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR REYNOLDS: In accordance with your instructions to act as your representative in the inspection of the hospital ship *Acadia*, which arrived at Staten Island on Friday, June 25, I arrived in New York in the early morning of that date and was met by United States Army cars furnished by Maj. Gen. Homer M. Groninger, commanding general of the New York port of embarkation.

We proceeded to Staten Island where we inspected the Halloran General Hospital while waiting for the *Acadia* to dock. It was scheduled to arrive about 9:30 a. m., but was held up by fog until 1:30 p. m.

We inspected the ship, the Halloran receiving hospital, and a hospital train then loading to take the wounded and disabled from the Halloran Hospital, following any necessary emergency treatment, to the hospitals nearest their respective homes and where their particular cases could be best treated.

I want to take this occasion to thank you and the members of the committee who made the trip possible, and commend the work of the Medical and Transportation Corps for the thorough and efficient job that



July 12



Interior Department appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1944, so far as the House of Representatives is concerned. As I indicated a few minutes ago, there was a complete agreement between Senate and House conferees for the first time during the long, tedious meetings of the conferees. Members of this House will recall that your House subcommittee, after some 5 or 6 weeks of daily hearings, reported a bill to the House nearly \$10,000,000 below the Budget estimates. As has happened many times in the past between economy speeches at the other end of the Capitol, that great body added approximately \$55,000,000 to the bill, more than \$20,000,000 of which was without Budget estimates. It is no secret, but a matter of record that heretofore, since the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, in most instances House conferees have talked in vain in an effort to bring the bill back to you within or below Budget estimates. When your House conferees announced that we expected to bring this bill here for final passage below the Budget, there were those who smiled and said it just could not be done. Now, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I am glad to report to you that this bill as finally passed by this House is approximately \$2,600,000 below Budget estimates.

In making this announcement I desire to give full credit to a loyal subcommittee that has stood by me and worked harmoniously and unselfishly in an effort to accomplish what seemed to be the impossible. I also desire to thank the membership of this House for standing by this committee on every vote despite the pressure groups who endeavor to load the bill down with millions.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield.  
Mr. COOLEY. I desire to compliment the gentleman and would like to ask him what provision was made with regard to the steel investigation. Is my understanding correct that the conferees agreed to \$2,000,000?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is correct; the gentleman will recall that when he and others raised the question about this item that we assured him that we would compromise on a reasonable figure. That was one of the few items in the bill on which the conferees were willing to go far in excess of the Budget estimates.

Mr. COOLEY. I think the conferees were justified in doing that, and I congratulate them.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, again I want to thank the members of the committee as well as the Members of the House on both sides of the aisle for the support they gave their conferees. You stood shoulder to shoulder with us in our fight for the taxpayers of the Nation. The showing made by the committee demonstrates what cooperation, teamwork, and the elimination of partisan considerations in legislation can accomplish.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, the results that the chairman of the committee says have been accomplished were accomplished, and it was due largely to his leadership. In conference with the Senate the usual procedure is for the House conferees to surrender, but under the leadership of the gentleman from Oklahoma the House conferees stood up this time and were able to bring in a very splendid report. I say again it is due largely to his splendid efforts.

#### SENATE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED

Bills and a joint resolution of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 45. An act to amend section 3 of the Act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 653; 16 U. S. C. 566); to the Committee on Agriculture.

S. 199. An act for the relief of Robert Norheim; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 275. An act relating to the administrative jurisdiction of certain public lands in the State of Oregon; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

S. 413. An act to enlarge Arlington National Cemetery, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 425. An act authorizing the Comptroller General of the United States to settle and adjust the claim of J. C. Munn; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 560. An act for the relief of Western Maryland Dairy, Inc.; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 617. An act for the relief of Homer C. Chapman; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 636. An act to amend the Act of September 7, 1916, providing compensation for injuries to employees of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 758. An act to repeal subsection (c) of Public Law 788, Seventy-seventh Congress, so as to authorize a uniform allowance for certain graduates of the United States Military Academy; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 770. An act for the relief of Eddie Percle; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 841. An act for the relief of J. P. Woolsey; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 861. An act to increase the amount of Federal aid to State or Territorial homes for the support of disabled soldiers and sailors of the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 1049. An act to authorize the payment of additional compensation to special counsel in the case of United States against Standard Oil Co. of California; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1076. An act to authorize the issuance of a special series of stamps commemorative of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the laying of the cornerstone of the United States Capitol; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

S. 1101. An act to provide for payment of the claim of John C. Shaw, administrator de bonis non of the estate of Sydney C. McLouth, deceased, arising out of a contract between said deceased and the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, for the construction of seagoing tugs; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1113. An act to amend section 11 of the Naval Aviation Cadet Act of 1942; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

S. 1132. An act to amend the Naval Reserve Act of 1938 so as to provide for the payment

of a uniform gratuity to certain officers recalled to active duty; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

S. 1156. An act to authorize the disposition of certain property under the jurisdiction of the War Department; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 1170. An act authorizing the conveyance to the State of Virginia, for highway purposes only, of a portion of the Naval Mine Depot Reservation at Yorktown, Va.; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

S. 1250. An act to repeal section 2 of the act approved May 17, 1926, which provides for the forfeiture of pay of persons in the military and naval service of the United States who are absent from duty on account of the direct effects of venereal disease due to misconduct; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. J. Res. 48. Joint Resolution authorizing the President to present a gold medal to James Edward West; to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

#### ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. KLEIN, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 6. An act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to adjust titles to lands acquired by the United States which are subject to his administration, custody, or control;

H. R. 249. An act for the relief of Gertrude Ricketts;

H. R. 1081. An act for the relief of Frank Borah;

H. R. 1098. An act for the relief of El Paso Electric Co.;

H. R. 1315. An act for the relief of George Henry Bartole and Vernon Wayne Tennyson;

H. R. 1397. An act to authorize the exchange of certain patented lands in the Death Valley National Monument for Government lands in the monument;

H. R. 1557. An act for the relief of Robert H. Pulliam;

H. R. 1602. An act for the relief of Robert N. Bickert;

H. R. 1712. An act for the relief of Sarah Ann Elizabeth Holliday Foxworth and Ethel Allene Brown Haberfeld;

H. R. 1940. An act prescribing the salary for the Commissioner of Public Roads and the Commissioner of Public Buildings;

H. R. 1991. An act to amend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 by providing for the postponement of the induction of high-school students who have completed more than half of their academic year;

H. R. 2047. An act to correct an error and to confirm, as of March 2, 1861, the title to certain saline lands in Jackson County, State of Illinois, to Edward Holden;

H. R. 2088. An act for the relief of John Rhoden;

H. R. 2089. An act for the relief of Jennie Walker;

H. R. 2527. An act to amend the description of the area affected by the act of May 28, 1928, entitled "An act for the relief of the town of Springdale, Utah," and for other purposes;

H. R. 2663. An act to provide a penalty for the willful violation of regulations or orders respecting the protection or security of vessels, harbors, ports, or water-front facilities;

H. R. 2683. An act to authorize the attendance of the Marine Band at the seventy-seventh anniversary convention of the Grand Army of the Republic to be held at Milwaukee, Wis., September 19 to 23, inclusive, 1943; and

H. R. 3020. An act to authorize the use of part of the United States Capitol Grounds east of the Union Station for the parking of motor vehicles.



certain features involved, and then the conferees changed it without any question being raised.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Is the gentleman referring to the Osage attorney squabble?

Mr. DISNEY. Yes; that is what I wanted to get straightened out.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Which side of that controversy does the gentleman wish to take?

Mr. DISNEY. That is not the question. These Indians have their own money and we appropriate it. They want to select their own tribal attorney and they want to pay for it, but the Department has a happy way of making him Assistant Solicitor General, letting the Solicitor General's office pay him, and then taking the money of the Osages and reimbursing the Solicitor General's department, the Department selecting the attorney. Is that correct?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I believe that is correct.

Mr. DISNEY. The Senate amendment that appears in the bill provides that the tribal attorney shall be hired by the tribe. They want to hire him, and that the Indian agent may be hired by the Department. Then I understand the conferees completely reversed that and the conference report provides for the hiring of the agent by the tribe and the attorney by the Department.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I believe that is also correct.

Mr. DISNEY. I want to know, if you care to say for the Record, why it was changed?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Obviously, it was changed upon the suggestion of the Senate conferees. That being a matter about which I have no information, except letters and telegrams from both factions. Frankly, I do not know what a majority of the Indians want. If the gentleman does, and desires to advise the House at this time, I should be glad to give him the opportunity to do so.

Mr. DISNEY. This was changed by the Senate conferees voluntarily, without any action by the House?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. No, I will say to my good friend the gentleman from Oklahoma, like every other item considered in the conference met with the approval of both House and Senate conferees. The gentleman understands that this matter was all in the conference report that was adopted by the House several days ago.

Mr. DISNEY. But I understand that it was originally in the bill the way the Indians wanted the amendment.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Now the gentleman seems to be taking sides. I am sure I do not know what a majority of those Indians really want. It is true that the amendment in question was placed in the bill by the Senate subcommittee which, of course, they have a perfect right to do.

Mr. DISNEY. And it went back and then the Senate conferees proceeded to reverse the thing and change it?

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. CARTER. While it is true that the transmission line from the Shasta power plant and the Shasta substation to Oroville was taken out by the conferees, still there were funds left in this bill for a transmission line extending from the Shasta Dam and the Shasta powerhouse to the Shasta substation in the amount of \$400,000.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is correct.

Mr. CARTER. But it was the transmission line to Oroville that was taken out by the House and Senate conferees.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is also correct.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman from New Mexico.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. I do not know whether I understood the amount correctly to which reference has been made, but to the Tucumcari project has been added \$500,000?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I will say to the gentleman from New Mexico that the Tucumcari project has been very generously dealt with, so far as the House conferees are concerned. As the gentleman will recall, there was no budget estimate for this project, which is a very splendid project, one which I understand is about 90 percent finished; it will require little, if any, critical materials to finish it, and for that reason the House felt that it could add \$500,000, even though there is no Budget estimate.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. That is in addition to the carry-over?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Yes; that is in addition to the carry-over of \$656,000, making a total of \$1,156,000.

Mr. CARTER. That is correct.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I appreciate the gentleman's interest and also the very active and valuable interest of our colleague the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], who is a member of the Committee on Appropriations.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 113: Page 72, line 18, "Lugert-Altus project, Oklahoma, \$1,985,000: *Provided*, That of the total construction cost of all features of the project not to exceed \$3,080,000 shall be reimbursable under the provisions of the Reclamation Act of June 17, 1902."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur with an amendment.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 113, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

"Lugert-Altus project, Oklahoma, \$1,650,000: *Provided*, That of the total construction costs of all features of the project not to exceed \$3,080,000 shall be reimbursable under the provisions of the reclamation law."

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. In the event this amount is insufficient, can the gentleman's committee give consideration to the necessity later on of having a deficiency in order to complete this worthwhile project?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I might say to the gentleman, my colleague from Oklahoma, in whose district the project is located, who is vitally concerned, that of course the committee knows this is insufficient to finish the project and it is considerably under the Senate figure. The gentleman may recall that in a colloquy with him on the floor a few days ago I advised him I was trying to keep all items within Budget estimates. I also made it plain that I would not ask for a dollar over the estimates for an Oklahoma project if we could hold all the others down to Budget figures. But that was not done in every instance. There are a few exceptions and I am glad to tell him that Lugert-Altus is one of those exceptions. I cannot, of course, give any assurance as to what this committee will do in the future, but I can assure the gentleman that the committee will give the Lugert-Altus project a square deal in the future as it has in the past.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. I want to thank the gentleman for adding the \$150,000 above the Budget estimate.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Oklahoma.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 119: Page 73, line 13, strike out "\$12,100,000" and insert "\$43,200,000."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur with an amendment.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 119, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$32,809,000."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 156: Page 86, line 11, after the word "including", insert "private plant construction, and operation to utilize more fully sound resources and."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the various votes by which the amendments were disposed of was laid on the table.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, we come now to the final passage of this bill. The vote we have just taken rings down the curtain on the



Nos. 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 114, 115, 117, and 118, relating to construction of reclamation projects, general fund. Appropriates the following amounts for certain projects from the general fund as set forth below:

|                                           | Amount       |
|-------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Central Valley project, California        | \$22,569,000 |
| Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado   | 3,500,000    |
| Boise project, Idaho, Anderson Ranch      | 3,000,000    |
| Tucumcari project, New Mexico             | 500,000      |
| Yakima project, Washington, Roza Division | 865,000      |

No. 120. Appropriates \$64,000 for water conservation and utilization projects, instead of \$4,000,000, as proposed by the Senate. The amount provided, together with the unexpended balance carried over from the fiscal year 1943, will make a total of \$5,000,000 available for this purpose during the fiscal year 1944.

Nos. 154½, 155, 157, 158, 159 and 160, relating to investigation of raw material resources for steel production: Appropriates \$2,000,000, instead of \$149,000, as proposed by the House, and \$2,750,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 162 and 163, relating to manganese beneficiation pilot plants and research. Appropriates \$900,000 as proposed by the House, for manganese beneficiation pilot plants and research, instead of \$1,900,000, as proposed by the Senate, of which \$20,000 is made available for personal services in the District of Columbia.

No. 174. Corrects total.

#### AMENDMENTS REPORTED IN DISAGREEMENT

The following amendments are reported in disagreement:

Nos. 113 and 119, relating to the appropriation for the Lugert-Altus project, Oklahoma, and correcting the total of general fund appropriations.

No. 156, relating to pilot plant construction and operation in connection with raw material resources for steel production.

JED JOHNSON,  
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,  
W. F. NORRELL,  
ALBERT E. CARTER,  
ROBERT F. JONES,  
BEN F. JENSEN,

*Managers on the part of the House.*

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 2719) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the statement of the managers on the part of the House.

The Clerk read the statement of the managers.

(For conference report and statement, see House proceedings of this day.)

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Montana [Mr. O'CONNOR].

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, what was agreed upon with reference to amendment No. 120, entitled "Water conservation and utility projects"?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. As the gentleman knows, the Senate placed in the bill an item of \$4,000,000 for that purpose, without Budget estimates. As the bill passed the House it carried no funds for that purpose. I am glad to report that there is a carry-over of an

unexpended balance of \$4,936,000 in that fund. The conferees agreed to add \$64,000 to make the total of \$5,000,000 available for that purpose.

Mr. O'CONNOR. And the balance is reappropriated?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is continued available without reappropriation.

Mr. O'CONNOR. And if priorities may be secured for the necessary critical materials, these small projects under the Wheeler-Case Act may be completed with that \$5,000,000?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is my understanding, and there is legislation pending that will make these projects financially feasible.

Mr. O'CONNOR. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Yes.

Mr. RANKIN. On the Bonneville proposition, amendment numbered 15—that was agreed to?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Three million and seventy thousand dollars was agreed on, but I assume the gentleman is referring to the \$87,000 which was in controversy. We allowed \$70,000 which seems to be agreeable.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. ANGELL. As I understand, the conferees have agreed to restore \$70,000 of the amount that was eliminated, which was recommended by the Budget, for the Bonneville item?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is correct.

Mr. JENSEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. I want to say to the gentleman from Oregon that he made such a good statement on the floor the other day that we yielded to his judgment.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE. I would like to ask the chairman of the conference committee what is the chairman's understanding of the action of the conferees with regard to the item for the operation of the manganese beneficiation plant covered under amendments 162 and 163?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. As the gentleman knows, the bill as it passed the House carried an item of \$900,000 for the operation of pilot plants which, as I recall, are in that general area. The Senate added \$1,000,000. Nine hundred thousand dollars of that was for the Chamberlain, S. Dak., plant. The Senate yielded on that part of it.

Mr. CASE. But the gentleman's first statement was that the \$900,000 was for the operation of the manganese plant in that area. I assume he referred to the South Dakota area which he mentioned?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Well I am sure the great State of South Dakota is in that general area but, of course, I am not in a position to advise the Bureau of Mines how or where to use these funds.

Mr. RANKIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. On amendment No. 122 provision for appropriation of \$1,900,000 to build a power line from Shasta Dam down to Oroville, Calif.—what was done with that amendment?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I think the gentleman refers to amendment 110. The Senate yielded on that. I have not examined the record, but the information I have is that that particular amendment was placed in another bill that will be forthcoming tomorrow, the deficiency bill, which will be considered tomorrow. Of course, that does not mean that the House conferees have agreed to it or that there is any gentlemen's understanding about it. The Senate conferees just lifted it out and put it in the deficiency bill.

Mr. RANKIN. It means that the amendment has not been finally disposed of?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is correct; it is not in this bill.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. That is not the only amendment that has been defeated by the House and put in another bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is also correct.

Mr. MURDOCK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. MURDOCK. Are there certain projects that were taken care of by continuing or reappropriation provisions? How about the Gila project?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is correct. The members found that there was a carry-over, an unexpended balance, for instance, like the important Gila project, in which the gentleman is vitally interested. There is \$1,875,000 carry-over that will be made available until it is expended. I repeat that it is a very important project, in which the gentleman's State is vitally concerned.

Mr. GRANGER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. GRANGER. Referring to amendment No. 120—

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. The gentleman refers to water conservation and utility projects. There is \$5,000,000 now available for that purpose, when this bill becomes law.

Mr. GRANGER. Does the language in this bill make it available?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. It is not necessary, because it is available until expended.

Mr. DISNEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. DISNEY. This is an unimportant matter, as far as the Osage Nation in my district is concerned. I would like to get the mystery of amendment No. 84 on page 53 straightened out.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I know of no particular mystery about it.

Mr. DISNEY. Perhaps I was unfortunate in my choice of words. The Senate amendment came back here with



the Constitution came to form a more perfect union. In the international field, why try to take more than one step at a time?

Mr. Speaker, in venturing to raise my voice on this subject today, I do it in all humility but in all sincerity.

I was part of that other crop of boys who went out to the great adventure in 1917 and 1918, fanatical in our desire to win a war we were told was the war to end war. Scores, yes hundreds, of other men in this body were in that class. We came back, most of us unscarred.

Now we have seen this new generation go out to finish the job we did not. Yes, we have sent them out to do it, and to die if need be in doing it. And it will not be wrong that they have gone again if we finish the job this time. It will not be tragedy if we do our part in the parliaments and the council chambers of the world. The tragedy—and it would be of all the worst, the unforgivable tragedy—if the destruction of this war, the outpouring of wealth, and the sacrifice of young lives should be in vain.

It will be tragedy, Mr. Speaker, only if having paid the costs, humanity is denied the fruits of victory—a world freed from the scourge of war.

[Mr. SUMNERS of Texas addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

#### INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I present a conference report and statement upon the bill (H. R. 2719) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, for printing under the rule:

##### CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on certain amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2719) "making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 108, 162, and 163.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 96, 99, 154½, 155, and 157; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$3,270,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 97: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 97, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed, insert "\$100,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 98: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 98, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$100,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 100: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 100, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$100,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 101: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 101, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$100,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 103: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 103, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$57,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 104: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 104, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$75,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 105: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 105, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$2,350,800"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 109: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 109, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "Provided, That appropriations heretofore made"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 110: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 110, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "Shasta Dam, reservoir and power plant, \$10,900,000; Keswick Dam and power plant, \$1,474,000; Friant Dam and Reservoir, \$595,000; transmission line to Shasta substation, \$400,000; Friant-Kern Canal, \$7,000,000; Madera Canal, \$1,000,000; Contra Costa Canal, \$500,000; Contra Costa laterals, \$500,000; and examinations, surveys, and water rights, \$200,000; in all, \$22,569,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 111: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 111, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$3,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 112: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 112, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$3,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 114: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 114, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 115: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 115, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$865,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 117: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 117, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$265,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 118: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 118, and agree to the same with an amendment,

as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$375,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 120: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 120, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In line 9 of said amendment strike out the figure "\$4,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$64,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 158: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 158, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert the following: "twenty-two"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 159: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 159, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$31,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 160: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 160, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$2,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 174: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 174, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$16,170,875"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 113, 119, and 156.

JED JOHNSON,  
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,  
W. F. NORRELL,  
ALBERT E. CARTER,  
ROBERT F. JONES,  
BEN F. JENSEN,

*Managers on the part of the House.*

CARL HAYDEN,  
KENNETH MCKELLAR,  
ELMER THOMAS,  
JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,  
GERALD P. NYE,  
RUFUS C. HOLMAN,

*Managers on the part of the Senate.*

##### STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the further conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2719) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

No. 15: Provides that \$3,270,000 of the unobligated balance of funds available to the Bonneville Power Administration shall be available for operating and marketing expenses, instead of \$3,200,000, as proposed by the House, and \$3,287,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 103, 104, and 105, relating to construction of reclamation projects from the reclamation fund. Appropriates the following amounts for the projects set forth below.

|                                                           |           |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Boise project, Idaho (Payette Division) .....             | \$100,000 |
| Deschutes project, Oregon .....                           | 100,000   |
| Klamath project, Oregon-California .....                  | 420,000   |
| Riverton project, Wyoming .....                           | 100,000   |
| Shoshone project, Wyoming (Heart Mountain Division) ..... | 100,000   |



[PUBLIC LAW 133—78TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 219—1ST SESSION]

[H. R. 2719]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, namely:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES

Salaries: For the Secretary of the Interior (hereafter in this Act referred to as the Secretary), and other personal services in the District of Columbia, including a special assistant to the Secretary to be appointed without reference to civil-service requirements, at a salary of not to exceed \$5,000, \$1,052,015: *Provided*, That no part of the appropriation made available to the office of the Secretary by this section shall be used for the broadcast of radio programs designed for or calculated to influence the passage or defeat of any legislation pending before the Congress.

OFFICE OF SOLICITOR

For personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$188,500.

DIVISION OF TERRITORIES AND ISLAND POSSESSIONS

For personal services in the District of Columbia, \$108,620.

GRAZING SERVICE

Salaries and expenses: For carrying out the provisions of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 8A), including examination and classification of lands with respect to grazing or agricultural utility, preparation of land classification maps and reports, fire prevention and the suppression or emergency prevention of fires on or threatening lands under the jurisdiction of the Grazing Service, traveling and other necessary expenses, not to exceed \$12,925 for personal services in the District of Columbia, and the purchase (not to exceed \$12,300), operation, and maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, \$811,700; for payment of a salary of \$5 per diem while actually employed and for the payment of necessary travel expenses, exclusive of subsistence, of members of advisory committees of local stockmen, \$55,000; in all, \$866,700.

For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range improvements within grazing districts, pursuant to the provisions of sections 10 and 11 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 8A), and not including contributions under section 9 of the Act of June 28, 1934, \$75,000: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed 25 per centum of all moneys received from grazing districts under the provisions of said Act of June 28, 1934, as amended, during the fiscal years 1943 and 1944.

Leasing of grazing lands: For leasing State, county, or privately owned lands in accordance with the provisions of the Act of June 23, 1938 (52 Stat. 1033), \$9,000: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of said Act.

#### PETROLEUM CONSERVATION DIVISION

For all salaries and expenses necessary for administering and enforcing the provisions of the Act of February 22, 1935, as amended (15 U. S. C. 15A), and for cooperation with Federal and State authorities in the production and conservation of oil and gas, including personal services in the District of Columbia; travel expenses; contract stenographic reporting services; stationery and office supplies; not to exceed \$3,600 for printing and binding; not to exceed \$700 for books and periodicals; and the maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger-carrying vehicles, \$235,000.

#### SOIL AND MOISTURE CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

For all necessary expenses of administering and carrying out directly and in cooperation with other agencies a soil and moisture conservation program on lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior in accordance with the provisions of the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f), and Reorganization Plan Numbered IV, including such special measures as may be necessary to prevent floods and siltation of reservoirs; the improvement of irrigation and land drainage; the procurement of nursery stock and the establishment and operation of erosion nurseries; the making of conservation plans and surveys; the dissemination of information; and including departmental personal services including such services in the District of Columbia (not to exceed \$70,000), and elsewhere; traveling expenses; furniture, furnishings, office equipment and supplies; not to exceed \$2,000 for the purchase of books and periodicals; purchase (not to exceed \$5,000), operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles, \$1,198,200: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for meeting expenses of warehouse maintenance and the procurement, care, and handling of supplies, materials, and equipment stored therein for distribution to projects under the supervision of the Department of the Interior, and for sale and distribution to other Government activities, the cost of such supplies and materials or the value of such equipment (including the cost of transportation and handling), to be reimbursed to the appropriation for soil and moisture conservation operations current at the time such reimbursement

is received: *Provided further*, That any part of this appropriation allocated for the production or procurement of nursery stock shall remain available for expenditure for not more than three fiscal years.

Fire protection of forests, forest industries, and strategic facilities (national defense): For all expenses necessary to enable the Department of the Interior, independently or in cooperation with other agencies, to initiate and augment forest-fire prevention and suppression measures on critical forest, brush, and grass areas under the administration of the Department of the Interior, including not to exceed \$7,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia; maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; travel expenses, including expenses of attendance at training courses and meetings of organizations concerned with the furtherance of the purposes hereof; and purchase in the District of Columbia or elsewhere of other items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior", \$530,000, and in addition thereto, the unexpended balances for this purpose contained in the Sixth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, and the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1943, are continued available during the fiscal year 1944.

#### CONTINGENT EXPENSES, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

For the contingent expenses of the office of the Secretary and the bureaus and offices of the Department (except as otherwise provided), including furniture, carpets, ice, lumber, hardware, dry goods, advertising, teletype rentals and service, telegraphing, telephone service, including personal services of temporary or emergency telephone operators; streetcar fares not exceeding \$150; constructing model and other cases and furniture; postage stamps to prepay postage on foreign mail and for special-delivery and air-mail stamps for use in the United States; traveling expenses, including necessary expenses of inspectors and attorneys; fuel and light; examination of estimates for appropriations in the field for any bureau, office, or service of the Department; not exceeding \$500 for the payment of damages caused to private property by Department motor vehicles; purchase of motortrucks, motorcycles, and bicycles; maintenance, repair, and operation of four motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles and motortrucks, motorcycles, and bicycles to be used only for official purposes; expense of taking testimony and preparing the same in connection with disbarment proceedings instituted against persons charged with improper practices before the Department, its bureaus and offices; expense of translations, and not exceeding \$1,000 for contract stenographic reporting services; not exceeding \$700 for newspapers; stationery, including tags, labels, index cards, cloth-lined wrappers, and specimen bags, printed in the course of manufacture, and such printed envelopes as are not supplied under contracts made by the Postmaster General, for the Department and its several bureaus and offices, and other necessary expenses not hereinafter provided for, \$160,000; and, in addition thereto, sums amounting to \$52,900 for stationery supplies shall be deducted from other appropriations made for the fiscal year 1944 as follows: General Land Office, \$6,500; Geological Survey, \$9,000; National Park Service,



\$7,500; Bureau of Reclamation, \$8,400, any unexpended portion of which shall revert and be credited to the reclamation fund; Bureau of Mines, \$15,500; Grazing Service, \$6,000; and said sums so deducted shall be credited to this appropriation.

For the purchase or exchange of professional and scientific books, law and medical books, and books to complete broken sets, periodicals, directories, and other books of reference relating to the business of the Department, \$500, and in addition there is hereby made available from any appropriations made for any of the following bureaus or offices of the Department not to exceed the following respective sums: Grazing Service, \$250; Indian Service, \$500; Bureau of Reclamation, \$8,000; Geological Survey, \$6,000; National Park Service, \$3,000; General Land Office, \$1,000; Bureau of Mines, \$4,500.

#### PRINTING AND BINDING

For printing and binding for the Department of the Interior, including the purchase of reprints of scientific and technical articles published in periodicals and journals, \$217,500, of which \$37,500 shall be for the National Park Service, \$85,000 for the Bureau of Mines, and \$25,000 for the Fish and Wildlife Service, including the publication of bulletins which shall be adapted to the interests of the people of the different sections of the country, an equal proportion of four-fifths of the bulletins to be delivered to or sent out under addressed franks furnished by the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, as they may direct.

#### COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

For expenses made necessary by the Act entitled "An Act establishing a Commission of Fine Arts", approved May 17, 1910 (40 U. S. C. 104), including the purchase of periodicals, maps, and books of reference, and payment of actual traveling expenses of the members and secretary of the Commission in attending meetings and committee meetings of the Commission either within or outside of the District of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers approved by the Commission, \$7,420, of which not to exceed \$5,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

For all printing and binding for the Commission of Fine Arts, \$300.

Total, Commission of Fine Arts, \$7,720.

#### BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

Not to exceed \$3,270,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation "Construction, Operation, and Maintenance, Bonneville Power Transmission System", shall be available in the fiscal year 1944 for expenses of marketing and operation of transmission facilities, and administrative costs in connection therewith, including \$20,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia.

#### UNITED STATES HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

For the maintenance of the office of the United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands as authorized by subsection 4

of section 7 of the Act approved March 24, 1934 (48 U. S. C. 1232), including salaries and wages; rental, furnishings, equipment, maintenance, renovation, and repair of office quarters and living quarters for the High Commissioner; supplies and equipment; purchase and exchange of lawbooks and books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; traveling expenses, including for persons appointed hereunder within the United States and their families, actual expenses of travel and transportation of household effects from their homes in the United States to the Philippine Islands, and return, utilizing Government vessels whenever practicable; operation, maintenance, and repair of motor vehicles, and all other necessary expenses, \$97,200, of which not exceeding \$5,200 shall be available for expenditure in the discretion of the High Commissioner for maintenance of his household: *Provided*, That the salary of the legal adviser and the financial expert shall not exceed the annual rate of \$10,000 and \$9,000 each, respectively: *Provided further*, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5), shall not apply to any purchase or service rendered under this appropriation when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed the sum of \$100.

### SOLID FUELS ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR

For all necessary expenses of the Solid Fuels Administration for War in performing its functions as prescribed in Executive Order Numbered 9332 of April 19, 1943, including the employment without regard to civil service and classification laws of a Deputy Administrator at not to exceed \$10,000 per annum and not to exceed eighteen technical employees; other personal services in the District of Columbia; printing and binding; traveling expenses, including attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appropriation, and actual transportation and other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving, while away from their homes, in an advisory capacity without other compensation from the United States, or at \$1 per annum; contract stenographic reporting services; books of reference, periodicals and newspapers; office supplies; furniture and equipment; purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; and the acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services, \$875,000: *Provided*, That section 3709, Revised Statutes, shall not apply to any purchase or service rendered under this appropriation when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$300.

### GENERAL LAND OFFICE

For personal services in the District of Columbia, \$786,300, including one clerk, who shall be designated by the President, to sign land patents.

For traveling expenses of officers and employees, for employment of stenographers and other assistants, for separate maps of public-land States and Alaska; for the reproduction by photolithography or otherwise of official plats of surveys; for expenses of restoration to the public domain of lands in forest reserves and of lands temporarily withdrawn for forest-reserve purposes; and for expenses of

hearings or other proceedings held by order of the General Land Office to determine the character of lands, whether alleged fraudulent entries are of that character or have been made in compliance with the law, and of hearings in disbarment proceedings, \$18,000.

Surveying public lands: For surveys and resurveys of public lands, examination of surveys heretofore made and reported to be defective or fraudulent, inspecting mineral deposits, coal fields, and timber districts, making fragmentary surveys, and such other surveys or examinations as may be required for identification of lands for purposes of evidence in any suit or proceeding in behalf of the United States, under the supervision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office and direction of the Secretary, \$450,000, including operation and maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$5,000 of this appropriation may be expended for salaries of employees of the field surveying service temporarily detailed to the General Land Office: *Provided further*, That this appropriation may be expended for surveys made under the supervision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, but when expended for surveys that would not otherwise be chargeable hereto it shall be reimbursed from the applicable appropriation, fund, or special deposit.

Salaries and expenses, branch of field examination: For salaries and expenses of field examinations, classification of lands, and investigations required in the administration and execution of the public land laws, and the protection of the public lands and their resources from trespass, including operation and maintenance of passenger-carrying automobiles and motorboats, \$345,000.

Registers: For salaries and commissions of registers of district land offices, \$74,000.

Salaries and expenses of land offices: For salaries (except registers) and all necessary expenses incident to the operation and maintenance of district land offices and the disposal, supervision, and management of the public lands, including operation and maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, \$163,000: *Provided*, That no expenses chargeable to the Government shall be incurred by registers in the conduct of local land offices except upon previous specific authorization by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

For the prevention and suppression of fires on the public domain in Alaska, including the maintenance of patrols, the employment of field personnel, the use of airplanes by charter or otherwise, and the maintenance and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, \$29,500.

Payments to States of 5 per centum of proceeds from sales of public lands: For payment to the several States of 5 per centum of the net proceeds of sales of public lands lying within their limits, for the purpose of education or of making public roads and improvements, \$2,500: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

Revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, Oregon: For carrying out the provisions of title I of the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 874), including fire protection and patrol on these and adjacent and inter-



mingled public lands, through cooperative agreements with Federal, State, and county agencies, or otherwise, and including travel and other necessary expenses; not to exceed \$5,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia; and operation and maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, \$285,000: *Provided*, That such expenditures shall be reimbursed from the 25 per centum referred to in section c, title II, of the Act approved August 28, 1937, of the special fund designated the "Oregon and California Land Grant Fund" and section 4 of the Act approved May 24, 1939, of the special fund designated the "Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Fund".

Range improvements on public lands outside of grazing districts (receipt limitation): For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range improvements on the public lands subject to grazing leases under the provisions of section 15 and pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 8A), including operation and maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, \$36,550: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed 25 per centum of all moneys received under the provisions of section 15 of said Act during the fiscal years 1943 and 1944.

Payment to Oklahoma from royalties, oil and gas, south half of Red River: For payment of 37½ per centum of the royalties derived from the south half of Red River in Oklahoma under the provisions of the Act of March 4, 1923 (30 U. S. C. 233), which shall be paid to the State of Oklahoma in lieu of all State and local taxes upon tribal funds accruing under said Act, to be expended by the State in the same manner as if received under section 35 of the Act approved February 25, 1920 (30 U. S. C. 191), \$3,000: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

## BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

### SALARIES AND GENERAL EXPENSES

For departmental personal services, including such services in the District of Columbia, \$697,800.

For travel expenses of departmental employees of the Bureau of Indian Affairs; radio, telegraph, and telephone toll messages on business pertaining to the Indian Service sent and received by the Bureau of Indian Affairs at Washington, District of Columbia, and Chicago, Illinois; rental of office equipment and the purchase of necessary supplies therefor, and other necessary expenses of the Indian Service for which no other appropriation is available, \$50,000.

For advertising, inspection, storage, and all other expenses incident to the purchase of goods and supplies for the Indian Service and for payment of railroad, pipe-line, and other transportation costs of such goods and supplies, \$790,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used in payment for any services except bill therefor is rendered within one year from the time the service is performed.

For maintaining law and order on Indian reservations, including

pay of judges of Indian courts, pay of Indian police, and pay of employees engaged in the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquors, marihuana, and deleterious drugs among Indians, and including traveling expenses, supplies, and equipment, \$267,000.

For lease, purchase, construction (not to exceed \$1,500 for any one building), repair, and improvement of agency buildings, exclusive of hospital buildings, including the installation, repair, and improvement of heating, lighting, power, and sewerage and water systems in connection therewith, \$175,000.

Vehicles, Indian Service: Not to exceed \$450,000 of applicable appropriations made herein for the Bureau of Indian Affairs shall be available for the maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of employees in the Indian field service, and the transportation of Indian school pupils, and not to exceed \$175,000 of applicable appropriations may be used for the purchase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and such vehicles may be used for the transportation of Indian school pupils.

Replacement of property destroyed by fire, flood, or storm: That to meet possible emergencies not exceeding \$35,000 of the appropriations made by this Act for support of reservation and nonreservation schools, for school and agency buildings, and for conservation of health among Indians shall be available, upon approval of the Secretary, for replacing any buildings, equipment, supplies, livestock, or other property of those activities of the Indian Service above referred to which may be destroyed or rendered unserviceable by fire, flood, or storm: *Provided*, That any diversions of appropriations made hereunder shall be reported to Congress in the annual Budget.

#### INDIAN LANDS

Leasing of lands for Navajo Indians (tribal funds): For lease, pending purchase, of land and water rights for the use and benefit of Indians of the Navajo Tribe in Arizona and New Mexico, \$12,000, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of the Navajo Tribe.

The unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$25,000 contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1938, for the payment of taxes, including penalties and interest, assessed against individually owned Indian land, title to which is held subject to restrictions against alienation or encumbrance except with the consent or approval of the Secretary, when such land was purchased with trust or restricted funds with the understanding that after purchase it would be nontaxable, as authorized by the Act of June 20, 1936 (49 Stat. 1542), is hereby continued available for the same purposes until June 30, 1944.

For payments to Indians, and to States, counties, or political subdivisions thereof, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of June 11, 1940, entitled "An Act for the relief of Indians who have paid taxes on allotted lands for which patents in fee were issued without application by or consent of the allottees and subsequently canceled, and for the reimbursement of public subdivisions by whom judgments for such claims have been paid" (54 Stat. 298), as amended by the Act of February 10, 1942 (56 Stat. 87-88), \$45,000.

For the purchase of land and improvements thereon for the Indians of the Blackfeet Reservation, Montana, \$25,000, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of said Indians: *Provided*, That title to any land and improvements so purchased shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for the Indians of the Blackfeet Reservation.

Purchase of land, Flathead Indians, Montana (tribal funds): For the purchase of land and improvements thereon for the Indians of the Flathead Reservation, Montana, \$25,000, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of said Indians: *Provided*, That title to any land and improvements so purchased shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for the Indians of the Flathead Reservation: *Provided further*, That no funds shall be expended under this authorization without the consent of the tribal council of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation.

#### INDUSTRIAL ASSISTANCE AND ADVANCEMENT

For the preservation of timber on Indian reservations and allotments other than the Menominee Indian Reservation in Wisconsin, the education of Indians in the proper care of forests, and the general administration of forestry and grazing work, including fire prevention and payment of reasonable rewards for information leading to arrest and conviction of a person or persons setting forest fires, or taking or otherwise destroying timber, in contravention of law on Indian lands, \$412,500: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for the expenses of administration of Indian forest lands from which timber is sold to the extent only that proceeds from the sales of timber from such lands are insufficient for that purpose.

For expenses incidental to the sale of timber, and for the expenses of administration, including fire prevention, of Indian forest lands only from which such timber is sold, \$140,000, reimbursable to the United States as provided in the Act of February 14, 1920 (25 U. S. C. 413), from the proceeds of timber sales: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for the payment of reasonable rewards for information leading to arrest and conviction of a person or persons setting forest fires, or taking or otherwise destroying timber, in contravention of law.

For the suppression or emergency prevention of forest fires on or threatening Indian reservations, \$12,000, together with \$25,000 from funds held by the United States in trust for the respective tribes of Indians interested: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$50,000 of appropriations herein made for timber operations shall be available upon the approval of the Secretary for fire-suppression or emergency prevention purposes: *Provided further*, That any diversions of appropriations made hereunder shall be reported to Congress in the annual Budget.

For transfer to the Geological Survey for expenditures to be made in inspecting mines and examining mineral deposits on Indian lands and in supervising mining operations on restricted, tribal, and allotted Indian lands leased under the provisions of the Acts of February 28, 1891 (25 U. S. C. 336, 371, 397), May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. 312), March 3, 1909 (25 U. S. C. 396), and other Acts authorizing the



leasing of such lands for mining purposes, including purchase (not to exceed \$2,000), maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying vehicles, and not to exceed \$8,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$85,000.

For the purpose of developing agriculture and stock raising among the Indians, including necessary personnel, traveling and other expenses, and purchase of supplies and equipment, \$600,000, of which not to exceed \$10,000 may be used to conduct agricultural experiments and demonstrations on Indian school or agency farms and to maintain a supply of suitable plants or seed for issue to Indians, and not to exceed \$30,000 may be used for the operation and maintenance of a sheepbreeding station on the Navajo Reservation, and not to exceed \$5,000 may be used for defraying the expenses of Indian fairs, including premiums for exhibits.

Industrial assistance (tribal funds): For advances to individual members of the tribes for the construction of homes and for the purchase of land, seed, animals, machinery, tools, implements, building material, and other equipment and supplies; and for advances to old, disabled, or indigent Indians for their support and burial, and Indians having irrigable allotments to assist them in the development and cultivation thereof, to be immediately available, \$180,000, payable from tribal funds as follows: Flathead, Montana, \$130,000; Fort Peck, Montana, \$25,000; Standing Rock, North Dakota, \$25,000; and the unexpended balances of funds available under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1943 are hereby continued available during the fiscal year 1944 for the purposes for which they were appropriated: *Provided*, That advances may be made to worthy Indian youths to enable them to take educational courses, including courses in nursing, home economics, forestry, agriculture, and other industrial subjects in colleges, universities, or other institutions, and advances so made shall be reimbursed in not to exceed eight years under such rules and regulations as the Secretary may prescribe: *Provided further*, That all moneys reimbursed during the fiscal year 1944 shall be credited to the respective appropriations and be available for the purposes of this paragraph: *Provided further*, That funds available under this paragraph may be used for the establishment and operation of tribal enterprises when proposed by Indian tribes and approved under regulations prescribed by the Secretary, and revenues derived therefrom shall be covered into the Treasury to the credit of the respective tribes: *Provided further*, That upon the incorporation of a tribe operating an enterprise under the authority contained in the foregoing proviso, the operation of the enterprise and the handling of revenues therefrom may thereafter be governed by the rules and regulations established for the making of loans from the revolving loan fund authorized by the Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U. S. C. 470): *Provided further*, That the unexpended balances of prior appropriations under this head for any tribe, including reimbursements to such appropriations and the appropriations made herein, may be advanced to such tribe, if incorporated, for use under rules and regulations established for the making of loans from the revolving loan fund authorized by the Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U. S. C. 470).

For the purpose of encouraging industry and self-support among Indians and promoting the economic development of tribes and of

their members, not to exceed \$600,000 of the revolving fund established pursuant to the Acts of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 986), and June 26, 1936 (49 Stat. 1967), may be loaned to individual Indians and Indian organizations otherwise ineligible to participate in said fund, under regulations prescribed pursuant to said Act or under other regulations prescribed by the Secretary and subject to the provisions of existing law relating to said revolving fund, except as otherwise provided herein; and not to exceed \$135,000 of said revolving fund shall be available for all necessary expenses of administering such and other loans to Indians, including not to exceed \$2,500 for printing and binding.

For the development, under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, of Indian arts and crafts, as authorized by the Act of August 27, 1935 (49 Stat. 891), including personal services, purchase and transportation of equipment and supplies, periodicals, directories, and books of reference, purchase and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, telegraph and telephone services, expenses of exhibits and of attendance at meetings concerned with the development of Indian arts and crafts, traveling expenses, not to exceed \$2,500 for printing and binding, and other necessary expenses, \$25,000, of which not to exceed \$9,000 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay any salary at a rate exceeding \$6,500 per annum.

The appropriation "Suppressing contagious diseases of livestock on Indian reservations" contained in the Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby continued available for the same purposes until June 30, 1944.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF WATER SUPPLY

For the development, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, and operation of domestic and stock water facilities on the Navajo Reservation in Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah, the Hopi Reservation in Arizona, the Papago Reservation in Arizona, and the several Pueblos in New Mexico, including the purchase and installation of pumping and other equipment, \$95,000.

#### IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE

For the construction, repair, and maintenance of irrigation systems, and for purchase or rental of irrigation tools and appliances, water rights, ditches, and lands necessary for irrigation purposes for Indian reservations and allotments; for operation of irrigation systems or appurtenances thereto when no other funds are applicable or available for the purpose; for drainage and protection of irrigable lands from damage by floods or loss of water rights, upon the Indian irrigation projects named below, \$237,750, reimbursable, together with \$44,500 operation and maintenance collections, from which latter amount expenditures for any one project shall not exceed the aggregate receipts from such project covered into the Treasury pursuant to section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934:

Miscellaneous projects, \$40,415; Arizona: Ak Chin, \$4,000; Chiu Chui, \$4,000; Fort Apache, \$4,500; San Carlos, \$5,000; Navajo,

miscellaneous projects, Arizona and New Mexico, \$37,950, together with \$21,500 (Fruitlands, \$9,000; Ganado, \$1,500; Hogback, \$7,000; miscellaneous projects, \$4,000), collections; Hopi, miscellaneous projects, \$1,500; San Xavier, \$2,000; Truxton Canon, \$1,000; California: Mission, \$7,000; together with \$3,000 (Morongo, \$1,000; Pala and Rincon, \$1,000; miscellaneous projects, \$1,000), collections; Colorado: Southern Ute, \$8,000, together with \$8,000, collections; Montana: Tongue River, \$2,250, together with \$1,000, collections; Nevada: Pyramid Lake, \$3,000, together with \$500, collections; Walker River, \$4,500, together with \$1,500, collections; Western Shoshone, \$8,000, together with \$2,000, collections; New Mexico: Miscellaneous Pueblos, \$24,300; Mescalero, \$2,500; Oregon: Warm Springs, \$3,500; Washington: Colville, \$5,000, together with \$5,000, collections; Lummi diking project, \$500, together with \$2,000, collections; and for necessary miscellaneous expenses incident to the general administration of Indian irrigation projects, including pay of employees and their traveling and incidental expenses, \$68,835: *Provided*, That the foregoing amounts shall be available interchangeably in the discretion of the Secretary, for necessary expenditures for damages by floods and other unforeseen exigencies, but the amounts so interchanged shall not exceed in the aggregate 10 per centum of all the amounts so appropriated: *Provided further*, That the cost of irrigation projects and of operating and maintaining such projects where reimbursement thereof is required by law shall be apportioned on a per-acre basis against the lands under the respective projects and shall be collected by the Secretary as required by such law, and any unpaid charges outstanding against such lands shall constitute a first lien thereon which shall be recited in any patent or instrument issued for such lands.

For operation and maintenance of the San Carlos project for the irrigation of lands in the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona, \$125,000 (operation and maintenance collections), and \$220,000 (power revenues), of which latter sum not to exceed \$20,000 shall be available for major repairs in case of unforeseen emergencies caused by fire, flood, or storm, from which amounts, of \$125,000 and \$220,000, respectively, expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934; in all, \$345,000.

For continuing subjugation and for cropping operations on the lands of the Pima Indians in Arizona, there shall be available not to exceed \$200,000 of the revenues derived from these operations and deposited into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of such Indians, and such revenues are hereby made available for payment of irrigation operation and maintenance charges assessed against tribal or allotted lands of said Pima Indians.

For improvement, operation, and maintenance of the irrigation system on the Colorado River Indian Reservation, Arizona, as provided in the Act of April 4, 1910 (36 Stat. 273), \$9,000, reimbursable, together with \$18,495, from which amount expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

For reclamation and maintenance charges on Indian lands within the Yuma Reservation, California, and on ten acres within



each of the eleven Yuma homestead entries in Arizona under the Yuma reclamation project, \$11,500, reimbursable.

For improvements, maintenance, and operation of the Fort Hall irrigation systems, Idaho, \$24,825, together with \$23,100, from which amount expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

For maintenance and operation, repairs, and purchase of stored waters, irrigation systems. Fort Belknap Reservation, Montana, \$11,625, reimbursable, together with \$3,875, from which amount expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

For maintenance and operation of the several units of the Fort Peck project, Montana, including not to exceed four thousand acres under the West Side Canal of the Poplar River Division, \$7,500, reimbursable, together with \$4,965, from which amount expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

For the improvement, maintenance, and operation of the irrigation systems on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation in Montana, \$11,350, reimbursable, together with \$13,575, from which amount expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

For operation and maintenance of the irrigation and power systems on the Flathead Reservation, Montana, \$4,500, reimbursable, together with \$114,750 (operation and maintenance collections) and \$115,750 (power revenues), from which amounts of \$114,750 and \$115,750, respectively, expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934; in all, \$235,000.

For improvement, maintenance, and operation of the irrigation systems on the Crow Reservation, Montana, including maintenance assessments payable to the Two Leggings Water Users' Association and Bozeman Trail Ditch Company, Montana, properly assessable against lands allotted to the Indians and irrigable thereunder, \$4,500, reimbursable, together with \$42,000, from which amount expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

For payment to the Tongue River Water Users' Association, Montana, or the State Water Conservation Board of Montana, in accordance with the provisions of the Act approved August 11, 1939 (53 Stat. 1411), \$9,750, reimbursable as provided in said Act.

For payment of annual installment of reclamation charges against Paiute Indian lands within the Newlands reclamation project, Nevada, \$5,385; and for payment in advance, as provided by district law, of operation and maintenance assessments, including assessments for the operation of drains to the Truckee-Carson irrigation district, \$5,565, to be immediately available; in all, \$10,950.

For operation and maintenance assessments on Indian lands, and the buildings and grounds of the Albuquerque Indian School, within

the Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District, New Mexico, \$5,086, of which amount \$3,948 shall be reimbursed in accordance with existing law.

For improvements, maintenance, and operation of miscellaneous irrigation projects on the Klamath Reservation, Oregon, \$2,480, reimbursable, together with \$4,000, from which amount expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate receipts from operation and maintenance collections on the Sand Creek and Modoc Point units covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

For continuing operation and maintenance and betterment of the irrigation system to irrigate allotted lands of the Uncompahgre, Uintah, and White River Utes in Utah, authorized under the Act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. 375), \$19,750, reimbursable, together with \$36,250 from which amount expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

For payment of operation and maintenance assessments on certain lands within the Uintah Indian irrigation project as authorized by section 4 (a) of the Act of May 28, 1941 (55 Stat. 209), \$1,000.

For operation and maintenance of the Wapato irrigation and drainage system, and auxiliary units thereof, Yakima Indian Reservation, Washington, \$1,000, reimbursable, together with \$182,490 (collections from the water users on the Wapato-Satus, Toppenish-Simcoe, and Altanum units), from which amount expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

For reimbursement to the reclamation fund for stored water to irrigate Indian lands on the Yakima Indian Reservation, Washington, pursuant to the Act of July 1, 1940 (54 Stat. 707), \$20,000.

For reimbursement to the reclamation fund the proportionate expense of operation and maintenance of the reservoirs for furnishing stored water to lands in the Yakima Indian Reservation, Washington, in accordance with the provisions of section 22 of the Act of August 1, 1914 (38 Stat. 604), \$11,000.

For operation and maintenance of irrigation systems within the ceded and diminished portions of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming, including the Indians' pro rata share of the cost of operation and maintenance of the Riverton-Le Clair irrigation district and the Big Bend drainage district on the ceded reservation, \$20,000, reimbursable, together with \$28,000, from which amount expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

Protection of project works (national defense): For all expenses necessary to provide protection against sabotage and other subversive depredations, of dams, powerhouses, or other structures of the irrigation systems of the Indian Service, including employment of civilian guards, floodlights, gates, barricades, firearms, and ammunition, \$70 000.

For the construction, repair, and rehabilitation of irrigation systems on Indian reservations; for the purchase or rental of equipment, tools, and appliances; for the acquisition of rights-of-way, and pay-

ment of damages in connection with such irrigation systems; for the development of domestic and stock water and water for subsistence gardens; for the purchase of water rights, ditches, and lands needed for such projects; and for drainage and protection of irrigable lands from damage by floods or loss of water rights, as follows:

California: Mission, \$7,500; Sacramento, \$6,000;

Montana: Fort Belknap, \$6,250;

Nevada: Carson, \$11,000; Western Shoshone, \$9,000;

Oregon: Warm Springs, \$7,500;

Miscellaneous garden tracts, \$60,000;

For surveys, investigations, and administrative expenses, including departmental personal services, and not to exceed \$2,500 for printing and binding, \$92,750;

In all, \$200,000, to be reimbursable in accordance with law, and to remain available until completion of the projects: *Provided*, That the foregoing amounts may be used interchangeably in the discretion of the Secretary, but not more than 10 per centum of any specific amount shall be transferred to any other amount, and no appropriation shall be increased by more than 15 per centum.

#### EDUCATION

For the support of Indian schools not otherwise provided for, and for other Indian educational purposes, including apprentice teachers for reservation and nonreservation schools, educational facilities authorized by treaty provisions, care of Indian children of school age attending public and private schools, support and education of deaf, dumb, blind, physically handicapped, delinquent, or mentally deficient Indian children; for subsistence of pupils in boarding schools during summer months, for the tuition (which may be paid in advance) of Indian pupils attending vocational or higher educational institutions, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary may prescribe; and tuition and other assistance for Indian pupils attending public schools, and for the support of Indian museums at Rapid City, South Dakota, and Browning, Montana, \$5,864,665: *Provided*, That formal contracts shall not be required for payment (which may be made from the date of admission) of such tuition and care of Indian pupils: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$10,000 of this appropriation may be used for printing and binding (including illustrations) in authorized Indian-school printing plants: *Provided further*, That no part of any appropriation in this Act for the Bureau of Indian Affairs shall be available for expenses of travel for the study of educational systems or practices outside the continental limits of the United States and the Territory of Alaska.

Support of Indian schools from tribal funds: For the support of Indian schools, and for other educational purposes, including care of Indian children of school age attending public and private schools, tuition and other assistance for Indian pupils attending public schools, and support and education of deaf and dumb or blind, physically handicapped, delinquent, or mentally deficient Indian children, there may be expended from Indian tribal funds and from school revenues arising under the Act of May 17, 1926 (25 U. S. C. 155), not more than \$340,190, including not to exceed \$22,190 for payment of tuition for Chippewa Indian children enrolled in public schools and care of



children of school age attending private schools in the State of Minnesota, payable from the principal sum on deposit to the credit of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota arising under section 7 of the Act of January 14, 1889 (25 Stat. 645): *Provided*, That formal contracts shall not be required for payment (which may be made from the date of admission) of such tuition and care of Indian pupils.

Education, Osage Nation, Oklahoma (tribal funds): For the education of unallotted Osage Indian children in the Saint Louis Mission Boarding School, Oklahoma, \$1,500, payable from funds held in trust by the United States for the Osage Tribe.

For reimbursable loans to Indians for the payment of tuition and other expenses in recognized vocational and trade schools, including colleges and universities offering recognized vocational, trade, and professional courses, and for apprentice training in Federal, manufacturing, and other establishments, \$55,000: *Provided*, That not more than \$37,500 of the amount available for the fiscal year 1944 shall be available for loans to Indian students pursuing liberal-arts courses in high schools and colleges: *Provided further*, That advances made under this authorization shall be reimbursed in not to exceed eight years, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary may prescribe.

For lease, purchase, repair, and improvement of buildings at Indian schools not otherwise provided for, including the installation, repair, and improvement of heating, lighting, power, sewer, and water systems in connection therewith, and including the purchase of materials for the use of Indian pupils in the construction of buildings (not to exceed \$1,500 for any one building) at Indian schools not otherwise provided for, \$340,000.

For support and education of Indian pupils at the following non-reservation boarding schools in not to exceed the following amounts respectively:

Phoenix, Arizona: For five hundred pupils, including not to exceed \$2,500 for printing and issuing school paper, \$166,140; for pay of superintendent or other officer in charge, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$25,000; in all, \$191,140;

Sherman Institute, Riverside, California: For six hundred and fifty pupils, including not to exceed \$2,000 for printing and issuing school paper, \$225,580; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$23,700; in all \$249,280;

Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kansas: For six hundred and twenty-five pupils, including not to exceed \$2,500 for printing and issuing school paper, \$217,360; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, including necessary drainage work, \$25,200; in all, \$242,560;

Pipestone, Minnesota: For three hundred pupils, \$100,235; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$15,200; in all, \$115,435;

Carson City, Nevada: For five hundred and twenty-five pupils, \$172,620; for pay of principal, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$20,000; in all, \$192,620;

Albuquerque, New Mexico: For five hundred pupils, \$173,320; for pay of superintendent or other officer in charge, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$25,200; in all, \$198,520;

Santa Fe, New Mexico: For three hundred and eighty pupils, \$137,845; for drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$15,000; in all, \$152,845;

Wahpeton, North Dakota: For two hundred and seventy pupils, \$89,515; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$13,000; in all, \$102,515;

Chilocco, Oklahoma: For six hundred and fifty pupils, including not to exceed \$2,000 for printing and issuing school paper, \$226,600; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$25,200; in all, \$251,800;

Sequoyah Orphan Training School, near Tahlequah, Oklahoma: For three hundred and fifty orphan Indian children of the State of Oklahoma belonging to the restricted class, \$117,545; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$15,000; in all, \$132,545;

Carter Seminary, Oklahoma: For one hundred and sixty-five pupils, \$58,850; for pay of principal, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$7,000; in all, \$65,850;

Euchee, Oklahoma: For one hundred and fifteen pupils, \$41,495; for pay of principal, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$7,000; in all, \$48,495;

Eufaula, Oklahoma: For one hundred and forty pupils, \$49,590; for pay of principal, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$7,000; in all, \$56,590;

Jones Academy, Oklahoma: For one hundred and seventy-five pupils, \$62,365; for pay of principal, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$7,000; in all, \$69,365;

Wheelock Academy, Oklahoma: For one hundred and thirty pupils, \$46,835; for pay of principal, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$7,000; in all, \$53,835;

Chenawa, Oregon: For four hundred and fifty pupils, including not to exceed \$1,000 for printing and issuing school paper, \$156,485; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$20,200; in all, \$176,685;

Flandreau, South Dakota: For four hundred and fifty pupils, \$164,140; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$19,000; in all, \$183,140;

Pierre, South Dakota: For three hundred pupils, \$99,020; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$15,200; in all, \$114,220;

In all, for above-named nonreservation boarding schools, not to exceed \$2,597,440: *Provided*, That 10 per centum of the foregoing amounts shall be available interchangeably for expenditures for similar purposes in the various boarding schools named, but not more than 10 per centum shall be added to the amount appropriated for any one of said boarding schools or for any particular item within any boarding school. Any such interchanges shall be reported to Congress in the annual Budget.

For tuition and for care and other assistance for Indian pupils attending public schools and special Indian day schools and for the repair of special Indian day schools in the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole Nations and the Quapaw Agency in Oklahoma, \$378,745, to be expended in the discretion of the Secretary and under rules and regulations to be prescribed by him: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$26,000 may be expended for the payment of salaries of public-school teachers, employed by the State, county, or district in special Indian day schools in full-blooded Indian communities,

where there are not adequate white day schools available for their attendance.

Natives in Alaska: To enable the Secretary, in his discretion, to provide for support and education and relief of destitution of the Eskimos, Aleuts, Indians, and other natives of Alaska, including necessary traveling expenses of pupils to and from boarding schools in Alaska; repair and rental of school buildings; textbooks and industrial apparatus; pay and traveling expenses of employees; repair, equipment, maintenance, and operation of vessels; and all other necessary miscellaneous expenses which are not included under the above special heads, \$1,238,800, to be immediately available and to remain available until June 30, 1945: *Provided*, That a report shall be made to Congress covering expenditures from the amount herein provided for relief of destitution.

#### CONSERVATION OF HEALTH

For conservation of health among Indians, including equipment, materials, and supplies; repairs and improvements to buildings and plants; compensation and traveling expenses of officers and employees and renting of quarters for them when necessary; transportation of patients and attendants to and from hospitals and sanatoria; returning to their former homes and interring the remains of deceased patients; and not exceeding \$25,000 for clinical surveys and general medical research in connection with tuberculosis, trachoma, and venereal and other disease conditions among Indians, including cooperation with State and other organizations engaged in similar work and payment of traveling expenses and per diem of physicians, nurses, and other persons whose services are donated by such organizations, and including printing and binding circulars and pamphlets for use in preventing and suppressing trachoma and other contagious and infectious diseases, \$5,657,300, including not to exceed \$4,145,000 for the following-named hospitals and sanatoria:

Arizona: Indian Oasis Hospital, \$32,975; Kayenta Sanatorium, \$55,725; Navajo Medical Center, \$303,615; Phoenix Sanatorium, \$116,420; Pima Hospital, \$38,420; Truxton Canyon Hospital, \$15,395; Western Navajo Hospital, \$37,810; Chin Lee Hospital, \$22,390; Fort Apache Hospital, \$30,885; Hopi Hospital, \$46,135; San Carlos Hospital, \$34,100; Tohatchi Hospital, \$19,485; Colorado River Hospital, \$24,175; San Xavier Sanatorium, \$47,495; Phoenix Hospital, \$49,000; Winslow Sanatorium, \$65,900;

California: Hoopa Valley Hospital, \$31,430; Soboba Hospital, \$27,775; Fort Yuma Hospital, \$23,895;

Colorado: Ute Mountain Hospital, \$16,330; Edward T. Taylor Hospital, \$30,000;

Idaho: Fort Lapwai Sanatorium, \$103,250; Fort Hall Hospitals, \$15,390;

Minnesota: Pipestone Hospital, \$25,060; Cass Lake Hospital, \$34,230; Fond du Lac Hospital, \$27,315; Red Lake Hospital, \$24,800; White Earth Hospital, \$26,485;

Mississippi: Choctaw Hospital, \$26,640;

Montana: Blackfeet Hospital, \$52,515; Fort Peck Hospital, \$29,530; Crow Hospital, \$40,100; Fort Belknap Hospital, \$36,675; Tongue River Hospital, \$32,935;

Nebraska: Winnebago Hospital, \$52,000;



Nevada: Carson Hospital, \$29,595; Walker River Hospital, \$27,785; Western Shoshone Hospital, \$21,895;

New Mexico: Albuquerque Sanatorium, \$115,130; Jicarilla Hospital and Sanatorium, \$47,390; Mescalero Hospital, \$25,745; Eastern Navajo Hospital, \$73,050; Northern Navajo Hospital, \$52,590; Taos Hospital, \$17,645; Zuni Hospital, \$34,250; Albuquerque Hospital, \$55,070; Charles H. Burke Hospital, \$34,065; Santa Fe Hospital, \$16,580;

North Carolina: Cherokee Hospital, \$25,545;

North Dakota: Turtle Mountain Hospital, \$15,250; Fort Berthold Hospital, \$21,600; Fort Totten Hospital, \$25,410; Standing Rock Hospital, \$37,715;

Oklahoma: Cheyenne and Arapahoe Hospital, \$38,255; Talihina Sanatorium and Hospital, \$211,085; Shawnee Sanatorium, \$115,645; Claremore Hospital, \$90,885; Clinton Hospital, \$23,420; Pawnee and Ponca Hospital, \$41,915; Kiowa Hospital, \$157,820; William W. Hastings Hospital, \$78,700;

Oregon: Warm Springs Hospital, \$21,385;

South Dakota: Crow Creek Hospital, \$23,755; Pine Ridge Hospitals, \$56,750; Rosebud Hospital, \$53,950; Yankton Hospital, \$25,325; Cheyenne River Hospital, \$42,085; Sioux Sanatorium, \$151,045; Sisseton Hospital, \$38,690;

Utah: Uintah Hospital, \$32,700;

Washington: Yakima Sanatorium, \$44,060; Tacoma Sanatorium, \$382,270; Tulalip Hospital, \$13,055; Colville Hospital, \$42,480;

Wisconsin: Hayward Hospital, \$13,550; Tomah Hospital, \$37,190;

Wyoming: Wind River Hospital, \$33,325;

*Provided*, That 10 per centum of the foregoing amounts shall be available interchangeably for expenditures in the various hospitals named, but not more than 10 per centum shall be added to the amount appropriated for any one of said hospitals or for any particular item within any hospital, and any interchange of appropriations hereunder shall be reported to Congress in the annual Budget: *Provided further*, That nonreservation boarding schools receiving specific appropriations shall contribute on a per diem basis for the hospitalization of pupils in hospitals located at such schools and supported from this appropriation: *Provided further*, That in the discretion of the Secretary and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by him, fees may be collected from Indians for medical, hospital, and dental service and any fees so collected shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States.

Medical relief in Alaska: To enable the Secretary in his discretion through the Bureau of Indian Affairs, with the advice and cooperation of the Public Health Service, to provide for the medical and sanitary relief of the Eskimos, Aleuts, Indians, and other natives of Alaska; repair, rental, and equipment of hospital buildings; books and surgical apparatus; pay and traveling expenses of employees, and all other necessary miscellaneous expenses which are not included under the above special heads, \$575,000, to be available immediately and to remain available until June 30, 1945.

#### GENERAL SUPPORT AND ADMINISTRATION

For general administration of Indian property, including pay of employees authorized by continuing or permanent treaty provisions,

\$2,785,000: *Provided*, That in the discretion of the Secretary, and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by him, fees may be collected from individual Indians for services performed for them, and any fees so collected shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States.

For general support and rehabilitation of needy Indians in the United States, \$700,000, of which amount not to exceed \$1,000 shall be available for expenses of Indians participating in folk festivals, and not to exceed \$40,000 shall be available for administrative expenses incident thereto, including departmental personal services (not to exceed \$30,000).

Reindeer service: For supervision of reindeer in Alaska and instruction in the care and management thereof, including salaries and travel expenses of employees, purchase, rental, erection, and repair of range cabins, purchase and maintenance of communication and other equipment, and all other necessary miscellaneous expenses, \$80,000, to be immediately available, and to remain available until June 30, 1945.

For general support of Indians and administration of Indian property under the jurisdiction of the following agencies, to be paid from the funds held by the United States in trust for the respective tribes, in not to exceed the following sums, respectively:

Arizona: Colorado River, \$1,620; Fort Apache, \$45,000; Navajo, \$4,900, including all necessary expenses of holding a tribal fair, erection of structures, awards for exhibits and events, feeding of livestock, and labor and materials; Pima (Camp McDowell), \$360; San Carlos, \$4,240; Truxton Canon, \$11,300; in all, \$67,420;

California: Mission, \$26,000;

Colorado: The appropriations under this head (Southern Ute and Ute Mountain) for the fiscal year 1943, including the purchase of land, the subjugation thereof, and the construction of improvements thereon, are hereby continued available until June 30, 1944, for the purposes hereof;

Iowa: Sac and Fox, \$630;

Minnesota: Consolidated Chippewa, \$1,600 for salary and incidental expenses of the secretary of the tribal executive committee;

Montana: Flathead, \$35,000;

Nevada: Western Shoshone, \$1,000;

North Carolina: Cherokee, \$8,000;

Oregon: Klamath, \$119,275, of which not to exceed \$4,500 shall be available for fees and expenses of an attorney or firm of attorneys selected by the tribe and employed under a contract approved by the Secretary; Umatilla, \$1,315; in all, \$120,590;

Utah: Uintah and Ouray, \$7,000;

Washington: Colville, \$5,400; Puyallup, \$1,000 for upkeep of the Puyallup Indian cemetery; Taholah (Makah), \$6,600, including the purchase of land, title to which shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for the Makah Indians; Yakima, \$300; Tulalip, \$1,000; in all, \$14,300;

Wisconsin: Menominee, \$99,025, including \$40,000, of which not exceeding \$10,000, shall be available for general relief purposes and not exceeding \$30,000 for monthly allowances, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, to old and indigent members of the Menominee Tribe who reside with relatives or friends

and \$5,200 for the compensation and expenses of an attorney or firm of attorneys employed by the tribe under a contract approved by the Secretary: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$6,000 shall be available from the funds of the Menominee Indians for the payment of salaries and expenses of the chairman, secretary, and interpreters of the Menominee general council and members of the Menominee advisory council and tribal delegates when engaged on business of the tribe at rates to be determined by the Menominee general council and approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs;

In all, not to exceed \$380,565.

Relief of Chippewa Indians in Minnesota (tribal funds): Not to exceed \$19,000 of the principal sum on deposit to the credit of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, arising under section 7 of the Act entitled "An Act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota", approved January 14, 1889 (25 Stat. 645), may be expended, in the discretion of the Secretary, in aiding indigent Chippewa Indians including boarding-home care of pupils attending public, private, or high schools.

Relief of needy Indians: For the relief of Indians in need of assistance, including cash grants; the purchase of subsistence supplies, clothing, and household goods; medical, burial, housing, transportation, and all other necessary expenses, \$100,000, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of the particular tribe concerned: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder may be made without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, or to the Act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 391), as amended.

Expenses incidental to the sale of timber on the Choctaw-Chickasaw Sanatorium Reserve: Not to exceed \$2,000 of the funds held by the United States in trust for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes may be expended for expenses incidental to the sale of timber on the Choctaw-Chickasaw Sanatorium Reserve: *Provided*, That all payments from this appropriation shall be made in the same proportion as the interest of said tribes in such timber.

Expenses of tribal officers, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma (tribal funds): For the current fiscal year money may be expended from the tribal funds of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Seminole Tribes for equalization of allotments, per capita, and other payments authorized by law to individual members of the respective tribes, and for salaries and contingent expenses, as follows: Expenses of governor, Chickasaw Nation, not to exceed \$2,500; expenses of chief, Choctaw Nation, not to exceed \$2,500; expenses of chief, Creek Nation, not to exceed \$2,500; expenses of mining trustee, Choctaw-Chickasaw Nation, not to exceed \$2,500; expenses of Choctaw tribal attorney, not to exceed \$2,500; expenses of Chickasaw tribal attorney, not to exceed \$2,500; salary of governor, Chickasaw Nation, \$3,000; salary of chief, Choctaw Nation, \$3,000; salary of mining trustee, Choctaw-Chickasaw Nation, \$3,000; salary of chief, Creek Nation, \$1,200: *Provided*, That the attorneys for each of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes shall be employed under contract approved by the President under existing law.

Support of Osage Agency and pay of tribal officers, Oklahoma (tribal funds): For the support of the Osage Agency, and for necessary expenses in connection with oil and gas production on the Osage Reservation, Oklahoma, including pay of the superintendent



of the agency and of necessary employees, and pay of tribal officers; payment of damages to individual allottees; repairs to buildings, rent of quarters for employees, traveling expenses, printing, telegraphing and telephoning, and repair and operation of automobiles, \$170,000, payable from funds held by the United States in trust for the Osage Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma: *Provided*, That of the said sum herein appropriated \$7,500 is hereby made available for traveling and other expenses of members of the Osage Tribal Council, business committees, or other tribal organizations, when engaged on business of the tribe, including supplies and equipment, not to exceed \$6 per diem in lieu of subsistence, and not to exceed 5 cents per mile for use of personally owned automobiles, when duly authorized or approved in advance by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs: *Provided further*, That no part of the funds appropriated herein shall be available for the collection of any income due the Osage Tribe of Indians or the enrolled members thereof where such income is not deposited to the credit of the said Osage tribal funds account or to the credit of the proper member's account.

Expenses of tribal councils or committees thereof (tribal funds): For traveling and other expenses of members of tribal councils, business committees, or other tribal organizations, when engaged on business of the tribes, including supplies and equipment, not to exceed \$6 per diem in lieu of subsistence, and not to exceed 5 cents per mile for use of personally owned automobiles, when duly authorized or approved in advance by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, \$25,000, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of the particular tribe interested: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation, or of any other appropriation contained in this Act, shall be available for expenses of members of tribal councils, business committees, or other tribal organizations, when in the District of Columbia or Chicago, Illinois, for more than an eight-day period, unless the Secretary shall in writing approve a longer period.

Compensation and expenses of attorneys, Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes, Montana (tribal funds): For compensation and expenses of an attorney or attorneys employed by the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Montana, under a contract approved by the Secretary on May 9, 1941, \$24,000, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of such tribes.

Expenses of attorneys, Northern Cheyenne Tribe, Tongue River Reservation, Montana (tribal funds): For expenses of an attorney or attorneys employed by the Northern Cheyenne Tribe of Indians of the Tongue River Reservation under a contract approved by the Assistant Secretary of the Interior on March 15, 1941, \$5,400, payable from funds on deposit in the Treasury to the credit of said tribe of Indians.

That the Secretary of the Interior be authorized and directed, with the consent of the business committee of the Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming, to purchase one United States Treasury War bond of the denomination of \$500 for each member of said Shoshone Tribe according to the official roll of said tribe on the date of the approval of this Act, and pay the total cost of the bonds so purchased out of the accrued interest in the judgment fund of said tribe in the Treasury. Said bonds shall be purchased and registered in the name of each enrolled member of the Shoshone

Tribe and when issued shall be held in trust for such Shoshone Indian by the United States to the date of maturity, whereupon said bond shall be delivered to the owner thereof free from such trust. Said bond shall not be sold or encumbered in any manner by the Shoshone owner nor shall said bond become liable, payable, or subject to any debt or debts contracted by the Shoshone owner prior to the date of maturity. In the event of the death of the Shoshone owner prior to the date of maturity, said bond, if not devised or bequeathed by will, shall descend to his or her heirs or next of kin as provided by existing law, subject to the existing trust. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to grant permission to the county chairman of the War bond purchase program of Fremont County, Wyoming, in which county the Shoshone Tribe resides, to include the total amount of bonds purchased for the members of said tribe in his quota of War bond sales.

#### ROADS AND BRIDGES

For maintenance and repair of that portion of the Gallup-Shiprock Highway within the Navajo Reservation, New Mexico, and that portion of the State highway in New Mexico between Gallup, New Mexico, and Window Rock, Arizona, serving the Navajo Reservation, \$20,000, reimbursable, as authorized by the Act of May 28, 1941.

For construction, improvement, repair, and maintenance of Indian reservation roads under the provisions of the Act of May 26, 1928 (25 U. S. C. 318a), as supplemented and amended, \$950,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$10,000 of the foregoing amount may be expended for departmental personal services: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$15,000 of this appropriation shall be available for repair of structures for housing road materials, supplies, equipment, and quarters for road crews.

#### ANNUITIES AND PER CAPITA PAYMENTS

For fulfilling treaties with Senecas of New York: For permanent annuity in lieu of interest on stock (Act of February 19, 1831, 4 Stat. 442), \$6,000.

For fulfilling treaties with Six Nations of New York: For permanent annuity, in clothing and other useful articles (article 6, treaty of November 11, 1794), \$4,500.

For fulfilling treaties with Choctaws, Oklahoma: For permanent annuity (article 2, treaty of November 16, 1805, and article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$3,000; for permanent annuity for support of light horsemen (article 13, treaty of October 18, 1820, and article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$600; for permanent annuity for support of blacksmith (article 6, treaty of October 18, 1820, and article 9, treaty of January 20, 1825, and article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$600; for permanent annuity for education (article 2, treaty of January 20, 1825, and article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$6,000; for permanent annuity for iron and steel (article 9, treaty of January 20, 1825, and article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$320; in all, \$10,520.

For fulfilling treaties with Pawnees, Oklahoma: For permanent annuity (article 2, treaty of September 24, 1857, and article 3, agreement of November 23, 1892), \$30,000.

For payment of Sioux benefits to Indians of the Sioux reservations, as authorized by the Act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. 895), as amended, \$175,000.

For payment of interest on moneys held in trust for the several Indian tribes, as authorized by various Acts of Congress, \$725,000.

Appropriations herein made for the support of Indians and administration of Indian property, the support of schools, including non-reservation boarding schools and for conservation of health among Indians shall be available for the purchase of supplies, materials, and repair parts, for storage in and distribution from central warehouses, garages, and shops, and for the maintenance and operation of such warehouses, garages, and shops, and said appropriations shall be reimbursed for services rendered or supplies furnished by such warehouses, garages, or shops to any activity of the Indian Service.

Appropriations made for the Indian Service for the fiscal year 1944 shall be available for travel expenses; the purchase of ice, and the purchase of rubber boots for official use of employees.

### BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

The following sums are appropriated out of the special fund in the Treasury of the United States created by the Act of June 17, 1902 (43 U. S. C. 391, 411), and therein designated "the reclamation fund", to be available immediately:

Salaries and expenses: For personal services in the District of Columbia and other necessary expenses, \$101,000, including not to exceed \$3,500 for printing and binding;

Administrative provisions and limitations: For all expenditures authorized by the Act of June 17, 1902, and Acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, known as the reclamation law, and all other Acts under which expenditures from said fund are authorized, including not to exceed \$100,000 for personal services and \$15,000 for other expenses in the office of the chief engineer, \$20,000 for telegraph, telephone, and other communication service, \$7,500 for disseminating useful information, photographing and making photographic prints, and completing and distributing material, including recordings, \$41,250 for personal services, and \$7,500 for other expenses in the field legal offices; for the maintenance, in addition to the main office in the District of Columbia, of a branch of that office in Denver, Colorado, with appropriations herein made to be available therefor, the costs and expenses thereof to be accounted for as though said branch office were in the District of Columbia; examination of estimates for appropriations in the field; refunds of overcollections and deposits for other purposes; not to exceed \$15,000 for lithographing, engraving, printing, and binding; purchase of ice; purchase of rubber boots for official use by employees; maintenance and operation of horse-drawn and motor-propelled passenger vehicles; not to exceed \$25,000 for purchase of horse-drawn and motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; payment for contract stenographic reporting services; payment of damages caused to the owners of lands or other private property of any kind by reason of the operations of the United States, its officers or employees, in the survey, construction, operation, or maintenance of irrigation works; payment for official telephone service in the field hereafter incurred in case of official



telephones installed in private houses when authorized under regulations established by the Secretary; payment of rewards, when specifically authorized by the Secretary, for information leading to the apprehension and conviction of persons found guilty of the theft, damage, or destruction of public property: *Provided*, That no part of any sum provided for in this Act for operation and maintenance of any project or division of a project by the Bureau of Reclamation shall be used for the irrigation of any lands within the boundaries of an irrigation district which has contracted with the Bureau of Reclamation and which is in arrears for more than twelve months in the payment of any charges due the United States, and no part of any sum provided for in this Act for such purpose shall be used for the irrigation of any lands which have contracted with the Bureau of Reclamation and which are in arrears for more than twelve months in the payment of any charges due from said lands to the United States;

Parker Dam power project, Arizona-California: Not to exceed \$375,000 from power and other revenues shall be available for operation and maintenance;

Yuma project, Arizona-California: For operation and maintenance, \$67,500: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$25,000 from the power revenues shall be available for the operation and maintenance of the commercial system;

Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado: Not to exceed \$140,000 from power revenues shall be available for the operation and maintenance of the power system;

Boise project, Idaho: For operation and maintenance, \$93,600;

Minidoka project, Idaho: For operation and maintenance, reserved works, \$16,500: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$82,175 from the power revenues shall be available for the operation of the commercial system;

North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming: Not to exceed \$90,000 from the power revenues shall be available for the operation and maintenance of the commercial system; and not to exceed \$5,500 from power revenues allocated to the Northport irrigation district under subsection I, section 4, of the Act of December 5, 1924 (43 U. S. C. 501), shall be available for payment on behalf of the Northport irrigation district, to the Farmers' irrigation district for carriage of water;

Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas: For operation and maintenance, \$90,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$50,000 from power revenues shall be available for the operation and maintenance of the power system;

Owyhee project, Oregon: For operation and maintenance, \$180,000;

Klamath project, Oregon-California: For operation and maintenance, \$130,000: *Provided*, That revenues received from the lease of marginal lands, Tule Lake division, shall be available for refunds to the lessees in such cases where it becomes necessary to make refunds because of flooding or other reasons within the terms of such leases;

Columbia Basin project, Washington (formerly Grand Coulee Dam project, Washington): Not to exceed \$900,000 of the moneys deposited in the special account pursuant to section 4 of Executive Order Numbered 8526 shall be transferred to the reclamation fund to be available immediately for operation, maintenance, and replace-

ments, including operation and maintenance of camp and other facilities heretofore or hereafter turned over by construction contractors, and similar facilities and the furnishing of services related thereto, and the payment to the school district or school districts serving Mason City and Coulee Dam, Washington, as reimbursement for instruction during the 1943-1944 school year in the schools operated by said district or districts of each pupil who is a dependent of any employee of the United States living in or in the vicinity of Coulee Dam, in the sum of \$25 per semester per pupil in average daily attendance at said schools, payable after the term of instruction in any semester has been completed, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary;

Yakima project, Washington: For operation and maintenance, \$248,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$25,000 from power revenues shall be available for operation and maintenance of the power system;

Kendrick project, Wyoming: Not to exceed \$100,000 from the power revenues shall be available for the operation and maintenance of the power system;

Riverton project, Wyoming: For operation and maintenance, \$63,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$45,000 from the power revenues shall be available for the operation and maintenance of the commercial system;

Shoshone project, Wyoming: For operation and maintenance, Willwood division, \$16,200: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$45,000 from power revenues shall be available for the operation and maintenance of the commercial system;

Operation and maintenance administration: For necessary pay of employees, traveling and other expenses incident to the general administration of reclamation projects, either operated and maintained by the Bureau or transferred to water users' organizations for operation and maintenance, and incident to the sale of unplatted portions of Government town sites and temporarily and permanently unproductive public lands as authorized by the Act of May 16, 1930 (46 Stat. 367), including giving information and advice to settlers on reclamation projects in the selection of lands, equipment, and livestock, the preparation of land for irrigation, the selection of crops, methods of irrigation and agricultural practice, and general farm management, the cost of which shall be charged to the general reclamation fund and shall not be charged as a part of the construction or operation and maintenance cost payable by the water users under the projects, \$100,000;

Limitation of expenditures: Under the provisions of this Act no greater sum shall be expended, nor shall the United States be obligated to expend during the fiscal year 1944, on any reclamation project appropriated for herein, an amount in excess of the sum herein appropriated therefor, nor shall the whole expenditures or obligations incurred for all of such projects for the fiscal year 1944 exceed the whole amount in the reclamation fund for the fiscal year;

Interchange of appropriations: Ten per centum of the foregoing amounts shall be available interchangeably for expenditures on the reclamation projects named; but not more than 10 per centum shall be added to the amount appropriated for any one of said projects, except that should existing works or the water supply for lands under cultivation be endangered by floods or other unusual condi-

tions, an amount sufficient to make necessary emergency repairs shall become available for expenditure by further transfer of appropriation from any of said projects upon approval of the Secretary;

Construction: For continuation of construction, and for general investigations and administrative expenses, of the following projects in not to exceed the following amounts, respectively, to be expended from the reclamation fund in the same manner and for the same objects of expenditure as specified under the caption "Bureau of Reclamation", under the head "Administrative provisions and limitations", but without regard to the amounts of the limitations therein set forth, all to be reimbursable under the reclamation law, and to remain available until expended:

Boise project, Idaho, Payette Division, \$100,000;

Deschutes project, Oregon, \$100,000;

Klamath project, Oregon-California, \$420,000;

Riverton project, Wyoming, \$100,000;

Shoshone project, Wyoming, Heart Mountain Division, \$100,000;

General investigations: For engineering and economic investigations of proposed Federal reclamation projects and surveys, investigations and other activities relating to reconstruction, rehabilitation, extensions, or financial adjustments of existing projects, and studies of water conservation and development plans, such investigations, surveys, and studies to be carried on by said Bureau either independently, or in cooperation with State agencies and other Federal agencies, including the Corps of Engineers, and the Federal Power Commission, \$350,000: *Provided*, That the expenditure of any sums from this appropriation for investigations of any nature requested by States, municipalities, or other interests shall be upon the basis of the State, municipality, or other interest advancing at least 50 per centum of the estimated cost of such investigations;

Administrative expenses: For personal services (not to exceed \$57,500 in the District of Columbia) and other expenses, \$75,000;

Total, from reclamation fund, \$2,350,800.

To defray the cost of operating and maintaining the Colorado River front work and levee system adjacent to the Yuma Federal irrigation project in Arizona and California, and to defray the cost of other necessary protection works along the Colorado River between said Yuma project and Boulder Dam, as authorized by the Act of July 1, 1910 (54 Stat. 708), \$75,000.

Colorado River Development Fund (expenditure account): For continuation and extension of studies and investigations by the Bureau of Reclamation for the formulation of a comprehensive plan for the utilization of waters of the Colorado River system, as authorized by section 2 of the Boulder Canyon Project Adjustment Act, approved July 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 774), \$200,000 from the Colorado River Development Fund (holding account), to remain available until expended, which amount shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia (not to exceed \$5,000) and in the field and for all the other objects of expenditures specified for projects hereinbefore included in this Act under the caption "Bureau of Reclamation", under the heading "Administrative provisions and limitations", but without regard to the amounts of the limitations therein set forth.



Protection of project works (national defense): For the employment of civilian guards and other necessary expenses, and for protective devices such as floodlights, gates, and barricades for the protection against sabotage and other depredations of any and all dams, powerhouses, and other structures and works whatsoever, heretofore or hereafter constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation, which in the opinion of the Secretary require such protection, \$680,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary may, in his discretion, enter into agreements with other Federal agencies or with States, counties, irrigation, construction, or reclamation districts or other political subdivisions or water users' associations for the protection of any such works and for reimbursement from this appropriation for amounts expended by them in furnishing protection for any such works.

#### COLORADO RIVER DAM FUND

Boulder Canyon project: For the continuation of construction of the Boulder Dam and incidental works in the main stream of the Colorado River at Black Canyon, to create a storage reservoir, and of a complete plant and incidental structures suitable for the fullest economic development of electrical energy from the water discharged from such reservoir; to acquire by proceedings in eminent domain, or otherwise, all lands, rights-of-way, and other property necessary for such purposes; and for incidental operations, as authorized by the Boulder Canyon Project Act, approved December 21, 1928 (43 U.S. C., ch. 12A). \$775,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until advanced to the Colorado River Dam Fund; and there shall also be available from power and other revenues not to exceed \$900,000 for operation, maintenance, and replacements of the Boulder Dam, power plant, and other facilities, including payment to the Boulder City School District, as reimbursement for instruction during the 1943-1944 school year in the schools operated by said district of each pupil who is a dependent of any employee of the United States, living in or in the immediate vicinity of Boulder City, in the sum of \$45 per semester per pupil in average daily attendance at said schools, payable after the term of instruction in any semester has been completed, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary, which amounts of \$775,000 and \$900,000 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia (not to exceed \$25,000) and in the field and for all other objects of expenditure that are specified for projects hereinbefore included in this Act under the caption "Bureau of Reclamation, administrative provisions and limitations", without regard to the amounts of the limitations therein set forth: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall make a report to the Congress prior to December 31, 1943, on expenditures from the Colorado River Dam Fund incurred in the construction, operation, and maintenance of Boulder City, together with his recommendations for allocations of such expenditures between the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Boulder Canyon project and other Federal activities in Boulder City.

Boulder Canyon project (All-American Canal): Not to exceed \$100,000 from unexpended balances of appropriations for this project shall be available for land leveling, construction of farm ditches on

units of public lands, production of soil-building crops, and other necessary expenses in the preparation of raw public lands for irrigation farming, any such expenditures to be charged into the construction costs to be repayable by the lands benefited, and any sums received from the sale of crops or otherwise as a result of these operations to be credited to such construction costs.

#### GENERAL FUND, CONSTRUCTION

For continuation of construction of the following projects and for general investigations and administrative expenses in not to exceed the following amounts, respectively, to be expended from the general fund of the Treasury in the same manner and for the same objects of expenditures as specified for projects included hereinbefore in this Act under the caption "Bureau of Reclamation" under the heading "Administrative provisions and limitations", but without regard to the amounts of the limitations therein set forth, to be immediately available, to remain available until expended, and to be reimbursable under the reclamation law:

Gila project, Arizona: *Provided*, That appropriations heretofore made for this project shall be available for land leveling, construction of farm ditches on units of public lands, production of soil-building crops, and other necessary expenses in the preparation of raw public lands for irrigation farming, any such expenditures to be charged into the construction costs to be repayable by the lands benefited, and any sums received from the sale of crops or otherwise as a result of these operations to be credited to such construction costs;

Central Valley project, California, Shasta Dam, Reservoir, and power plant, \$10,900,000; Keswick Dam and power plant, \$1,474,000; Friant Dam and Reservoir, \$595,000; transmission line to Shasta substation, \$400,000; Friant-Kern Canal, \$7,000,000; Madera Canal, \$1,000,000; Contra Costa Canal, \$500,000; Contra Costa laterals, \$500,000; and examinations, surveys, and water rights, \$200,000; in all, \$22,569,000;

Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado, \$3,500,000;

Boise project, Idaho, Anderson Ranch, \$3,000,000;

Lugert-Altus project, Oklahoma, \$1,650,000: *Provided*, That of the total construction cost of all features of the project not to exceed \$3,080,000 shall be reimbursable under the provisions of the reclamation law;

Tucumcari project, New Mexico, \$500,000;

Yakima project, Washington, Roza division, \$865,000;

General investigations: For engineering and economic investigations of proposed Federal reclamation projects and for surveys and investigations for reconstruction, rehabilitation, extensions of existing projects, and studies of water conservation and development plans, such investigations, surveys, and studies to be carried on by the Bureau of Reclamation either independently, or, if deemed advisable by the Secretary, in cooperation with State agencies and other Federal agencies, including the Corps of Engineers, and the Federal Power Commission, \$350,000;

Administrative expenses: For personal services (not to exceed \$265,000 in the District of Columbia) and other expenses, \$375,000;

Total, general fund, construction, \$32,809,000.

## WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION PROJECTS

For the construction of water conservation and utilization projects and small reservoirs, including not to exceed \$220,000 for surveys, investigations, and administrative expenses in connection therewith (of which not to exceed \$20,000 shall be available for personal services in District of Columbia), all as authorized by the Act of August 11, 1939, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590y, 590z), \$64,000.

The paragraph appearing in the Interior Department Appropriation Act 1942 (55 Stat. 337), under the caption "Bureau of Reclamation" under the heading "General Fund, Construction" authorizing the Secretary to incur obligations and enter into contracts for construction work within specified amounts, and without regard to appropriations made therein on the Gila project, Arizona, Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado, Boise project, Idaho, Tucumcari project, New Mexico, Lugert-Altus project, Oklahoma, Provo River project, Utah, and the Yakima project, Washington, Roza division, and the paragraph in the said Act (55 Stat. 338) authorizing the Bureau of Reclamation to enter into contracts for the procurement of materials and supplies and for the purchase of necessary interest in lands for the Fort Peck project, Montana, are hereby repealed.

Services or labor of prisoners of war, enemy aliens, and American-born Japanese who are in the control of the Federal Government may be utilized in connection with the construction, operation, and maintenance of Federal reclamation projects, water conservation and utilization projects, Indian irrigation projects, and related work, subject to the approval of, and regulations by, the War Department or other Federal agency having control of such persons.

## GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

For all salaries and expenses necessary for the work of the Geological Survey, including personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase (not to exceed \$52,500), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles for field use; and exchange of unserviceable and worn-out passenger-carrying and freight-carrying vehicles as part payment for new freight-carrying vehicles; as follows:

Salaries: For personal services in the District of Columbia, \$177,570;

Topographic surveys: For topographic surveys in the United States, Alaska, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico, \$680,000, of which not to exceed \$235,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended in cooperation with States or municipalities except upon the basis of the State or municipality bearing all of the expense incident thereto in excess of such an amount as is necessary for the Geological Survey to perform its share of standard topographic surveys, such share of the Geological Survey in no case exceeding 50 per centum of the cost of the survey: *Provided further*, That \$260,000 of this amount shall be available only for such cooperation with States or municipalities;

Geologic surveys: For geologic surveys in the United States and chemical and physical researches relative thereto, \$1,187,500, of which



not to exceed \$492,500 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia;

Strategic and critical minerals (national defense): For scientific and economic investigations of strategic and critical minerals in the United States or its Territories or Insular possessions, \$624,000, of which not to exceed \$100,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia;

Mineral resources of Alaska: For investigation of the mineral resources of Alaska, \$150,000, to be available immediately, of which not to exceed \$43,500 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia;

Gaging streams: For gaging streams and determining the water supply of the United States, investigating underground currents and artesian wells and methods of utilizing the water resources, \$1,314,000, of which not to exceed \$169,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended in cooperation with States or municipalities except upon the basis of the State or municipality bearing all of the expense incident thereto in excess of such an amount as is necessary for the Geological Survey to perform its share of general water resource investigations, such share of the Geological Survey in no case exceeding 50 per centum of the cost of the investigation: *Provided further*, That \$975,000 of this amount shall be available only for such cooperation with States or municipalities;

Classification of lands: For the examination and classification of lands with respect to mineral character and water resources as required by the public-land laws and for related administrative operations; for the preparation and publication of mineral-land classification and water-resources maps and reports; for engineering supervision of power permits and grants under the jurisdiction of the Secretary; and for performance of work for the Federal Power Commission, \$225,000, of which not to exceed \$55,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia;

Printing and binding, and so forth: For printing and binding, \$87,500; for preparation of illustrations, \$22,925; and for engraving and printing geologic and topographic maps, \$200,000; in all, \$310,425;

Mineral leasing: For the enforcement of the provisions of the Acts of October 20, 1914 (48 U. S. C. 435), October 2, 1917 (30 U. S. C. 141), February 25, 1920 (30 U. S. C. 181), as amended, and March 4, 1921 (48 U. S. C. 444), and other Acts relating to the mining and recovery of minerals on Indian and public lands and naval petroleum reserves, and for necessary related operations; and for every expense incident thereto, including supplies, equipment, expenses of travel, the construction, maintenance, and repair of necessary camp buildings and appurtenances thereto, \$475,000, of which not to exceed \$68,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia;

During the fiscal year 1944 the head of any department or independent establishment of the Government having funds available for scientific and technical investigations within the scope of the functions of the Geological Survey may, with the approval of the Secretary, transfer to the Geological Survey such sums as may be necessary therefor, which sums so transferred may be expended for the same objects and in the same manner as sums appropriated herein may be expended: *Provided*, That any funds herein appropriated for the

Geological Survey for cooperative work may be utilized prior to July 1, 1943, as required to enable the Geological Survey to continue its cooperative work pending reimbursement from cooperative agencies, the amount required for such cooperative work to be placed to the credit of the 1943 appropriation account of the Geological Survey and subsequently repaid to the appropriation from which advanced: *Provided further*, That not to exceed 10 per centum of any of the appropriations for the Geological Survey may be transferred to any other of such appropriations, but no appropriation shall be increased more than 10 per centum thereby. Any such transfers shall be reported to Congress in the annual Budget;

In all, salaries and expenses, United States Geological Survey, \$5,143,495.

## BUREAU OF MINES

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses necessary for the general administration of the Bureau of Mines, including \$56,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$67,765.

Operating mine rescue cars and stations and investigation of mine accidents: For salaries and expenses necessary for the investigation and improvement of mine-rescue and first-aid methods and appliances and the teaching of mine safety, rescue, and first-aid methods; investigations as to the causes of mine explosions, causes of falls of roof and coal, methods of mining, especially in relation to the safety of miners, the possible improvement of conditions under which mining operations are carried on, the use of explosives and electricity, the prevention of accidents, statistical studies and reports relating to mine accidents, and other investigations pertinent to the mining industry; including the construction of temporary buildings; equipment and supplies; travel expenses of employees in attendance at meetings and conferences held for the purpose of promoting safety and health in the mining and allied industries; purchase not exceeding \$7,500, operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; purchase and exchange in part payment therefor of cooks' uniforms, goggles, gloves, rubber boots, aprons; and not to exceed \$64,600 for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$680,700, of which not to exceed \$500 may be expended for the purchase and bestowal of trophies in connection with mine-rescue and first-aid contests.

Coal-mine inspections and investigations: For all salaries and expenses necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines to perform the duties imposed upon it by the Act of May 7, 1941 (55 Stat. 177); including supplies and equipment; traveling expenses; not to exceed \$61,950 for personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of furniture and equipment, stationery and supplies; professional books and publications; purchase (not to exceed \$1,500), operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled trucks and passenger-carrying vehicles for official use and in transporting employees between their homes and temporary locations where they may be employed; purchase of special wearing apparel or equipment for the protection of employees while engaged in their work; travel, and other incidental expenses of employees in attendance at meetings and conferences held for promoting safety

and health in the coal-mining industry, \$722,880: *Provided*, That the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Mines, is hereby authorized to accept buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public or private sources.

**Enforcement of Federal Explosives Act:** For all necessary expenses of the Bureau of Mines in performing the duties imposed upon it by the Federal Explosives Act, including not to exceed \$100,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia; books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; not to exceed \$11,250 for printing and binding; contract stenographic reporting services; supplies and equipment; traveling expenses; maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; purchase of special wearing apparel or equipment for the protection of employees while engaged in their work; purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of other items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior"; \$530,000: *Provided*, That section 3709, Revised Statutes shall not apply to any purchase or service rendered under this appropriation when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$300: *Provided further*, That the Secretary, through the Director of the Bureau of Mines, is hereby authorized to carry out projects hereunder in cooperation with other departments or agencies of the Federal Government, the District of Columbia, States, Territories, insular possessions, with other organizations or individuals, and with foreign countries and the political subdivisions thereof.

**Protection of mineral resources and facilities (national defense):** For all expenses necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines, independently or in cooperation with other agencies, public or private, to initiate and augment measures to prevent subversive activities from interfering with the extraction and processing of minerals, including not to exceed \$30,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase (not to exceed \$4,500), maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; travel expenses, including expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the furtherance of the purposes hereof; not to exceed \$3,250 for printing and binding; purchase of special apparel and equipment for the protection of employees while engaged in their work; and purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of other items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior", \$400,000.

**Testing fuel:** To conduct inquiries and scientific and technologic investigations concerning the mining, preparation, treatment, and use of mineral fuels, and for investigation of mineral fuels belonging to or for the use of the United States, with a view to their most efficient utilization; to recommend to various departments such changes in selection and use of fuel as may result in greater economy, and, upon request of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, to investigate the fuel-burning equipment in use by or proposed for any of the departments, establishments, or institutions of the United States in the District of Columbia, \$375,000, of which not to exceed \$63,500 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

**Mineral mining investigations:** For scientific and technologic investigations concerning the mining, preparation, treatment, and utilization of ores and mineral substances, other than fuels, with a view to improving health conditions and increasing safety,



efficiency, and economy in the mining, quarrying, metallurgical, and other mineral industries; including all equipment, supplies, expenses of travel, purchase, not to exceed \$12,000, operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and not to exceed \$30,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$440,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation may be expended for an investigation in behalf of any private party.

Oil and gas investigations: For inquiries and investigations and dissemination of information concerning the mining, preparation, treatment, and utilization of petroleum and natural gas, and for every other expense incident thereto, including supplies, equipment, newspapers, expenses of travel, purchase, not to exceed \$6,500, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, purchase of laboratory gloves, goggles, rubber boots, and aprons, \$533,380, of which not to exceed \$42,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Purchase of land, and so forth, Bartlesville, Oklahoma: For the purchase of land in Bartlesville, Oklahoma, which land may be acquired as an addition to the petroleum experiment station of the Bureau of Mines, and the purchase or construction of fences, temporary storage sheds, and other necessary structures, to remain available until expended, \$30,000.

Mining experiment stations: For personal services, purchase of laboratory gloves, goggles, rubber boots, and aprons, purchase not to exceed \$3,000, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and all other expenses in connection with the establishment, maintenance, and operation of mining experiment stations, as provided in the Act of March 3, 1915 (30 U. S. C. 8), \$629,500, of which not to exceed \$22,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Buildings and grounds, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: For care and maintenance of buildings and grounds at Pittsburgh and Bruceton, Pennsylvania, including personal services, the purchase, operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger automobiles, and all other expenses requisite for and incident thereto, including not to exceed \$10,000 for additions and improvements, \$110,000.

Economics of mineral industries: For investigations, and the dissemination of information concerning the economic problems of the mining, quarrying, metallurgical, and other mineral industries, with a view to assuring ample supplies and efficient distribution of the mineral products of the mines and quarries, including studies and reports relating to uses, reserves, production, distribution, stocks, consumption, prices, and marketing of mineral commodities and primary products thereof; preparation of the reports of the mineral resources of the United States, including special statistical inquiries; and including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; purchase of furniture and equipment; stationery and supplies; newspapers; traveling expenses; purchase (not to exceed \$1,500), operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; and for all other necessary expenses not included in the foregoing, \$475,650, of which not to exceed \$322,500 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Investigation of raw material resources for steel production (national defense): For all expenses, without regard to section 3709,

Revised Statutes, necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines to investigate by subsurface exploration the amount and quality of iron ores, limestone, and coals essential to expanding steel production in States in which such deposits may exist, including pilot plant construction and operation to utilize more fully found resources and all necessary laboratory research; preliminary examination and subsurface exploration of raw materials; supplies and equipment; traveling expenses; purchase, operation, maintenance, and repair, of twenty-two motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; not to exceed \$31,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia; printing and binding; purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of furniture and equipment, professional books and publications, stationery and supplies, and purchase of such personal wearing apparel or equipment as may be required for the protection of employees while engaged in their work, \$2,000,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Mines, is hereby authorized to accept buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public or private sources and to carry out the projects in cooperation with other departments or agencies of the Federal Government, States, and State agencies, and other organizations.

Construction and equipment of an electrodevelopment laboratory: The unobligated balance of the appropriation under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1943, is hereby made available for the same purposes and under the same conditions until June 30, 1944.

Gaseous and solid fuel reduction of iron ores (national defense): For necessary expenses without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, for pilot-scale tests on the gaseous and solid-fuel reduction of iron ores, including laboratory research and maintenance and operation of pilot plants; procurement of necessary materials and ores; purchase or lease of land or buildings; construction and equipment of buildings; engagement by contract or otherwise, at such rates of compensation as the Secretary of the Interior may determine, of engineers, architects, or firms or corporations thereof necessary to design and construct the buildings and pilot plants; supplies and equipment; travel expenses; not to exceed \$9,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$200 for printing and binding, books of reference and periodicals; purchase not to exceed \$2,775 (including exchange), operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; special wearing apparel and equipment for the protection of employees while employed; purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of other items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior", \$400,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary, through the Director of the Bureau of Mines, is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public or private sources for the purposes hereof, and to carry out projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private.

Manganese beneficiation pilot plants and research (national defense): For all necessary expenses, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, of investigations and development of methods of beneficiating and smelting domestic manganese ores, including ore dressing, hydrometallurgy, pyrometallurgy, and for the production of metallic manganese by electrolytic or other methods, including all

necessary preliminary and supplemental laboratory research; maintenance and operation of pilot plants; procurement of necessary materials and ores for metallurgical tests, purchase or lease of land; construction and equipment of buildings to house pilot plants; including employment by contract or otherwise, at such rates of compensation as the Secretary may determine, of engineers, architects, or firms or corporations thereof that are necessary to design and construct the buildings and pilot plants; supplies and equipment; travel expenses; personal services in the District of Columbia (not to exceed \$20,000); printing and binding (not to exceed \$1,500); purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of furniture and equipment, stationery and supplies; professional books and publications; purchase not to exceed \$5,000, operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; purchase of special wearing apparel or equipment for the protection of employees while engaged in their work, \$900,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Mines, is hereby authorized to accept buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public or private sources offering to cooperate in carrying out the purposes of this appropriation, and to operate the plants in cooperation with other departments or agencies of the Federal Government, States, and State agencies, and other organizations.

Production of alumina from low-grade bauxite, aluminum clays and alunite (national defense): For all expenses necessary, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, to the conduct of investigations and research on processes for production of alumina from siliceous bauxites, aluminum clays and alunite, including all necessary laboratory research; maintenance and operation of small subcommercial plants; procurement of necessary materials and ores; construction and equipment of buildings to house testing and subcommercial plant units; engagement by contract or otherwise, and at such rates of compensation as the Secretary may determine, of the services of engineers, architects, or firms or corporations thereof, that are necessary to design and construct the buildings and plant units; purchase of supplies and equipment; travel expenses; not to exceed \$15,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase of furniture and equipment, stationery and supplies, professional books and publications; purchase of special wearing apparel or equipment for protection of employees engaged in their work, \$490,000.

Investigation of bauxite and alunite ores and aluminum clay deposits (national defense): For all necessary expenses, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, for investigations including laboratory research and procurement of materials therefor, concerning the extent, mode of occurrence, and quality of bauxite and alunite ores and aluminum clays in order to determine domestic sources of supply; to explore and develop on public lands and, with the consent of owners, on private lands, deposits of such ores and clays, including geologic studies and geophysical prospecting; construction, maintenance, and repair of necessary camp buildings and mining structures and appurtenances; including not to exceed \$52,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase (not to exceed \$6,000), operation, maintenance and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; professional books and publications; printing and



binding; purchase of such wearing apparel and equipment as may be required for the protection of employees while engaged in their work; and other items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior, fiscal year 1944", \$1,860,000, of which \$317,000 (including not to exceed \$19,800 for personal services in the District of Columbia) shall be made available to the Geological Survey to carry out the purposes of this appropriation: *Provided*, That the Secretary, acting through the Directors of the Bureau of Mines and the Geological Survey, is hereby authorized to accept buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public or private sources, and to carry out the projects in cooperation with other departments or agencies of the Federal Government, States, and State agencies, and other organizations.

Magnesium pilot plants and research (national defense): For all necessary expenses, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, for the conduct of investigations and development of methods for the recovery of magnesium from domestic raw materials, including naturally occurring brines, salt deposits, dolomite, magnesite, and brucite, by hydrometallurgy, direct reduction, and electrolytic methods, including laboratory research; maintenance and operation of pilot plants; procurement of necessary materials and ores for metallurgical tests; purchase or lease of land; construction and equipment of buildings to house pilot plants, including employment by contract or otherwise at such rates of compensation as the Secretary of the Interior may determine of engineers, architects, or firms or corporations thereof necessary to design and construct the buildings and pilot plants; supplies and equipment; travel expenses; not to exceed \$8,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$750 for printing and binding; purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of other items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior"; books of reference and periodicals; special wearing apparel and equipment for protection of employees while employed; and the operation, maintenance, and repair of three passenger-carrying automobiles; \$225,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior, through the Director of the Bureau of Mines, is authorized to accept buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public or private sources for the purposes hereof, and to operate said plants in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private.

Investigation of deposits of critical and essential minerals in the United States and its possessions (national defense): For all necessary expenses, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, for investigating deposits of critical and essential minerals in the United States and its possessions, including laboratory research; preliminary examination and surface and subsurface exploration; supplies and equipment; travel expenses; not to exceed \$84,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$3,000 for printing and binding; purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of other items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior"; books of reference and periodicals; purchase not to exceed \$20,000, operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; special wearing apparel and equipment for the protection of employees while employed; \$3,900,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary,

through the Director of the Bureau of Mines, is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public or private sources for the purposes hereof, and to carry out the projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private.

Drainage tunnel, Leadville, Colorado (national defense): For all expenses necessary, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, to construct, operate, and maintain, independently or in cooperation with public or private agencies, a drainage tunnel, including lateral tunnels, to drain mining land in the Leadville, Colorado, mining district, including the acquisition by purchase, condemnation, or donation of lands, rights-of-way, or other interests in lands, or other property; the engagement by contract or otherwise at such rates of compensation as the Secretary of the Interior may determine, of individuals, firms, or corporations, necessary to design and construct the tunnel; purchase, not to exceed \$2,700, operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, which may be used for transporting employees from their homes to temporary locations of employment; purchase of special wearing apparel or equipment for the protection of employees while engaged in their work; not to exceed \$13,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia; and other items of expenditure otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior"; \$1,400,000, to remain available until expended.

During the fiscal year 1944 the head of any department or independent establishment of the Government having funds available for scientific investigations within the scope of the functions of the Bureau of Mines may, with the approval of the Secretary, transfer to the Bureau such sums as may be necessary therefor, which sums so transferred may be expended for the same objects and in the same manner as sums appropriated herein may be expended.

The Federal Security Administrator may detail medical officers of the Public Health Service for cooperative health, safety, or sanitation work with the Bureau of Mines, and the compensation and expenses of the officers so detailed may be paid from the applicable appropriations made herein for the Bureau of Mines.

Helium production and investigations: The sums made available for the fiscal year 1944 in the Acts making appropriations for the War and Navy Departments for the acquisition of helium from the Bureau of Mines shall be transferred to the Bureau of Mines on July 1, 1943, for operation and maintenance of the plants for the production of helium for military and naval purposes, including laboratory gloves, goggles, rubber boots, and aprons; purchase, not to exceed \$4,500, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and all other necessary expenses, and including \$40,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, in addition to which sums the Bureau of Mines may use for helium-plant operations in the fiscal year 1944 the unobligated balance of funds transferred to it for such operations, in the fiscal year 1943: *Provided*, That section 3709, Revised Statutes, shall not be construed to apply to this appropriation, or to the appropriation for development and operation of helium properties (special fund) in section 3 (c) of the Act of September 1, 1937 (50 U. S. C. 164):

The Bureau of Mines is hereby authorized, during the fiscal year 1944, to sell directly or through any Government agency, including

corporations, any metal or mineral product that may be manufactured in pilot plants operated from funds appropriated to the Bureau of Mines, and the proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Total, Bureau of Mines, \$16,170,875.

### NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**Salaries:** For departmental personal services, including such services in the District of Columbia, and for the services of employees (including the temporary employment of specialists and experts without regard to civil service requirements) to examine lands to determine their suitability for inclusion in the national park system, \$337,500.

**Regional headquarters:** For salaries and expenses of regional headquarters necessary in the administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement of the national park system, including maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles, \$186,110.

**General expenses:** For all expenses necessary for the work of the office of the Director not herein provided for, including traveling expenses, telegrams, photographic supplies, prints, and motion-picture films, and expenses of employees engaged in examining lands to determine their suitability for inclusion in the national park system, \$23,000.

**National parks:** For administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement of national parks, including maintenance and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; \$3,000 for George B. Dorr, as superintendent of Acadia National Park, without regard to the requirements of the provisions of the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended, and \$3,000 for temporary services for investigation of titles and preparation of abstracts thereof of lands donated to the United States for inclusion in Acadia National Park, Maine; necessary repairs to the roads from Glacier Park Station through the Blackfeet Indian Reservation to the various points in the boundary line of Glacier National Park, Montana, and the international boundary; repair and maintenance of approximately two and seventy-seven one-hundredths miles of road leading from United States Highway 187 to the north entrance of Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming; not to exceed \$1,000 for the maintenance of approach roads through the Lassen National Forest leading to Lassen Volcanic National Park, California; maintenance and repair of the Generals Highway between the boundaries of Sequoia National Park, California, and the Grant Grove section of Kings Canyon National Park, California; not exceeding \$15,500 for maintenance of the roads in the national forests leading out of Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, Idaho, and Montana; and not exceeding \$2,000 for maintenance of the road in the Stanislaus National Forest connecting the Tioga Road with the Hetch Hetchy Road near Mather Station, Yosemite National Park, California, and necessary expenses of a comprehensive study of the problems relating to the use and enjoyment of Yosemite National Park and the preservation of its natural features, \$1,876,200.

**National monuments:** For administration, protection, maintenance, improvement, and preservation of national monuments, including



maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles, \$275,000.

National historical parks and monuments: For administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement, including maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles, \$150,500.

Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission: Notwithstanding the proviso under this head in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, approved July 3, 1941, the Commission is hereby revived for performing, without any expense to the United States, the functions authorized by the Act of July 11, 1941 (Public Law 164), and when such functions are accomplished the Commission shall cease to exist or function.

National military parks, battlefields, monuments, and cemeteries: For administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement, including maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles, and including the maintenance and repair of the approach road to the Custer Battlefield National Cemetery and the road connecting the said cemetery with the Reno Monument site, Montana, and not exceeding \$308 for right-of-way easements across privately owned railroad lands necessary for supplying water to the Statue of Liberty National Monument, \$100,000.

Boulder Dam National Recreational Area, Arizona and Nevada: For administration, protection, improvement, and maintenance of the recreational activities of the Boulder Dam National Recreational Area and any lands that may be added thereto by Presidential or other authority, including maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles, \$70,000.

Emergency reconstruction and fighting forest fires: For reconstruction, replacement, and repair of roads, trails, bridges, buildings, and other physical improvements and of equipment in areas under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service that are damaged or destroyed by flood, fire, storm, or other unavoidable causes, and for fighting or emergency prevention of forest fires in areas administered by the National Park Service, or fires that endanger such areas, including lands in process of condemnation for national park or monument purposes, \$30,000, together with not to exceed \$100,000 to be transferred upon the approval of the Secretary from the various appropriations for national parks and national monuments herein contained, any such diversions of appropriations to be reported to Congress in the annual Budget: *Provided*, That the allotment of these funds to the various areas administered by the National Park Service as may be required for fire-fighting purposes shall be made by the Secretary only after the obligation for the expenditure has been incurred.

Forest protection and fire prevention: For the control and the prevention of spread of forest insects and tree diseases and for fire-prevention measures, including equipment, personal services, and maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles, \$155,000.

The total of the foregoing amounts shall be available in one fund for the National Park Service: *Provided*, That 10 per centum of the foregoing amounts shall be available interchangeably and any such diversion of funds shall be reported to Congress in the annual Budget: *Provided further*, That no part of the foregoing appropria-

tions for the National Park Service shall be available for the payment of the salaries or expenses of any employee of the National Park Service assigned to duties in connection with the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial in Saint Louis, Missouri.

Appropriations herein made for the national parks, national monuments, and other reservations under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service, shall be available for the giving of educational lectures therein; for the services of field employees in cooperation with such nonprofit scientific and historical societies engaged in educational work in the various parks and monuments as the Secretary may designate; and for travel expenses of employees attending Government camps for training in forest-fire prevention and suppression and the Federal Bureau of Investigation National Police Academy, and attending Federal, State, or municipal schools for training in building fire prevention and suppression.

Appropriations herein made for the National Park Service shall be available for the installation and operation of telephones in Government-owned residences, apartments, or quarters, occupied by employees of the National Park Service.

Appropriations available to the National Park Service for the construction of roads and trails and for the construction and maintenance of the Blue Ridge, Natchez Trace, and George Washington Memorial Parkways shall be available for the maintenance and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles.

Investigation and purchase of water rights: The unexpended balance of funds available for this purpose for the fiscal year 1943 is continued available for the same purpose during the fiscal year 1944, including the maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles.

Recreational demonstration areas: For administration, protection, operation, and maintenance of recreational demonstration areas, including personal services and the operation and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles, \$150,000.

Recreational resources of Denison Dam and Reservoir project, Texas and Oklahoma: The unexpended balance of the appropriation under this head in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, is hereby made available for the same purposes and under the same conditions until June 30, 1944, including not to exceed \$2,500 for printing and binding.

Salaries and expenses, National Capital parks: For administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement of the Arlington Memorial Bridge, George Washington Memorial Parkway, monuments and memorials, Lee Mansion, Battleground National Cemetery, Chopawamsic Recreational Area, Federal parks in the District of Columbia, and other Federal lands authorized by the Act of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 482), including the pay and allowances in accordance with the provisions of the Act of May 27, 1924, as amended, of the police force for the George Washington Memorial Parkway, and the purchase, operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of automobiles, and motorcycles, revolvers, ammunition, purchase, cleaning, and repair of uniforms for police, guards, and elevator conductors, and equipment, per diem employees at rates of pay approved by the Director not exceeding current rates for similar services in the District of Columbia, stenographic reporting service, traveling expenses

and carfare, and leather and rubber articles for the protection of public property and employees, \$400,000.

## FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

For salaries and expenses, including the purchase of printed bags, tags, and labels, without regard to existing laws applicable to public printing, and traveling expenses, necessary in conducting investigations and carrying out the work of the Service, including cooperation with Federal, State, county, or other agencies or with farm bureaus, organizations, or individuals, as follows:

### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

General administrative expenses: For general administrative purposes, including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$170,000.

Propagation of food fishes: For maintenance, repair, alteration, improvement, equipment, and operation of fish-cultural stations, including the erection of necessary buildings and other structures; propagation and distribution of food fishes and fresh-water mussels; purchase, collection, and transportation of specimens and other expenses incidental to the maintenance and operation of aquarium, \$875,000.

Operation and maintenance of fish screens: For operation and maintenance, in cooperation with the Bureau of Reclamation and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, or either, of fish screens and ladders on Federal irrigation projects, and for the conduct of investigations and surveys, the preparation of designs, and for determining the requirements for fishways and other fish protective devices at dams constructed under licenses issued by the Federal Power Commission, \$11,350.

Investigations respecting food fishes: For investigations and studies into the cause of the decrease of food fishes, and other aquatic and plant resources, in connection therewith, and of means of securing a maximum sustained yield from such resources; and maintenance, repair, improvement, equipment, and operation of fishery-experiment and biological stations, \$440,000.

Fishery industries: For collection and compilation of statistics of the fisheries and the study of their methods and relations, and the methods of preservation and utilization of fishery products, and enforcing the applicable provisions of the Act authorizing associations of producers of aquatic products (15 U. S. C. 521), including contract stenographic reporting services, \$293,540.

Fishery market news service: For collecting, publishing, and distributing, by telegraph, mail, or otherwise, information on the fishery industry, market supply and demand, commercial movement, location, disposition, and market prices of fishery products, \$80,000.

Alaska fisheries: For protecting the seal, sea otter, and other fisheries of Alaska, including the furnishing of food, fuel, clothing, and other necessities of life to the natives of the Pribilof Islands of Alaska; construction, improvement, repair, and alteration of buildings and roads, and subsistence of employees while on said islands;



and contract stenographic reporting service, \$164,500, of which \$100,000 shall be available immediately.

Enforcement of Black Bass and Whaling Treaty Acts: For enforcement of the Act of July 2, 1930, and the Act of May 1, 1936 (16 U. S. C. 851-856, 901-915), \$12,000.

Fur-resources investigations: For investigations, experiments, and demonstrations in connection with the production and utilization of animals the pelts of which are used commercially for fur, \$115,000, including not to exceed \$11,300 for the purchase of the land, buildings, and other privately owned property at the United States Rabbit Experiment Station at Fontana, California.

Biological investigations: For biological investigations, including the relations, habits, geographic distribution, and migration of animals and plants, and the preparation of maps of the life zones, and including \$35,000 for investigations of the relations of wild animal life to forests, under section 5 of the Act approved May 22, 1928 (16 U. S. C. 581d), and for investigations of the wildlife resources of the Territory of Alaska, \$175,000.

Control of predatory animals and injurious rodents: For investigations and demonstrations in destroying animals injurious to agriculture, horticulture, forestry, animal husbandry, and wild game, and in protecting stock and other domestic animals through the suppression of rabies and other diseases in predatory wild animals as authorized by law (7 U. S. C. 426-426b); and for repairs, additions, and installations in and about the grounds and buildings of the game-management supply depot and laboratory at Pocatello, Idaho, including purchase, transportation, and handling of supplies and materials for distribution from said depot to other projects, in accordance with the provisions of the Act approved June 24, 1936 (16 U. S. C. 667), \$750,000.

Protection of migratory birds: For the enforcement of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of July 3, 1918, as amended, to carry into effect the treaty with Great Britain and the convention between the United States and the United Mexican States (16 U. S. C. 703-711); for cooperation with local authorities in the protection of migratory birds, including necessary investigations; for the enforcement of the Act for the protection of the bald eagle (16 U. S. C. 668c); for the enforcement of sections 241-244 of the Act approved March 4, 1909, as amended (18 U. S. C. 391-394), and for the enforcement of section 1 of the Act approved May 25, 1900 (16 U. S. C. 701), including necessary investigations, \$300,000, of which not to exceed \$10,000 may be expended in the discretion of the Secretary for the purpose of securing information concerning violations of the laws for the enforcement of which this appropriation is made available.

Enforcement of Alaska game law: For the enforcement of the Act of January 13, 1925, as amended (48 U. S. C. 192-211), \$140,000.

Maintenance of mammal and bird reservations: For the maintenance of mammal and bird reservations, and for the maintenance of game introduced into suitable localities on public lands, under supervision of the Fish and Wildlife Service, including construction of fencing, wardens' quarters, shelters for animals, landings, roads, trails, bridges, ditches, telephone lines, rockwork, bulkheads, and other improvements necessary for the economical administration and protection of the reservations; for the enforcement of section 84 of

the Act approved March 4, 1909 (18 U. S. C. 145), and section 10 of the Migratory Bird Conservation Act of February 18, 1929 (16 U. S. C. 715i); for the purchase, capture, and transportation of game for national reservations; and for the maintenance of the herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge, \$580,000.

Migratory bird conservation refuges: For carrying into effect the Migratory Bird Conservation Act, as amended (16 U. S. C. 715-715r), \$50,000.

In all, salaries and expenses, \$4,456,390.

#### MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION FUND

For carrying into effect the provisions of section 4 of the Act of March 16, 1934, as amended (16 U. S. C. 718-718h), an amount equal to the sum received during the fiscal year 1944 from the proceeds from the sale of stamps, to be warranted monthly; and in addition thereto an amount equal to the unobligated balance on June 30, 1943, of the total of the proceeds received from the sale of stamps prior to July 1, 1943.

#### FEDERAL AID IN WILDLIFE RESTORATION

For carrying out the provisions of the Act of September 2, 1937, as amended (16 U. S. C. 669-669j), \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury under the provisions of said Act.

Total, Fish and Wildlife Service, \$5,456,390, and in addition thereto funds made available under the Migratory Bird Conservation Fund, of which amounts not to exceed \$740,660 may be expended for departmental personal services, including such services in the District of Columbia, and not to exceed \$20,725 shall be available for the purchase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles. Funds available for the work of the Fish and Wildlife Service shall be available for the maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; the installation and operation of telephones in Government-owned residences, apartments, or quarters occupied by employees of the Fish and Wildlife Service; books, periodicals, and newspapers (not to exceed \$100), rubber boots, oilskins, first-aid outfits, plans and specifications for vessels, or for contract personal services for the preparation thereof, and rations for officers and crews of vessels; and for the expenditure from appropriations available for the purchase of lands of not to exceed \$1 for each option to purchase any tract of land. Not to exceed 10 per centum of the foregoing amounts for expenses of the Fish and Wildlife Service shall be available interchangeably for expenditure on the objects included within the general expenses of said Service, but no more than 10 per centum shall be added to any one item or appropriation.

### GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

#### TERRITORY OF ALASKA

Salaries of the Governor and the secretary, \$15,600.

For incidental and contingent expenses of the offices of the Governor and the secretary of the Territory, clerk hire, not to exceed

\$11,200; janitor service for the Governor's office and the executive mansion, not to exceed \$4,480; traveling expenses; repair and preservation of Governor's house and furniture; care of grounds and purchase of necessary equipment; maintenance, operation, and repair of one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle for the use of the Governor; stationery, lights, water, and fuel; in all, \$21,000, to be expended under the direction of the Governor.

For the establishment and maintenance of public schools, Territory of Alaska, \$50,000: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

Insane of Alaska: For care and custody of persons legally adjudged insane in Alaska, including compensation and travel expenses of medical supervisor, transportation, burial, and other expenses, \$273,500: *Provided*, That authority is granted to the Secretary to pay from this appropriation to the Sanitarium Company, of Portland, Oregon, or to other contracting institution or institutions, not to exceed \$840 per capita per annum for the care and maintenance of Alaskan insane patients during the fiscal year 1944: *Provided further*, That so much of this sum as may be required shall be available for all necessary expenses in ascertaining the residence of inmates and in returning those who are not legal residents of Alaska to their legal residence or to their friends, and the Secretary shall, as soon as practicable, return to their places of residence or to their friends all inmates not residents of Alaska at the time they became insane, and the commitment papers for any person hereafter adjudged insane shall include a statement by the committing authority as to the legal residence of such person.

For the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads, tramways, bridges, and trails, Territory of Alaska, \$152,500, to be available until expended: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

For the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads, tramways, ferries, bridges, and trails, Territory of Alaska, to be expended under the provisions of the Act approved June 30, 1932 (48 U. S. C. 321a-321c), \$880,000, to be immediately available.

The Alaska Railroad: All amounts received by the Alaska Railroad during the fiscal year 1944 shall be available, and continue available until expended, for every expenditure requisite for and incident to the authorized work of the Alaska Railroad, including maintenance, operation, and improvements of railroads in Alaska; maintenance and operation of river steamers and other boats on the Yukon River and its tributaries in Alaska; operation and maintenance of ocean-going or coastwise vessels by ownership, charter, or arrangement with other branches of the Government service, for the purpose of providing additional facilities for the transportation of freight, passengers, or mail, when deemed necessary, for the benefit and development of industries and travel affecting territory tributary to the Alaska Railroad; maintenance and operation of lodges, camps, and transportation facilities for the accommodation of visitors to Mount McKinley National Park, including the purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles as author-



ized by the Act of March 29, 1940 (54 Stat. 80); stores for resale; payment of claims for losses and damages arising from operations, including claims of employees of the railroad for loss and damage resulting from wreck or accident on the railroad, not due to negligence of the claimant, limited to clothing and other necessary personal effects used in connection with his duties and not exceeding \$100 in value; payment of amounts due connecting lines; payment of compensation and expenses as authorized by section 42 of the Injury Compensation Act approved September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C. 793), to be reimbursed as therein provided: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$6,000 of this fund shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1944, and no one other than the general manager of said railroad shall be paid an annual salary out of this fund of more than \$7,500: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$12,500 of such fund shall be available for printing and binding.

#### TERRITORY OF HAWAII

Salaries of the Governor and of the secretary, \$15,800.

For contingent expenses, to be expended by the Governor for stationery, postage, and incidentals, and for traveling expenses of the Governor while absent from the capital on official business, \$1,950; private secretary to the Governor, \$3,100; temporary clerk hire, \$750; in all, \$5,800.

#### GOVERNMENT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

For salaries of the Governor and employees incident to the execution of the Acts of March 3, 1917 (48 U. S. C. 1391), and June 22, 1936 (48 U. S. C. 1405v), traveling expenses of officers and employees, necessary janitor service, care of Federal grounds, repair and preservation of Federal buildings and furniture, purchase of equipment, stationery, lights, water, and other necessary miscellaneous expenses, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and not to exceed \$4,000 for personal services, household equipment and furnishings, fuel, ice, and electricity necessary in the operation of Government House at Saint Thomas and Government House at Saint Croix, \$168,820.

For salaries and expenses of the agricultural experiment station and the vocational school in the Virgin Islands, including technical personnel, clerks, and other persons; scientific investigations of plants and plant industries, and diseases of animals; demonstrations in practical farming; official traveling expenses; fixtures, apparatus, and supplies; clearing and fencing of land; and other necessary expenses, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, \$37,640.

For defraying the deficit in the treasury of the municipal government of Saint Croix because of the excess of current expenses over current revenues for the fiscal year 1944, \$140,000, to be paid to the said treasury in monthly installments.

#### PUERTO RICAN HURRICANE RELIEF

To enable the Division of Territories and Island Possessions to continue collection and administration of moneys due the United

States on account of loans made under the joint resolutions approved December 21, 1928 (45 Stat. 1067), and January 22, 1930 (46 Stat. 57), and to make compositions and adjustments in any loan heretofore made, as authorized by Public Resolutions Numbered 59 (49 Stat. 926) and 60 (49 Stat. 928), Seventy-fourth Congress, approved August 27, 1935, not to exceed \$20,000 of any unobligated balances of appropriations made by authority of those joint resolutions, including repayment of principal and payments of interest on such loans, is hereby made available for administrative expenses during the fiscal year 1944.

SEC. 2. Appropriations herein made for field work shall be available for the hire, with or without personal services, of boats, work animals and animal-drawn and motor-propelled vehicles and equipment.

SEC. 3. Appropriations herein made shall be available for the purchase, maintenance, operation, and repair of vehicles generally known as quarter-ton or half-ton pick-up trucks and as station wagons without such vehicles being considered as passenger-carrying vehicles.

SEC. 4. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, aliens may be employed during the fiscal year 1944 in the field service of the Department for periods of not more than thirty days in cases of emergency caused by fire, flood, storm, act of God, or sabotage.

SEC. 5. Appropriations herein made for the following bureaus and offices shall be available for expenses of attendance of officers and employees at meetings or conventions of members of societies or associations concerned with their work in not to exceed the amounts indicated: Office of the Secretary, \$500; Grazing Service, \$400; Petroleum Conservation Division, \$150; General Land Office, \$400; Bureau of Indian Affairs, \$3,000; Bureau of Reclamation, \$2,500; Geological Survey, \$1,500; Bureau of Mines, \$5,000; National Park Service, \$1,500; Fish and Wildlife Service, \$2,250; and Soil and Moisture Conservation Operations (all bureaus), \$1,500.

SEC. 6. Appropriations available for expenses of travel of officers and employees of the Department shall be available for traveling expenses of new appointees from Seattle, Washington, or from any point within Alaska, to their posts of duty in Alaska, and return.

SEC. 7. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That in cases of emergency, caused by fire, flood, storm, act of God, or sabotage, per-

sons may be employed for periods of not more than thirty days and be paid salaries and wages without the necessity of inquiring into their membership in any organization.

SEC. 8. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used directly or indirectly by way of wages, salaries, per diem or otherwise, for the performance of any new administrative function or the enforcement or issuance of any rule or regulation occasioned by the establishment of the Jackson Hole National Monument as described in Executive Proclamation Numbered 2578, dated March 15, 1943.

SEC. 9. The appropriations and authority with respect to appropriations contained herein shall be available from and including July 1, 1943, for the purposes respectively provided in such appropriations and authority. All obligations incurred during the period between June 30, 1943, and the date of enactment of this Act in anticipation of such appropriations and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms thereof.

SEC. 10. This Act may be cited as the "Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1944".

Approved July 12, 1943.